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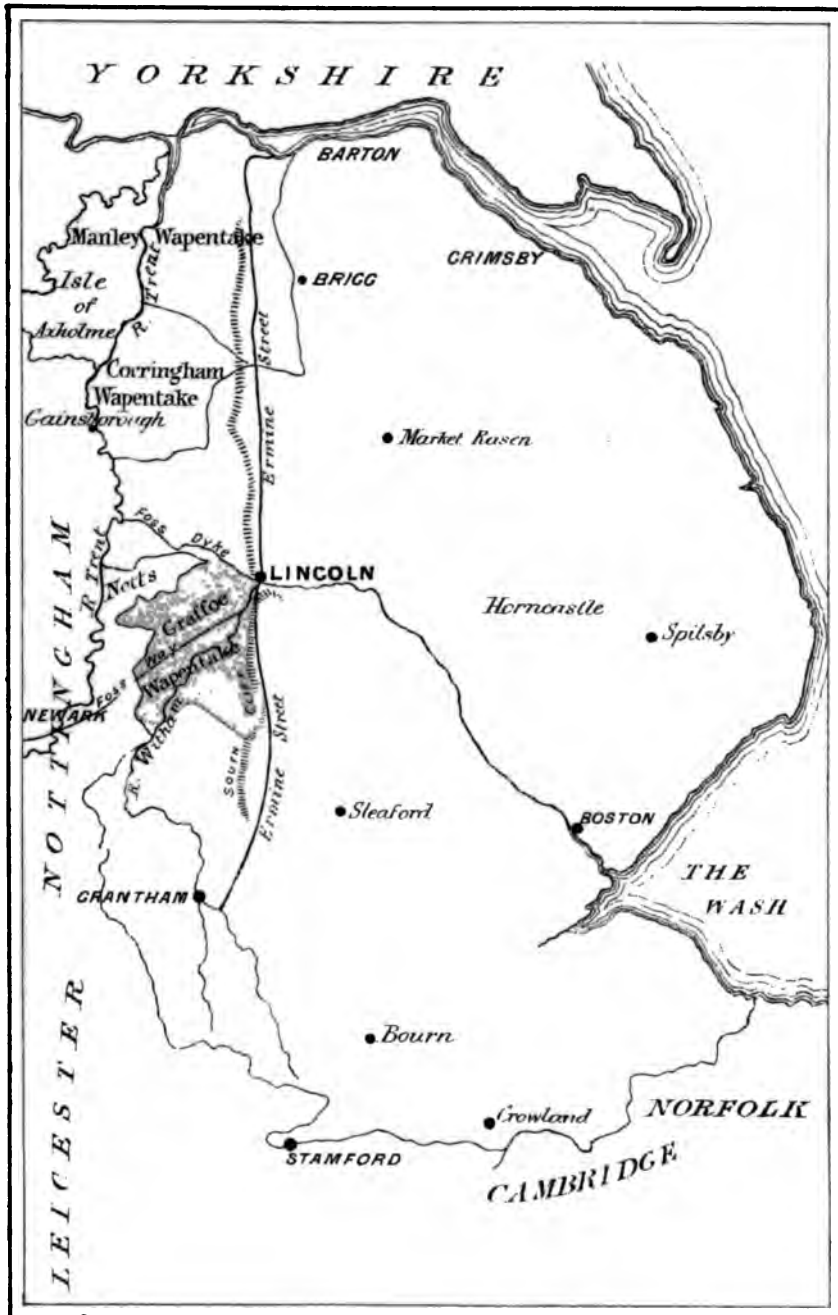












SKETCH MAP OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.

(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

BY  
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## P R E F A C E .

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TO those who are acquainted with the three Divisions of which the County of Lincoln is composed, the district from which the following Words and Phrases have been gathered, may be sufficiently described as that Western portion of the Parts of Kesteven, which forms the Wapentake of Graffoe. Otherwise it may be described as the district lying South and West of Lincoln, extending from the South Cliff range on the East to the borders of Nottinghamshire on the West. Or its Western boundary might be extended to the line of the Trent, for our list of Words necessarily applies equally to those parishes of Notts. which lie to the East of that river, and which are distinguished by no natural boundary nor difference of dialect from the adjoining parishes of Lincolnshire, and which thrust themselves up between the Parts of Lindsey and Kesteven to a point within four miles of Lincoln itself. It is not, of course, professed that these Words are in any way exclusively used in this district. They are merely words which are in common everyday use in this neighbourhood, but which have not been taken up into, or have been dropped out



from, the standard English of our books. They are words which would strike a stranger as peculiar, and in some instances might even puzzle him to understand their meaning. Some few, such as Andren (Lunch), Keal (Cold), Lire (to Plait), are nearly obsolete; others linger only on the lips of the older inhabitants. The examples in all cases are original, taken down at once just as they were spoken in the course of ordinary conversation.

The pronunciation is somewhat broad, but by no means so broad as in North Lincolnshire, where it much more nearly resembles that of Yorkshire. Amongst its more general peculiarities we may note the following:—

The vowels “e” “a” coming together before a consonant are pronounced separately so as to form a dissyllable of such words as Me-an, Me-at, Cle-an, Le-an, E-at, &c. (Exceptions: Great, which is pronounced Gret, and Earn, Learn, which are Arn and Larn).

In like manner when the vowels “u” “i” come together, Drain (with a certain weakening) becomes Dre-un, Rain Re-un, Chain Che-un. Similarly with words ending in “e” mute:—Blame, Lane, Shame, Came, &c., become Bla-em, La-em, Sha-em, Ca-em; Cake becomes Ca-ek, Quite Qui-et, Write Wri-et, &c. (Exceptions: Game, which is pronounced Gam, and Take, Make, Shake, which are Tak, Mak, Shak).

“Dd” is pronounced as “th”: so Dodder is pronounced Dother, Fodder Fother, Ladder Lether, Bladder Blather or

Blether, Shudder Shuther, and the surname Goddard Gothard.

A preference for the hard sound : as Birk for Birch, Pick for Pitch, Thack for Thatch, Scrat for Scratch, Screet for Screech, Slouk for Slouch, Skelve for Shelve ; so Brig and Rig for Bridge and Ridge.

A tendency towards the weakening of vowel sounds : thus Ash becomes Esh, Halter Helter, Hasp Hesp, Grass Gress, Dam Dem, Cast Kest, Wash Wesh ; Shell becomes Shill Shelter Shilter, Hang Hing, Drop Drap, Slop Slap, Swap, Horse Herse, Mourning Murning, Shuttle Shittle.

A great facility in converting Nouns into Verbs : as “ He poored the land a deal ;” “ He winters as many men as he summers ;” “ Every mouthful she took, she sicked it up again ;” “ They rag their clothes on the hedges ;” “ The boys were noising, hammering out nails ;” “ It didn’t kill it, it only sillied it a bit ;” “ She keeps bettering and worsing.”

R. E. G. C.

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WORDS IN USE

IN

SOUTH-WEST LINCOLNSHIRE.

(WAPENTAKE OF GRAFFOE).

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A.

A, very commonly prefixed to Participles or Verbal Nouns : as  
“ I was setten a-sewing a bit ; ” “ They got a-gate a-trusting  
on him ; ” “ The birds, they start a-whistling of a morning. ”

ABEAR, *v.*—Bear.

They tak' to all manner of work, but schooling they can't *abear*. I  
hate smoke-reek'd tea, I can't *abear* it. They couldn't *abear* her ; they  
rantanned her out at last.

ABOUT, *prep.*—Above.

They'll not get *about* two loads offen it.  
It's *about* a twelvemonth sin'.

ABOUT, *prep.*—So and so “ has nothing about him, ”—a  
common expression, meaning that he has nothing in him,  
that he is up to, or good for, nothing.

She has no more *about* her than a bairn.  
When a woman has nothing *about* her, it's a bad job for a man.  
I could see he had something *about* him.  
He has a bit *about* him, he's a business man.

ABS and NABS.—“ By abs and nabs, ” *i.e.*, little by little.

We've gotten our hay by *abs and nabs*—a load nows and thens.  
They had to finish the Church by *abs and nabs*.

ACCORDINGLY, *adv.*—In proportion, pronounced with  
emphasis on the last syllable, as “ I don't think it's dear—  
not *accordingly* ; ” “ Oh, they're a lot cheaper *accordingly* ; ”  
“ It's *accordingly* as they do it. ”

**ACROSS**, *adv.*—At variance, in disagreement.

They'd gotten a little bit *across*.

**ADDLE**, *v.*—To earn.

She's no chance to *addle* anything bersen.

She washes the Hall, and *addles* a nicod bit.

He *addles* a great wage.

They do no't; they don't *addle* their salt.

I'm a disable-bodied man, and can't *addle* owt.

**ADDLINGS**, *s.*—Earnings, wages received for work: "as I doubt he wears all his addlings in drink."

**AFORE**, *prep.*—Before.

There's nothing *afore* bramble-vinegar (*i.e.*, vinegar made of black-berries) for a cough.

I reckon there's nowt *afore* spring watter.

**AFTERNOON**, *adj.*—Used in the sense of behind-hand and dilatory.

I call him sabbat an *afternoon* farmer: he got no seed in last back-end.

If the foreman's an *afternoon* man, it's no't likely the men will work.

**AGAIN (AGEN AGAINST)**, *prep.*—Near to: as "They've ta'en a farm *agen* Eagle Hall;" "We were setten *agen* the fire;" "They lived *against* Newark a piece." Also of time: as "I got their teas ready *agen* they came home." Also of opposition: as "He seemed to tak' *agen* the child;" "I've nowt *agen* him, but I've heard a many say a deal *agen* him."

**GATE**, *adv. prep.*—Started with, about, going on.

I didn't get *agen* my work while now.

They've gotten *agen* a-ragging.

It's that sets me *agen* a-purging.

It was a long time *agen*, but he got mester on it at last.

Poorer says he'll come unless he's confinements *agen*.

**ESTRUP**.—Local pronunciation of Aisthorpe (*i.e.*, East Thorpe), so Estrup for Pesthorpe: the Danish Estrup.

**LISSIMON**.—Not an uncommon feminine Christian name, as Lissimon Carter, Lissimon Wilkinson, Lissimon Raden, shortened into Lis: vulgarly supposed to be a combination of Alice and Simon. Spelt *Elissimond* in the Parish Register of Swinderby.

**ALL OUT**.—completely, entirely.

She's *all out* in five, & not in a bit.

She *all out* in a twenty minutes, & not in a twenty minutes.

Your Bull's *all out* killed, & not *all out*.

ALL THERE.—“To be all there,” *i.e.*, to have all one's wits about one.

Oh, he's *all there*, safe enough.

She's not quite *all there*; she's not right sharp, poor lass.

ALONG OF, *prep.*—Owing to, because of: as “It was all *along* of him that I happened this.”

A MANY.—Commonly used in the same way as “a few.”

There's *a many* happens it.

There's *a many* as can't raise a pie.

He's been offered the house *a many* many times.

*A many* will have a good long shift that day.

AMONGANS, AMONG-HANDS, *adv.*—Between them, conjointly, between whiles.

There's a woman as does the work, and waits of her *among-hands*.

We've setten some larch with spruce *amongans*.

It's it little belly and it teeth *amongans*.

The men have two lunches a day, and they want beer *among-hands*.

A'MOST, *adv.*—Almost.

He's been fit to die *a'most*.

It tears her to pieces *a'most*.

ANDERN, ANDREN, *s.*—Luncheon, refreshment taken between meals, either morning or afternoon: as of harvesters, “They are going to get their *andren*.” Or corrupted into *Andrew*, as “Ain't you going to have your *andrew*?” But nearly obsolete here.

ANY, ANYTHING—used adverbially for At all.

It does not dry *any*.

It has sca'ce dried *anything*.

He's not worked *any* sin' June.

She can't sit up *any*.

He's never ailed *anything*.

ARN, *v.*—Earn.

They've nothing, no-but what they *arn*.

So Larn for Learn; exceptions to the general rule that the vowels “e a” are pronounced in distinct syllables.

ASK, *adj.* (sometimes HASK).—Harsh, dry, parched: as “What an *ask* wind it is!” “How *ask* and parched I am!” “Oh, it's the weather, and the *ask* winds, and that.” See HASK.

AS.—In such phrases as “A week *as* last Monday;” “I came out a month *as* last Friday.”

ASKED, *part.*—To be asked in Church, *i.e.* to have the Banns of Marriage put up; So to be *asked up*, or *asked out*, to have

the Banns put up for the last time. Often pronounced *Axe* and *Axed*, according to the antiquated form, but still more commonly as follows:

**AST, *v.***—Ask, Asked: as “I *ast* her what she was *asting* for them;” “I’d never *ast* him for nowt;” They *ast* the mester for some guany-bags;” “Mr. M. was *asting* on him about it.”

**ASWISH, *adv.***—Crooked, awry, on one side.

Why, you have set it all *aswish*.

You see it’s *aswish* way; it’s not straiet, it’s *aswish*.

**AT, *prep.***—Used for *To*: as “What have you been doing *at* the bairn?” “They’ve never done anything *at* it.” It wants a deal of doing *at* yet.”

**AT THAT HOW. AT THIS HOW,** for *In that way, In this way.*

She was born *at that how*.

I’m not a-going to work my belly out *at this how*.

If the weather holds *at this how*.

Why, you see, Sir, it’s *at this how*.

**AUBUR,** local pronunciation of *Aubourn*, a village in the district: as “He lived at *Aubur* a piece;” “They call him Cook of *Aubur*.” It is spelt ‘*Aubur*’ in the Parish Register of 1789, and *Auburg* on the Church Plate of 1704.

**AWKWARD, *adj.*** (sometimes pronounced *Awkerd*).—*Perverse, contrary, disobliging; not used in the sense of clumsy; as “He’s so awkward with his men; “Things were as awkward as possible;” “We call it, awkward St. Swithin’s,” said of a parish in Lincoln.*

**AWKWARDNESS, *s.***—*Perverseness, cross-temper.*

It’s nothing but a bit of *awkwardness*.

**AWMING, *adj.***—*Lazy, lounging.*

A great *awming* fellow!

Don’t stand *awming* there.

**AWMOUS, *s.***—*Alms: as “Oh, what an awmous!” said ironically of a small gift of corn on St. Thomas’ Day.*

**AWVE, *interj.***—The cry of the wagoner or ploughman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the left, as *Gee*, when he wants them to turn to the right. *Awve*,—towards him; *Gee*,—off. So “They have to take care in *awving* and *gee-ing*,’ that is, in turning round at the end of the furrows in ploughing.

AYCLE, local pronunciation of Eagle, a village in the district, now used only by old people, but so spelt (Aycle) in Domesday Book, (also Aclei, and Akeley).

AYE, NAY.—It is common to hear parents correct their children for saying Aye and Nay (though they must doubtless have learnt it from the parents themselves), and tell them they should say Yes and No. But there seems to be no distinction made in their use, whether as answers to questions framed in the affirmative or in the negative.

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## B

B—BULL'S FOOT.—“ Not to know a B from a Bull's foot ”—  
a phrase expressive of great ignorance.

BACKEN, *v.*—To retard, throw back.

It no-but *backens* them for a week or so.

BACK-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year, or a :tumn ;  
answering to the Fore-end, or spring.

I sew it wi' wheat last *back-end*.

If only we can have a dry *back-end*.

They're *back-end* ducks, not this year's birds.

Used sometimes of the latter part of the week or month, as “ It was  
towards the *back-end* of the week.”

BAD, *adj.*—Hard, difficult : as “ He's bad to light of,” or, in  
the common phrase, “ Bad to beat.”

BAD, BADLY, *adj.*—Sick, unwell : as “ Bad of a fever ;”  
“ Don't turn badly ;” “ She's not fit to be with any badly  
folks ;” “ She's a many badly bouts ;” “ He's nowt but a  
poor badly thing ;” “ She has two badly bairns, and hersen  
badly too ;” “ The nurse fell badly,” *i.e.*, was taken ill, not  
had a bad fall.

BADLINESS, *s.*—Sickness, illness.

There's a deal of *badliness* about.

It was the nurse as nursed me in my first *badliness*.

BAFFLE, *v.*—To thwart, put off : as “ They seem to baffle us  
off any-how.”

BAG, *s.*—A cow's udder.

What a beautiful *bag* she has !

BAG O' MOONSHINE—an expression for nonsense : as  
“ Such bother ! why it's all a bag o' moonshine.”

BAGGERMENT, *s.*—Rubbish ; nonsense.

It's a heap of *baggerment*.

A lot of *baggerment* and rubbish will grow, if nowt else will.

He talked a lot of *baggerment*.

BAIRN, *s.*—Common word for child : as “ Let me and my  
bairns come ;” “ You leave the bairn alone ;” “ She left  
the poor bairn in the creddle ;” “ It's bad going to bairns,”  
*i.e.*, to live with them. Often used to adults as a term of  
affection.

**BAIRNISH**, *adj.*—Childish : as “ He has little bairnish ways, for all he is so old.”

**BAKE-OVEN**, *s.*—Common term for Oven.

We're building a small *bake-oven*.

We seem lost without a *bake-oven*.

It does for stack-steddling and *bake-oven* heating.

**BALD-FACED**, *adj.*—White-faced, or rather having a white streak down the face : as “ A bald-faced horse.”

**BALK**, *s.*—A piece of stubble left high owing to the scythe slipping over it in mowing, or a ridge of land slipped over by the plough : as “ We made a many balks in ploughing to-day.” Or the ridge-like beam which often projects across the ceilings of old houses.

**BAND**, *s.*—String.

Gie us a bit of *band*.

It's only tied up wi' *band*.

I've sent for a ball of *band*.

**BANKER**, *s.*—A navvy, or excavator—one employed in making and repairing the fen banks.

She can swear like a *banker*.

Tom Otter who was hung in chains near Drinsey Nook in 1806, and whose gibbet many can remember standing, is described as a “ *banker*.”

**BASH**, *v.*—To give a blow with the open hand, or with some blunt substance.

If he touched him, he would *bash* him on the mouth.

He took her by the hair, and *bashed* her head on the floor.

**BASS**, *s.*—The wild Lime, *Tilia parvifolia*, common in these woods.

*Bass* and *Birk* are so tender.

**BASS**, *s.*—A hassock for kneeling on ; or a basket made of matting, as “ He takes his books in his *bass*.”

**BASTARD-CROP**, *i.e.*, a crop grown out of due rotation : as “ They (oats) are a *bastard-crop* ; it fell to be turnips this turn.”

**BAT**, *s.*—A bundle of straw, or rushes, like a small sheaf, used to cover stacks, &c.

I got some *bats*, and app'd it down well.

They're fetching a load of *bats* to cover down with.

He'd have *bats* ready, and *bat* the stack down, not thack them.

**BAT**, *s.*—Speed, violent motion.

He was going such a *bat*, he could not turn hissen.

**BATE**, *v.*—To abate, lessen.

I doubt he'll not *bate* owt.

He wants a great raisingment, but mebbe he'll *bate* a bit.

They reckon it's *bating* a deal.

**BATH**, *v.*—To bathe, give a bath, &c.

It was my duty to *bath* the children in.

**BATTER**, *s.*—The slope of a wall, bank, &c.

The dyke banks will never stan' wi'out they tak' more *batter* off,  
*i.e.*, unless they slope them more.

**BATTLE-TWIG**, *s.*—An earwig ; the first part of the word apparently a form of Beetle.

Some calls 'em *Battletwigs*, and some calls 'em Earwigs, you know.

**BAUSON**, *adj.*—Swollen, protuberant : as "The old man's gotten quite bauson ;" often applied to a pig, as "a bauson pig."

**BEAST**, *s.*—Used as plural instead of Beasts, as may be seen in any advertisement of Sale of Stock, as "Three very fresh beast ;" "The beast are all fresh, well-hair'd," &c. So Forby says of E. Anglia, "This word Beast, like Sheep, is the same in the plural as in the singular number." See also Levit. xxv., 7, "For thy cattle, and for the beast that are in thy land."

**BECK**, *s.*—A brook, or stream of running water : as "A beck runs down the town-street ;" "The houses all drain into the beck." So also in the proper name of a brook, the Swallow-beck ; and in the epitaph in Kettlethorpe Church, on Rev. John Becke, Rector of Kettlethorpe, who died in 1597 :—

"I am a Becke, or river as you know,  
And wat' red here y<sup>e</sup> Church, y<sup>e</sup> schole, y<sup>e</sup> pore,  
While God did make my springes here for to flow ;  
But now my fountain stopt, it runs no more."

**BEDFAST** *adj.*—Bedridden, confined to bed : as "He's been bedfast these six days ;" "The doctor goes to them as are bedfast ;" "She was bedfast weeks last back-end ;" "I didn't know as he'd gotten to be bedfast ;" "My husband's bedfast, I can't go out and leave him."

**BEE NETTLE**, *s.*—The White, or Purple Dead-Nettle, *Lamium album*, or *L. purpureum*, so-called because their flowers are much resorted to by Bumble-bees.

**BEGET**, *v.*—To get, or come, to anything : as "I don't know what has begot it."

**BEESTLINGS**, *s.*—The first milk of a cow after calving, considered a delicacy for its richness, so that Skinner suggests its derivation from Best, “*quia vulgo in deliciis est!*”

You can't mak' custards without eggs, leastways without you've some *beestlings*; if you've *beestlings*, mebbe you can.

The cauf got the first sup of *beestlings* itsen.

**BEING, BEING AS**, *conj.*—Since, considering.

*Being* he had a great family, and *being* he had been ill.

*Beine* as the boy wanted to go.

*Being* as they asked so much.

*Being* as no letter came.

**BELDER**, *v.*—To roar, to bellow. Danish, Buldre.

Don't *belder* about so.

I should not begin to *belder* such a tale about.

**BELFRY**, *s.*—The steddle, or stand raised on low pillars, on which stacks are placed. The mediæval *Berfrey*.

They stacked the oats on the new *belfry*.

**BELK**, *v.*—To roll over, fall down at length: as “The old pig belks down, directly you rub it.” “Huntsman has a pig belks down like yon.” So “I came down such a belk.”

**BELKING**, *adj.*—Lounging, lying lazily.

He's a great idle *belking* beast.

**BELL**, *v.*—To bellow, to roar. A. S. BELLAN.

She did *bell* out all the way home.

**BELLY-FUL**.—“He's gotten his belly-ful,” or “He's g'en him his belly-ful,”—said of one who has had as much or more than he likes of anything, as of a fight or beating.

**BELONG**, *v.*—Used without a preposition following it: as “Yon's the house belongs it;” “It belongs that Spencer;” “He belongs the club;” “It's the cat as belongs the yard;” “The woman what belongs the child.”

**BELT**, *s.*—A strip of wood or plantation: as “Clements' Belt;” “They're cutting a ride down the belt.”

**BELT**, *v.*—To belt sheep, *i.e.* to cut off the matted wool and dirt from the hinder parts, so that the lambs may be able to suck freely.

**BEMUCH**, *v.*—To grudge: as “I did not bemuch the trouble at all.”

**BENSEL**, *v.*—To beat, thrash: as “Bensel that lad well;” “I'll bensel him, he's a sight too cheeky.”

**BENTS**, *s.*—The dry flower-stalks of grass, left standing by cattle in pastures.

**BERRIES**, *s.*—Used commonly for Gooseberries, as also Berry-bush for a Gooseberry bush: as "The berry-bushes are well ragg'd to year;" "I've gathered a good few berries for market."

**BESSY**, *s.*—Applied to an ill-behaved woman or girl: as "The silly bessy!" "What a tiresome bessy you are!"

**BESTED**, *adj.*—Beaten, worsted: as "I wouldn't be bested with him."

**BEST-FASHION**, common term to express a person's being in very good health; "Oh, she's best fashion;" "She's real caddy; best-fashion, she says."

**BESTOW**, *v.*—To stow, or put in a place: as "Bläemt if I know where to bestow it all."

**BESTRUP**, local pronunciation of Besthorpe, as Aistrup for Aisthorpe.

**BET**, *v.*—Past of Beat: as "Well, sir, I'm cleän bet, it has fairly bet me at last;" "What with my markets (marketings) and my two little ones I felt quiet bet;" "I was never so bet in my life."

**BETTER**, **QUITE BETTER**, *adj.*, used for Well, quite well: as in the frequent reply to the hope that a person is better, "Oh, no, I'm not better, but I'm not so bad as I was;" "She's not really better, but she's better than what she were;" "He's mending, but he's not better yet;" "I've gotten it nearly better;" "I reckon he's quiet better."

**BETTER**, *adv.*—More, often used with Nor: as "It's better than a year sin' we lived yon-a-way," or "It's better nor three weeks sin';" "He made better than a score on 'em;" "It'll serve her an hour or better;" "We've setten out better than 2,000 larch."

**BETTERMOST**, *adj.*—Of a better sort.

When I was young, I was in *bettermost* places.

**BETTERNESS**, *s.*—Improvement, getting better: as "I doubt there'll never be no betterness;" "There's no real betterness for her."

**BETWEEN-HANDS**, **BETWEENANS**, *adv.* — Between whiles, at intervals. A. S. *BETWEONAN*.

He only takes his medicine, and a little port-wine *between-hands*.

**BIDDY-BASE**—a boy's game, like Prisoner's Base. (Skinner, in his Etymologicon, calls it Bayze or Bayes, "vox omnibus nota, quibus fanum Botolphi sen Bostonium agri Linc. emporium notum est, aliis paucis. Credo a nomine Bayes, Laurus!")

**BIDE**, *v.*—Abide, wait : as "Bide a bit," or "Bide you still."

**BILE**, *s.*—A boil, still pronounced according to the old spelling.

There's another boy agate with a gum-*bile*.

**BILL**, *s.*—Common term for a Bank-note: as "a £5 bill;" "I haven't any gold, I've no-but a bill."

**BILLY-OF-THE-WISP**—a Will-of-the-Wisp, called also a Peggy-lantern, commonly seen on Whisby and Eagle Moors before they were drained and cultivated.

**BINCH**, *s.*—Bench.

**BINDERS**, *s.*—The long hazel rods used for binding together the tops of stakes in a hedge-row.

We've kep' out stakes and *binders* anew.

**BINGE**, *s.*—The large pocket or open bag, made of sacking, into which hops were gathered.

Then it was, who could get her *binge* filled first.

**BINGE**, *v.*—To throw into the binge or pocket, a custom practised by the women on any man who came into the hop-yard on the last day of hop-picking.

He reckoned there was no woman could *binge* him.

We had many a prank together in the hop-yard, *bingeing* folks and playing.

Both the word and the practice have gone out of use with the destruction of the Hop-garden in this parish (Doddington), said to have been the only one in Lincolnshire.

**BINGE**, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water, to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *binge* that cask.

**BIRD'S-EYE**, *s.* — The Germander Speedwell, Veronica Chamædrys.

**BIRK**, *s.*—Birch : as "The kids are all birk;" and "The Birk-springs Farm," at Doddington.

**BIT NOR SUP**.—Common phrase for neither meat nor drink.

He's never g'en me *bit nor sup*.

They never brought him *bit nor sup*, nor went to see him.

**BLACK DOG.**—"Now then, black dog!" said to a sulky child in allusion to the saying about a sulky person, "He has a black dog on his back."

**BLACK FROST.**—A frost without rime, as opposed to a White frost, or Rag-rime, and generally more severe and lasting.

It clapped in a real *black frost*.

**BLACK-LEG.**—A disease among cattle, caused by wet undrained land.

Why, I remember when all the cauves used to get the *black-leg*.  
Madder's a fine thing agen the *black-leg*.

**BLACK-THORN-WINTER.**—A name given to the cold weather which usually sets in just when the Blackthorn is in blossom.

**BLAME (BLÄEM, BLÄEMT), v.**—To lay the blame on anything.

I'm fit to *bläem* it to him.  
I always *bläemt* it to that.  
He always *bläems* it to the watter.

**BLARE, or BLORE, v.**—To low or bellow, as a cow does when she has lost her calf; *Blare* being, perhaps, rather used of sheeps' bleating: as "The lambs were blaring about, so I went to drive them away;" "They lie blaring agen the gate all night, them cades."

**BLASHY, *adj.***—Thin, poor, weak,—said of tea or any other liquor, sometimes called scornfully, "such *blashment*!"

**BLAST, s.**—A long-continued frost; used like Storm, for a spell of severe weather, whether attended by high wind or not.

A *blast* clapped in after Christmas.  
There'll, mebbe, be a bit of a *blast* after awhile.

**BLATHER, or BLETHER, s.**—Common pronunciation of Bladder, just as Lether for Ladder, Fother for Fodder, &c.

**BLATHER, BLATHERMENT, s.**—Rubbishy talk; but also rubbish of any kind: as "I'm getting some of this old blatherment off," *i.e.*, loose dirt off the road.

**BLAZE, s.**—A white mark on a horse's face; or a mark made by slicing off a small piece of the bark of a tree, when it is said to be Blazed, either for felling or for preservation.

**BLEAK.**—"The Bleak," used as a substantive, as we say, "The dark," or "The open." So "It stan's in the bleak here;" "The bleak catches it round the corner;" "Standing in the bleak as they are;" "It's just on the bleak of the hill."

**BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY.**—A term for dusk or twilight.

**BLOOD, v.**—To bleed or let blood: as "The farrier came and blooded him."

**BLOSSOM, s.**—Said of an untidy woman or girl, with ruffled hair: as "Oh, what a blossom yon lass is!" Cfr. *Titus Andron.*, iv. 2, "Sweet blowse, you are a beauteous blossom, sure."

**BLOTHER, s.**—Noise, loud talking.

The lads are so much for *blother*.  
We can't do with so much *blother*.

**BLOTHER, v.**—To talk loudly.

What a *blothering* body yon is!  
She always was a *blothering* woman.  
So Skelton (Colyn Clout, 65, 66), "Thus eche of other *blother*,  
The tone against the tother;" and as a noun, 774, "The blaber, barke  
and *blother*."

**BLOW s.**—Blossom; as "Yon tree was white with blow;"  
"There's a deal of crab-blow to-year." So Cherry-blow,  
Bully-blow.

**BLUE, adj.**—Used for what might more properly be called black or dark grey, as a blue pony, or a blue pig. So "Bloo, lividus." Prompt. Parv.

**BOARDEN, adj.**—Boarded. An adj. in-en, like Wooden, Woollen, Golden, Oaten, &c.

So you've gotten a *boarden* floor.  
They live in the *boarden* house at Thorney.  
He's up at the town, making a *boarden* shed.

**BOAR-THISTLE**, a large common Thistle (*Cnicus Lanceolatus*), with purple flowers, and long strong prickles—so called in distinction to the smooth, or soft-prickled, Sow Thistle (*Sonchus*) which has yellow flowers.

**BOBBIN-WOOD, s.**—Underwood of poles fit to be cut up into bobbins, or reels for cotton. So, in advertisements, "Excellent Underwood, consisting of 26 acres of Bobbin-wood, &c." Or "Capital Underwood, consisting of Ash-poles, Bobbin-wood, &c." "Bobbin" is the common word for a reel of cotton, as to a child,—"Hast'e gotten a bobbin?"



**BODGE**, *v.*—To mend, patch up.

I could either *bodge* the old one up, or make it all new.  
We must *bodge* it as well as we can.

**BODKIN**, *s.*—The case in which school-children keep their pencils; probably so called from its likeness to a bodkin case.

**BODKIN**, used for a team of three horses, yoked two abreast behind, and one in front,—what is sometimes called “Unicorn;” as “We have been ploughing bodkin to-day.” So a person sitting between, and rather in front of, two others in a carriage is termed “Bodkin.”

**BODY**, *s.*—Halliwell says, “According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire ‘only for the belly or lower part.’” So it is in the common phrase “the bottom of his body.” “I followed him up well with hot bags at the bottom of his body.”

**BOGGLE**, *v.*—To shy, start: said of a horse, as “He boggles at anything by the road-side;” “She boggles at the water;” “She always makes a bit of a *boggle* at them.” So

**BOGGLE-EYED**, *adj.*—Shying, or easily startled.

**BOKE**, *v.*—To belch.

I was that sick and badly, I had to *bok*.  
There's such a stench, it makes me *bok*.  
It makes me *bok* as if I should be sick.  
It used to make me cough and *bok*.

**BOLD**, *adj.*—Said of Corn, when the grain is large and fine; as “The corn is so bold, I believe it'll yield well;” “Our wheat's as bold or bolder than what theirn is;” “The corn's a bit bolder to-year.” Bold seems to be evidently the adjective Bold, not the participle Bolled, from Boll, to swell, as it is used only adjectively, “So bold,” “very bold,”—not “So well bolled,” or “Very much bolled.”

**BONEFIRE**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Bonfire, in accordance with the early spelling of the word, and with its derivation from Bone, Os.

**BONE-IDLE**, *adj.*—Thoroughly idle, idle to the very bone.

He's a real *bone-idle* old fellow,  
He's *bone-idle*,—as idle as a foal,  
Carlyle, in a letter, Feb., 1847, writes: “I have gone *bone-idle* these four weeks and more;” and in his Journal, Oct., 1848, writes, “Idle I throughout as a dry bone.”

**BONNY**, *adj.*—Well and plump, in good health : as “ Oh, thank you, she’s bonny;” “ Yon’s a bonny little lass;” “ He’s gotten a strange bonny man.” Also used ironically in the same way as Pretty often is,—“ There’s been a bonny bother about it.”

**BOO**, *s.*—Frequent pronunciation of Bough : as “ There’s a hoo up there splitten.”

**BOON**, **BOONDAY**, *s.*—To go a booning, or to give him a boon-day—said when one farmer helps another by giving him a day’s work with his men and horses.

**BOOTH**S.—A name given to out-lying hamlets on the edge of the fens : as Branston Booths, Hanworth Booths ; meaning originally slight, temporary buildings. Hence, perhaps, the common village name—Boothby.

**BOTTLE**, *s.*—A bundle of hay, straw, sticks, &c., as much as a man can carry on his back.

He’s cutten a score of *bottles* of pea-rods.

I ast him to gie me a good *bottle* of straw.

We want 26 *bottles* of pea-sticks, and 4 *bottles* of bean-rods.

**BOTTOM**, *v.*—To get to the bottom, find out the truth about anything.

Mr. Chairman, I think this wants well *bottoming*,  
I really mean it to be *bottomed*.

**BOUGHT-BREAD**.—That is, Baker’s bread, considered inferior to home-made : as “ My old man always said I should come to yëat bought bread.”

**BOUND**, *part.*—Must, must needs, sure to.

He’s *bound* to get on.

The medicine’s *bound* to be used.

**BOW**, *s.*—The ring or handle of a key ; so also the arch of a bridge or gateway, as The Stone-bow, or Stan-bow, Lincoln.

**BRACKEN**, **BRAKE**, *s.*—The common fern, *Pteris aquilina*.

It’s *Bracken*, but Lincoln folks tak’ it for fern.

**BRAIN-WRIGHT**, *s.*—One who thinks, and does brain-work for another.

I’ve had to be his *brain-wright* all along.

**BRAMBLE**, *v.*—To gather brambles or blackberries : as “ There’s a sight of folks comes out brambling;” “ He used to be fond of running a-brambling.”

BRAMBLES, *s.*—Blackberries, the fruit of the bramble: as, "We've gotten a good few brambles;" "You've been yëating some brambles, I know;" "The hedges are black over wi' brambles."

BRAMBLE-VINEGAR,—that is Vinegar made of blackberries: as "There's nothing afore *Bramble vinegar* for a cough."

BRAN-IN-THE-FACE.—"To have bran in the face," that is, to be freckled.

BRANGLE, *v.*—To dispute, quarrel  
They got all *brangled* together.

BRANGLEMENT, *s.*—Dispute, quarrelling.  
There's been a deal of *branglement*.  
Don't let's have any *branglement* about it.

BRASHY, *adj.*—Small and rubbishy, usually of small sticks: as "Those birk kids are so brashy;" or of larch tops, "They're worthless stuff, so brashy;" or "They're brashy stuff, but they do for stack-steddling and bake-oven heating."

BRANDRITH, *s.*—The framework, or "steddle," on which stacks are raised.  
He wants a new *brandrith* putten up.  
The old *brandriths* were brick, with wood laid across.  
There used to be some strange great *brandriths* in the stack-yard.

BRAUNGE, *v.*—To strut.  
She *braunges* about with two or three necklaces on.  
There's that sister of hers *braunging* about.

BRAVE, *adj.*—Well, in good health: as "Oh, I'm quite brave again."

BRAZEN, *adj.*—Impudent, brazen-faced.  
She's a real *brazen* wench.  
The hounds are that *brazen*, they'll slive into the house, and run off with anything.

BRAZIL, *s.*—"It's hard as Brazil, as one may say;" "The ground's as hard as Brazil, one can scarce get the gableck thruff it."

BREACH, *s.*—Misbehaviour, breach of manners or conduct.  
She made a sad *breach* before she left.

BREAD-LOAF, *s.*—Common term instead of simple loaf: as "Tak' us a bread-loaf when the baker comes."

**BREAK A RIB, BROKEN-RIBBED** — “He’s gotten broken-ribbed to-day,” said of a man having his Banns of Marriage published. So “He’s gotten one rib broke,” or “He broke one rib of Sunday,” when they are published for the first time; “He’s gotten two, or three, ribs broke,” for the second, or third, Sunday.

**BREAK THE NECK OF.**—To get the worst part of anything done. as “I’ve about broken the neck of that job;” “I reckon I’ve broke the neck of it.”

**BREDE, s.**—A breadth, or “land” in a field.

I should have that *brede* done right across.

The mester left several *bredes* without management, and there’s nothing on them.

**BREEDER, s.**—A boil.

I doubt its going to be a *breeder*.

She’s got a *breeder* come on her leg,—a gathering like.

**BREER, s.**—Common pronunciation of Brier, the wild rose. So Ang.-Sax. Brœr; and Chaucer’s and Spencer’s “Brere.”

**BREEZE, s.**—The moisture that collects on anything in damp weather, or a change of temperature: as “The floor’s all of a breeze wi’ the damp;” or of eggs about to be hatched, “A breeze comes out on ’em, like as if they sweat.”

**BRESSES, s. pl.**—Breasts. So Nesses for Nests, Crusses for Crusts, and “It resses me,” for It rests me.

**BRIG, s.**—Common form of Bridge, as Rig for Ridge; this form has established itself in the name of the Lincolnshire town of Brigg, and still holds its own in common speech against the modern spelling of Bracebridge.

I reckon that new *brig* has spoilt the street.

If he just goes over the *brig* he charges a shilling.

They live agen the *brig* at Aubur.

**BRINK, s.**—Brim: as “The hat looked very niced with its stiff brinks;” “The puppies tore his hat-brinks off.”

**BROCK, s.**—The small green insect that encloses itself in froth, called Cuckoo-spit; whence the saying, “To sweat like a brock.”

Just look at the *brocks* on our hedge.

**BROKEN-BODIED, adj.**—Ruptured.

He’s *broken-bodied*, and wears a truss.

When they’re *broken-bodied*, there’s always a substance.

**BROOD, v.**—To nurse, fondle, as a mother does her infant : as  
 “ Must I brood thee then, my bairn ? ” “ Dost ’ee want  
 brooding a bit ? ”

**BROWN-SHILLERS, s.**—Wood nuts, when they are ripe and  
 brown, and “ shill,” or fall out, easily.

**BRUSH OUT, v.**—To clear a ditch by trimming off the year’s  
 growth of long grass, briers, &c , from the sides.

He’s no good, nobbut to *brush* out the dykes.

The watercourse is clear, the dyke only wants *brushing* out.

He has trimmed the hedges, and *brushed* out the dykes.

**BRUST, part., BRUSSEN, v.**—Burst.

The fox was *brussen* ; it had run while it *brust*.

**BUBBLING, s.**—A young unfledged bird : as “ They’re only  
 bubblings, let them be while they’re fligged.”

**BUFF, v.**—To boast, talk big : as “ She did buff and bounce.”

**BUFFET-STOOL, s.**—A wooden stool, or trestle, such as  
 are commonly used for resting a coffin on at the Church-  
 yard gate, or in Church. Skinner, 200 years ago, notes it  
 as “ vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima.”

**BUG, or BOOG, adj.**—Proud, puffed up : as “ They’ve raised  
 a boy at last, and the old man is fine and boog about it.”

**BUILD, r.**—The “ u ” commonly pronounced, not as Bild ; so  
 also “ Buelding ” for Building.

**BULL-HEAD, or BULLY, s.**—A tadpole.

**BULLOCK, r.**—To bully, talk loudly and threateningly.

He goes *bullocking* about.

**BULLY, s.**—The Bullace, or Blackthorn. So

**BULLY-BLOW, or BULLY-FLOWER, s.**—The Bullace, or  
 Blackthorn blossom.

The *Bully-blows* fall out, like as the Plum.

Some folks ’ll call it *Bully-blow*, and some Sloe-blow.

**BUMBLES, s.**—The rushes with which chairs are bottomed,  
*i.e.*, Bulrushes, *Scirpus lacustris*, brought from Holland.

**BUN.**—Bound, past of Bind, as “ Fun ” of Find, “ Grun ” of  
 Grind.

So I *bun* up her little knees.

If any one ’ll be *bun* for £20.

He fee’s it wi’ being *bun* up so tight.

BUNCH, *v.*—To beat, push.

I feel as sore as thofe I had been *bunched*.  
Yon lass *bunched* my bairn; they are always *bunching* and bobbing  
of her.

BUNKUS, *s.*—A donkey.

BUNTING, *s.*—A boys' game, played with sticks and a small  
piece of wood sharpened off at the ends—Tip-cat.

BUSH-HARROW, *v.*—To go over land with a harrow made  
of thorns, as Chain-harrow, with a harrow of chains.

BUSK, *s.*—Bush: hard form. Dan. Busk.

The place is full of thorn-*busks*.  
We seed him running among them *busks*.  
We're going to knock over them old *busks*, and post and rail it.  
They've gotten *busks*, and are *busking* the fire out.  
We used to hing our clothes on the gorse-*busks*.

BUTTONS, *s.*—Double Daisies.

Our pigs raved all the garden up, all but the *Buttons*.  
Those *Buttons* look very bad.

BUTTONS.—“He's not got all his buttons on,” said of a  
person who is not all there, who has not all his wits about  
him.

BUT WHY, or BUT WHAT, for But that: “I don't know  
but why I am as good as he;” “It's a pity but what, &c.”

BY ABS AND NABS, *i.e.*, little by little. (See under Abs.)

BY THAT.—By that time, at once, directly.

I just turned me round, and he was down *by that*.  
He gave three gasps, and was gone *by that*.  
They're in pieces again *by that*.

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## C

CAD, *s.*—Carrion, stinking flesh. Dan. Kiod.

They've g'en me some *cad*-broth from the kennels.  
You can small that *cad*-house (place for boiling-down carcases haef  
way down the laen). So

CAD-CROW, *s.*—A Carrion Crow, as distinguished from the  
Rook, which is commonly called Crow.

CADDY, *adj.*—Hale, hearty, in good spirits.

The old lass seemed a niced bit better, she seemed quiet (quite)  
*caddy*.  
He's gotten quiet *caddy* again.

CADE, *s.* and *r.*—A pet, fondling; or to fondle, pet.

She makes quite a *cade* of it.  
It's plain to see it's been *caded* a deal.  
So *Cade*-lamb,—a lamb brought up by hand in the house; as "Stolen  
or strayed, since Oct. 7, 1881, a Black *Cade* Lamb." Sometimes

CADLE, *s.* and *r.*—As "It's such a cadle;" "He cadles it a  
deal."

CAFFLE, *v.*—To argue, prevaricate,—a corruption of Cavil (?).

Any sort of *caffling* tale.  
He began to *caffle* about it.  
Are we going to *caffle* over it in any form.

CAKE, *s.* (pronounced Cäek.)—A small round loaf of bread  
baked on the sole. So 1 Kings, xvii. 12, 13.

CAKE, *s.*—A soft foolish person. Probably from the above in  
the same way that such a person is styled Half-baked.

She must ha' had a good heart to start off like that; it shows she  
was not much of a *cäek*.

CAKE, *s.*—Usual term for the Linseed Cake, used for fattening  
cattle.

Some men run up a great *cäek* bill their last year.  
It was between *cäeking* and fothering time.

CALL, *s.*—Occasion, need.

You've no *call* to interfere.  
I don't see as I've any *call* to do it.

CALL, *r.*—To call names, abuse.

He *called* me shameful.

He began to *call* me as soon as I came in.

They didn't fall out, so as to *call* one another.

Mother *called* me for not coming by train.

He *called* me everything as ever he could think on; I never was so *called* in my life.

CALLED IN CHURCH.—To have banns of marriage published: as "I'm not married, I've only been called in Church."

CAMBRIL, or CAMRIL, *s.*—The curved piece of wood by which carcases of animals are hung up; also the hock of an animal: as "We used to hopple them just above the cambrils."

CANDY, *s.*—Name given to a hard rocky layer under the gravel.

CANT UP, *v.*—To pet, make much of.

How she does *cant* that bairn up!

Why, she's so *canted* up at home.

*Cant up* is also used in the ordinary sense of Tilt up.

CAR, *s.*—Low, wet land: as the Car-holme, Car-dyke, Car Lane; and most of our parishes have their Cars, as Doddington Car, &c.

CARL-CAT, *s.*—A male, or tom-cat.

Some folks call them Toms, but the proper name is *Carl-cat*.

So Skinner, 1671, gives *Karl-cat* as "vox agro Lincolnensi usitatissima pro Feli mare."

CARRY ON, *v.*—Usually of a girl flirting and romping: as "That lass of Shaa's (Shaw's), she carried on shameful; she's a real brazen wench." "I reckon she carries on wi' that young chap of Smith's." "She caught them carrying on middling."

CASE-HARDENED, *adj.*—Utterly hardened, incorrigible.

He's that *case-hardened*, there's no doing owt wi' him.

CAST (often pronounced Kest), *part.*—Said of a sheep, when it lies on its back, and is unable to recover itself.

The sheep get *kest* while the wool is often them.

So *Over-kest* for *Over-cast*, with the same meaning.

Spenser has "Over-kest" to rhyme with Opprest (F. Q. iii. vi. 10), and "Kest" to rhyme with Chest, Brest, Drest (F. Q. vi. xii. 15).

CASUALTY, pronounced *Cazzlety*, and used vulgarly as an Adj. with the sense of subject to accidents and misfortunes: so "Very cazzlety weather," that is, very changeable; "A very cazzlety horse," one often subject to illnesses and accidents.



**CATBLASH**, *s.*—Anything thin and poor, as weak tea; hence silly talk, weak argument.

Oh, my! what *catblash* this is!

**CATCHING**, *adj.*—Changeable, as applied to the weather: as “It is a catching day:” “It’s very catching weather.”

**CATCHWATER**, *s.*—A drain cut to catch the water from higher ground, and carry it into a main drain without flowing over the lower lands: as with the Catchwater Drain at Skellingthorpe, which takes the higher waters directly into the Witham. So, “A new outfall and drain from the main drain to Torksey Lock, which would act as a catchwater” (*Lincs. Chron.*, 15th December, 1882).

**CATCH WORK**, *s.*—Chance work, a day here and a day there.

He has nowt but *catch-work* to depend on.

He can’t get work, no-but *catch-work*.

He’s only been at *catch-work* sin’ he left the mester.

There’s Tom B. at *catch-work*, and S. the same: they’ve none on ‘em owt regular to do.

**CAT-HAWS**, *s.*—Haws, the fruit of the Hawthorn.

They’d been eating a lot of *cat-haws* and such trash.

He (a squirrel) likes *cat-haws*: he does scrunch ‘em. So

**CAT-HIP**, *s.*—The Hip, or fruit of the Dog-rose.

**CATSHINGLES**, *s.*—The skin complaint, commonly called the Shingles.

He began wi’ the *catshingles*.

As soon as ever the Doctor saw him, he said it were the *catshingles*.

**CAUF, CAUVES**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Calf, Calves: as “I’d been to serve tle cauves;” “She’s gotten a quee cauf;” “My maiden’s gone for a bit of a halliday while (till) the cow cauves;” “She caufed of Saturday;” “The cauf’s alive, so it’ll want all the milk.”

**CAVE**, or **CAUVE**, *IN*, *v.*—Said when the earth by the side of a grave, or any cutting, is undermined and falls in, leaving a cave-like hollow.

It *cauves* in as fast as I can throw it out.

**CHAIN**, pronounced *Chēen*: so Drēen for Drain, Strēen for Strain, &c.

We must get some hereses and *chēens*.

----- **CHALLENGE**, *v.*—To claim acquaintance with: as “He d me at Gainsborough Station;” “I met your and challenged him.”

CHAMBER, *s.*—The invariable word for Bedroom, which is seldom or never used, and which nowhere occurs in the A.V. of the Bible.

The house has two low rooms and two *chambers*.

CHAMP, *v.*—To chew, masticate: as “Mind you champ it well;” “When he tries to champ;” “I’ve gotten whereby I can’t champ.”

CHANCH, for Chance: as Rinch for Rince, Minch for Mince, &c.

I must *chanch* that.

He didn’t gie me a *chanch* to ast it.

I’ll *chanch* it while to-morrow.

There’s two more as she’s a *chanch* on.

CHANCHLING, *s.*—A chanceling, or bastard child, one that has come by chance, as it were, not in the lawful way.

CHAP, *v.*—To answer saucily: as “She’d chap again at her; she’d sauce her;” “She began to chap at me directly.”

CHAPPY, *adj.*—Answering saucily, impudent: as “He’s a chappy young beggar;” or, to a barking dog, “You’re so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

CHARM, *v.*—To gnaw.

Mice are worse than rats; they *charm* so. They’ll *charm* paper or anything all to pieces.

There’s a mess of silver-fishes (small moths) in the closet, and they’ve *charmed* a hole in my woollen stocking; they’ve gnagged it all to bits.

CHASTISE, *v.*—To reprove, rebuke, correct verbally.

She was a good lass, and often *chastised* her mother for her badness.

CHATS, *s.*—Small things, or small bits of anything: as of potatoes, “The chats will do for the pigs;” or, of bits of wood or sticks, “I’ll go and pick up a few chats.”

CHATTERBAGS, or CHITTERBAGS, *s.*—A chatterbox. For the termination compare Shack-bags.

CHECK, *interj.*—The call to a pig to come, as Houy in driving one off.

CHEESES, *s.*—Name given by children to the round flat seeds of the mallow, *Malva sylvestris*.

CHICKEN-WEED, *s.*—The chickweed. *Stellaria media*.

So I poulticed it wi’ *chicken-weed* and groundsel, and followed it up well wi’ *sauve* (salve).

CHILDER, *s. pl.*—Children: as “The childer got wetshed in the dyke.” “The poor childer have sca’ce a rag to their backs.”

CHILL, *v.*—To take off the chill, warm: as “I just chilled a sup of beer and g’ed it him.”

CHIMLEY, *s.*—Chimney.

When the fire’s litten in the low room the smoke comes down the chamber *chimley*.

It puthers down the *chimley* fit to blind one.

CHIP, *v.*—To squabble, quarrel: as “They chip out and chip in,” *i.e.* fall out and fall in.

CHISEL, *s.*—Coarse flour. Ang. Sax. Ceosol, Gravel, Shingle, as in the Chesil Bank, Dorset.

When you get your corn gruu, first comes the bran, then the *chisel*, then the fine flour.

It’s real *chisel* bread.

I don’t put all *chisel*, I put haef and haef.

CHIST, *s.*—Common pronunciation of chest, a box. Chaucer has ‘chist’ to rhyme with ‘list’ (Freres Tale, 6982).

CHIT, *s.*—The first sprout of seeds or potatoes.

I have set him to rnb off the *chits*.

CHIT, *v.*—To sprout, germinate: as of seeds or potatoes, “They are beginning to chit,” “They are chitting nicely,” “They’re not chitted so much as I thought,” “The corn has not chitted a deal.”

CHITLINGS, *s.*—Part of the entrails of a pig, which are eaten after being steeped in water, boiled and fried.

CHITTER, *v.*—To chatter, or shiver with cold,

He always *chitters* so with his teeth.

CHUMP, *s.* CHUMPY, *adj.*—Broad, stout, chubby: as of children, “He’s a real little chump,” or “She’s a chumpy little lass.” So CHUMP-END, the thick end of a joint of meat.

CHUNTER, *v.*—To mutter, or grumble to oneself.

He’s such a man to *chunter* to hissen.

Teacher *chunters* if they cough in school. He keeps a-*chuntering* and a-*grumbling*.

’CH,—for church: as “They couldn’t get to chu’ch, nor t.” So

IESTER.—Church-master, or Churchwarden.

ey tell’d me he were *Chu’chmaster* to-year.

-To daub, or clog together with sticky mud or clay

*quite clagg’d* when she got home.

’d clothes are fairly *clagg’d* up. So

CLAGS, *s.*—Clotted, dirty messes.

Her petticoat bottom's all in *clags*; it hings in mucky rags.

CLAGGY, *adj.*—Sticky, clogging.

The reën (rain) makes the ground so *claggy*.

CLAM, *v.*—To seize, catch hold of, hold fast.

Now then *clam* hold on it.

I *clammed* hold on his back, and he sluth down me.

He *clammed* her by the arm, kicked her, and said—

Defendant *clammed* him by the shoulder.

He *clammed* hold on the mane.

CLAM, or CLEM, *v.*—To suffer from hunger, starve.

The childer are well nigh *clemmed*.

He said he would *clam* first.

The horse was fairly *clemmed*, it was pined to dëad.

Skinner notes this as "vox agro Lincolniensi usitatissima."

CLAMS, or CLEMS, *s.*—Wooden instruments, with which shoemakers or saddlers clip their leather to hold it fast; also a kind of pincers with teeth and long handles by which thistles are gripped and drawn out of the ground.

CLAMMOCKS, *s.*—An untidy, slatterly woman.

CLAP IN. *v.*—To come on suddenly, like a blow: as "I felt the cold clap in on me;" "The storm clapped in on the 1st;" "And then the weather clapped in at this how," "Strange and sharp it has clapped in."

CLAP-POST, *s.*—The post against which a gate claps or strikes when shut, as distinguished from the post on which it hangs.

Mebbe, it'll serve for a *clap-post*, it's not strong enough for the gate to hing on,

CLARTY, *adj.*—Sticky, miry.

It's real *clarty*, heavy land.

CLAT, *v.*—To mess; as "Clatting about;" "She's always doctoring and clatting;" "If I do clat, I like to do it of Monday."

CLAT, *s.*—Mess, slop.

We've tried all sorts of *clats*.

It makes so much trouble and *clat*.

It's a deal of trouble, and a deal of *clat*, but I reckon it pays when all is said and done.

I've had to get so many bits of *clats* for him.

It'll make all one *clat*.

CLAWK, *v.*—To snatch, claw up, clutch: as of a gleaner, "Look at that crittur, how she clawks it up."

CLĒAN, *adv.*—Quite, entirely.

I'm *clĕan* bet.

He has letten her get *clĕan* mester on him.

It *clĕan* takes away my appetite.

CLEANING-TIME.—A well-known and definite period, just before old May-Day, when all good house-wives give their houses a regular yearly cleaning, before the farm-servants, hired from May-Day to May-Day, leave their places.

It was just about last *cleaning-time*.

She always goes there to help at *cleaning-time*.

CLEANSE, CLEANSINGS, *v.* and *s.*—Of the afterbirth of a cow: as "She caued of Saturday, and never cleansed while to-day.

CLĒA, or CLEE, *s.*—Claw, as of a cat or bird.

The jay was caught by the *clĕa*.

So of Sheep, "It was the epidemic; all their *clĕas* came off;"

"They've gotten new *clĕas*."

CLETCH, *s.*—Clutch, or brood of chickens, &c.

There was only five in that *cletch*.

I've putten two *cletches* together.

There's a *cletch* got off in the wood.

CLICK, *v.*—To catch up, or snatch hastily, as mud in walking, or on a wheel.

See how the mud *clicks* up.

I *clicked* the turnover (a small shawl) from her.

CLINKER, *s.*—A clincher, or clencher.

We had two *clinkers* (real good sermons) to-day.

I gave him a *clinker* (*i.e.*, a convincing argument). So, "Well, that was a *clinking* good one."

CLOCKS, *s.*—Little black insects, like beetles, which make a ticking noise, often considered a token of death. But used for any beetle-like insect, such as the Cockchafer: "It was like one of them great flying clocks."

CLUB-TAIL, *s.*—Common name for the Stoat.

A *club-tail* fetched me six chickens outen that cletch.

CLUMPS, *adj.*—Idle, lazy.

~~hem~~ *clumps* when they wāant work.

o *Lincolniensi usitatissima*.—(Skinner.)

—Gruff, surly.

~~so~~ *clunch* to the poor bairns.

~~very~~ *clunch* man, and grumbled in his guts.

**CLUNG**, *adj.*—Stiff, heavy, clinging.

It's very wet and *clung* down there.  
The ground's too *clung* to set owt.  
There's ten acres on it *is clung*; it can't be *clunger*.  
The land's too wet and *clung* for turkeys.

**COARSE**, *adj.*—Rough, stormy; applied to the weather: as  
"It's a very coarse afternoon."

**COB**, *s.*—The stone of any fruit, as of the cherry.

Don't swallow the *cobs*.  
The birds eat the cherries, and leave the *cobs* sticking on.  
Also a small stack or heap of corn: as "They've no-but two wheat  
stacks and a little *cob*."

**COGGLE**, *s.*—A small round stone, pebble, cobble.

There's a many nasty *coggles* about.  
I just caught my foot against a *coggle*.  
It's the beautifulest *coggle* I ever seed, and the levellest.  
We're just a-going to wash down the *coggles*.

**COKES**, *s.*—Coke, commonly used in the plural: as "We mix  
a few cokes with the coal;" "We've gotten a load of cokes  
from Lincoln;" "John fetched some cokes from Brace-  
brig."

**COLLOGUE**, *v.*—To talk over, to persuade to some wrong or  
mischief.

My daughter was *collogued* into it.  
It was her parents as *collogued* him up there.

**COME-BY-CHANCE**.—A chanceling, or bastard child.

Why, you see, he was a *come-by-chance*; she had him before she  
married old B.

**COME-INTO-PROFIT**.—Said of a cow coming into milk: as  
"She'll not come into profit while next month." *Come into*  
*use*, has a different meaning, being said of a cow when  
ready for the bull.

**COME-THY-WAYS**, *i.e.*, Come along, said usually to a loiter-  
ing child.

**COME-TO-ONE'S-END**.—To be about to die.

I thought no other but what I'd *come to my end*.  
I doubt the old chap's *come to his end*.

**COMPANY-KEEPER**, *s.*—A companion.

She's gone to be *company-keeper* to old Mrs. S.

**CONDEMNED**, *part.*—Said of money spent, or owed, before it  
is received: as "He has a pension, but it's mostly con-  
demned before he gets it;" "His week's wage is always  
condemned beforehand;" "Mr. H. asked if the £20,000  
borrowed some nine years ago was all expended; the  
Mayor said it was condemned." "Well, I have a horse,  
but he's condemned; I must sell him for the rent."

**CONFINED MAN.**—A labourer hired by the year, and so confined to work for one master only; a man in such a situation is said to have a "confined place."

He was *confined man* at Aubur, and would like to get a *confined* place again.

He's *confined* labourer to Mr. M. at Na'enby.

The men that's regularly *confined*, they're the best off.

**COSH, s.**—The pod of Beans or Tares: as "Tars have such a many coshes;" hence also *Cosh'd*: as "How well the beans are *cosh'd*."

**COT, v.**—To mat, become entangled.

Her tail *cots* so with the dirt.

His hair gets so *cotted*.

The sheaves are quiet green and *cotted*.

The 'tates are grown to a degree, real *cotted* together.

The wheat was all *cotted* together in the bags.

**COT, s.**—A mat, tangle.

The roots were all of a *cot*;

The corn had grown that length, and was all of a *cot*."

A regular *cot* it was, I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.

**COULD, v.**—To be able; as in the common phrase, Used to could: as "I can't nip about, as I used to could;" "Did you, when you used to could work?"

**COURSE OF THE COUNTRY.**—To see the course of the country, a common expression for seeing the world.

He travelled about a deal when he was young; he wanted to see the *course of the country*.

It's a good thing for young folk to leave home; they get to know the *course of the country*.

**COWGATE, s.**—Pasturage for a cow, two cowgates being reckoned for a horse's pasture.

They all have *cowgates* in the marsh.

There's nine *cowgates* in our laëns (lanes).

**COWLADY, s.**—A Lady-bird.

The bairns are so fond of getting *cowladies*.

The children here have a rhyme, "*Cowlady* cay, Fly away."

**COWS AND CALVES.**—Name for the purple, and white **spikes** of *Arum maculatum*, known sometimes as **Lords and Ladies**, or **Bulls and Cows**.

**VARJUICE.**—The juice of crabs pressed out, and used **vinegar**. After most of the juice was pressed out, water **nixed** with the pulp to make an acid drink, sometimes **1 Perry**.

**CRACK, v.**—To boast, talk big: as “He does crack so,” or  
“He’s always cracking of hissen.”

**CRACK OUT, v.**—To burst out laughing.

As for Tiz, she *cracked* right out.

**CRACK.**—“In a crack,” *i.e.*, in an instant, suddenly: as “He might be snatched away in a crack”—of sudden death.

**CRAM, v.**—To crumple, tumble, disarrange.

Look, how my dress is *crammed*.

**CRAMBLY, CRAMBLING, adj.**—Shaky, tottering, decrepit.

What a *crambly* lot we are!

He walks very *crambly*.

I made the pig get up, but it seemed very *crambling*.

**CRANKY, adj.**—Merry, sportive.

How *cranky* the boy is! he’s full of quirks and pranks.

**CRATCH, s.**—The sort of hand-barrow or bier used to carry a dead pig on.

Shep fetched a *cratch* from the mester’s.

They each on ‘em have a *cratch*.

**CRATCHETY, Adj.**—Ailing, infirm: “I’m always cratchety, but I’m not to say worse than usual.”

**CRAZY, adj.**—Rickety, dilapidated: as “A crazy old chair;”  
“It was as crazy a lot as ever I clapped eyes on.”

**CREDDLE, s.**—Cradle.

It’s like a little *creddle*, she’ll lig in it while she’s three.

**CREE, v.**—To boil gently, set to simmer.

I was just *creeing* some wheat for the henses.

They *cree* the hinder ends for the pigs.

So, “Cree’d Wheat”—Wheat simmered till it is soft.

**CREW, CREW-YARD, s.**—The yard where the stock is kept; as, “He has a rare lot of beast in his crew;” “The mester’s out in the crew-yard;” “They lead the rakings straight into the crew;” “The well ought to be reiet away from the crews.”

**CRITCH, CRITCHY, adj.** (the “i” pronounced long)—Stony, full of flat stones: as “Cliff land is so critchy.”

**CROKE, s.**—Refuse of anything: as, “It’s only an old croke.”

**CROOKLED, adj.**—Crooked.

We’ve been cleaning out that *crookled* dyke.

It’s where there’s that *crookled* chimney.

They cut out a lot of *crookled* oak.



**CROODLE**, *v.*—To cower, crouch down.

They found the old woman *croodled* up in a corner.

**CROOK**, *s.*—The hooked part of the hinge of a gate, that which is fastened into the post.

The gate has been thrown off the *crook*.  
He took two or three gates off the *crooks*.

**CROP**, *v.*—To pick, gather,—said of flowers.

They've been *cropped* sin' morn.  
Joe has *cropped* them in the wood.  
It's a posy the childer have *cropped* in the dyke.  
And with that I *cropped* three roses.  
She brought me some *cropped* flowers yesterday, some gillivers.

**CROSS-CROP**, *v.*—To grow crops out of due rotation.

When they began to *cross-crop* the land, they never did any more good.

**CROSS-CUT**, *v.*—To plough across, at right angles to the former ploughing.

They're *cross-cutting* fallows.  
They don't fall to *cross-cut* clay.  
The field was *cross-cutten*.

**CROSS-EYED**, *adj.*—Squinting.

I reckon the lass is a bit *cross-eyed*.

**CROSS-HOPPLE**, *v.*—To thwart, contradict, interrupt in conversation,—a figure taken from a beast tethered by one fore foot to the opposite foot behind, and so thwarted and hindered in its movements.

Don't *cross-hopple* her now she's ill.  
You're very *cross-hoppling* this morning.  
They're oftens a bit *cross-hoppling* wi' her.  
You can do nowt by *cross-hoppling* him.

**CROW**, *s.*—Always applied to the Rook, the Carrion-Crow being distinguished as Cad-crow.

The *crow*s made work with the corn.  
He's tenting *crow*s on the ten-acre.  
So the *Crowholt*, i.e., the Rookery.

**CROW-BELLYFUL**.—A morsel, very small quantity: used in such sayings as "She has not a crow-bellyful of flesh on her;" "Thou'lt not get a crow-bellyful of meat offen it."

**CROWPOOR**, *adj.*—Poor as a crow, very poor.

They kep' it only *crow-poor*, as you may say.

**WFEET**, *s.*—The Meadow Orchises, *Orchis Morio*, and *O. mascula*.

CRUD, *s.*—Curd.

As white as any *crud*.

That's what they mak' *crud* or cheese wi'.

CRUDLE, *v.*—To curdle: as "The cow's milk crudled in it's inside.

CRUMPS, *s. pl.*—Small wrinkled or crumpled apples: as "We'll give the crumps to the pig."

CUCKOO-FLOWER, *s.*—The Lady's Smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

CULL, CULLS, *s.*—Those culled, or picked out; used of the inferior sheep, weeded out of the flock.

He only sold some *culls*,

When you buy a lot like that, you must reckon to get some *culls*.

CULLIS-ENDED, *adj.*—Finished off with round ends or gables, said of thatched stacks: as "Mr. P. had all his stacks cullis-ended."

CUT, *s.*—One of the many words for Dyke or Drain, a channel cut for water.

Jump into the *cut*, Jack, with thee (thy) new clothes on, and see what thee mother will say to thee. Eh, feyther, thou'rt a funny beggar.

If any person shall at any time place any tunnel through any of the said drains or *cuts*.

CUT, *v.*—To castrate: as "The pigs are not cut yet;" "He reckoned to cut them the fore-end of the week."

CUT, *v.*—To hurt, vex, mortify.

I was *cut* when they came and tell'd me they were dead.

I was real *cut* to think he should serve me so,

It would *cut* them to come on the parish.

I felt a bit *cut* about it.

It'll be very *cutting* for her to leave her home,

CUTMEAT, or CUTSTUFF, *s.*—Straw cut into short lengths, or turnips sliced, as food for cattle: as "It's all corn, no cut-stuff." "He fetched a seck of cutmeat out on the yard." So *Cut-house*, the building in which it is cut.

He was found hanging by his neck in a *cut-house*.

CUTTS, *s.*—Pair of Cutts, the conveyance used for carrying timber, &c.

A horse attached to a pair of *cutts* took fright,

Swinging on a pole behind a pair of timber-*cutts*.

He was fined for using a pair of *cutts* on the highway without having his name painted thereon.

They brought two *cutts* and five horses, and fetched two *cutts'* load of esh-poles.

## D

DA.—Common familiar term for Father, *i.e.*, Dadda.

His *Da* says he's over-young.  
Yon's my *Da* coming for me.  
His *Da* heights him so.

DA', or DAA.—Day: as "She lit on him of Frida';" "He'll come of Saturda';" "They'll not flit while Mayda'."

'DACIOUS, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's a '*dacious* lad, that Bill T.  
cfr. Owdacious and Dossity.

DACKER, *v.*—To loiter, slacken speed.

They *dackered* a good bit on the way.  
They *dackered* the horses after they passed Lincoln.  
The Doctor has *dackered* agen their house.  
Noted by Skinner as "Vox agro Lincolnienisi usitata."

DADE, *v.*—To hold up, or lead, as children by the hand, or by leading strings: as "We daded her between us." Hence Dading-strings, for Leading-strings.

DAFF, DAFFY, *adj.*—Doughy.

How *daffy* the bread is!  
Bread is bad for anyone when it is so *daff*.

DALLACK, *v.*—To dress smartly and gaudily.

How she's *dallack'd* out!  
She's none of your *dallacking* lasses. So

DALLACKS, *s.*—One who dresses smartly and gaudily: as "What a dallacks yon is!" (See Dawk, Dawks.)

DANG, *v.*—To throw down with violence: as "Dang it down;" cfr., Bang and Spang.

*v.*—Daunt.

's *very daunting* for her, poor lass.

*v.*—To dress smartly, but slovenly: as "How she's *hersen* out!" So

[S, *s.*—"What a dawks she looks!" Perhaps contracted for Dallack and Dallacks above.

DAWL. *v.*—To tire, weary.

I'm quiet *dawled* out.

It's *dawling* work ligging so long in be'.<sup>1</sup>

The horses were strange and wouldn't eat, so they got *dawled* on the road.

DAWN, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Down, fur: as "She left some dawn on the breers;" "The dawn's beginning to come (grow) again;" "He doesn't want any of that white dawn (cotton-wool) putten round him" (in his coffin).

DEÄD, *s.*—Commonly used for Death: as "I'm hagged to deäd;" "He was fit to hound me to deäd;" "It would scare some women to deäd;" "It would 'a grieved you to deäd to see the bairn, he was haäf pined to deäd."

DEAD-HORSE.—"To work a dead horse," *i.e.*, to work to pay off a debt incurred, or for wages already spent; "I doubt he's working a dead horse."

DEAD-RIPE, *adj.*—Completely ripe, so over-ripe that all growth has ceased; commonly said of grain.

DEAF, *adj.*—Used not only of Ears of corn, meaning blighted and empty, without grain in them: as "There's a many deaf ears to-year;" "They cut a sheaf or two that was night-ripening, but it was like deaf corn;" "A many ears have nothing in them, they seem quiet deaf." But also of other things, as "A deaf nut," that is, one without a kernel;" "Her cheek looked like a deaf cheek, as if it had no life in it," said of one the side of whose face was paralysed.

DEAL, *s.*—Used simply for a quantity without any qualifying adjective: as "There was a deal of rain," or "not such a very deal;" "It's not hurten a deal," or "It's not good for a deal;" "He would have all cutten, and then there came a very deal of wet."

DELPH, or DELF, *s.*—One of the many words for a Drain or Dyke, a channel delved or dug to carry off water.

DEM, *s.*—Local pronunciation of Dam, an embankment.

They put a *dem* in the beck.

I've been dragging *dems* out on the dykes. So also

DEM, *v.*—To dam: as "They demm'd it higher up;" "I fell crossways into the dyke, so I was demming up the water."

DEMMUCKED, *adj.*—Diseased, said of potatoes; probably a corrupted form of Epidemick'd.

DIDN'T OUGHT, DOESN'T OUGHT, HADN'T OUGHT,  
common local idioms for Ought not.

People have relief who *didn't ought*.  
It *doesn't ought* to do so in that time.  
She *does ought* to help me.  
We *hadn't ought* to forego our claim.  
They *don't ought* to be at that how.

DILL, *v.*—To soothe, ease, dull.  
I'd take anything to *dill* the pain.  
She had to walk about to *dill* the pain.

DINGLE, *v.*—To tingle.  
My arm begins to *dingle* and feel that queer.  
It's a nasty *dingling* pain.  
I feel a *dingling* deadness in that thumb.

DISANNUL, *v.*—To disarrange, put in confusion: as "The house is all disannulled."

DISCHARGE FROM, *v.*—To forbid, charge not to do.  
He *discharged* him from going on his land

DISCOURSE, *s.*—Conversation.  
His *discourse* was not fit to be heard.  
She didn't think a deal on his *discourse*.  
Their *discourse* was awful.  
Whenever you talk to him, he always brings out some good *discourse*.

DISGEST, *v.*—Very commonly used for Digest; so *Disgestion* and *Indigestion*.

Doctor says it's bad *disgestion*.  
His stomach does not seem to *digest* it.

DITHER, DIDDER, *v.*—To shake, quiver, tremble: as "See how it makes the man's arms dither;" "One leg's all a dithering." Skinner, 200 years ago, noted Didder as "vox agro Linc. familiaris."

DITHER, *s.*—A trembling, quivering, shaking: as "I'm all of a dither;" "My back and all's all of a dither." One of the many instances of "dd" being pronounced as "th."

DITTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirtied.  
Some folks say grufted, and some say *ditted*.  
Things soon get *ditted* up in a market town.

DO, sometimes DOMENT, *s.*—An ado, or to-do; used commonly of an entertainment or social gathering: as "It was a beautiful do;" "They had only a poor do at the Fair;" "They'd been to your Tea-do;" "They have their Church-do next week;" "They telegraphed for him, but he was at this do-ment." But used also in other senses: as "She's just had a coughing-do" (*i.e.*, a fit of coughing); "They've had two or three bits of do's (quarrels) already;" "He made but a poor do on it;" "If it wasn't for the School Board, we shouldn't ha' had all this do-ment."

DOG-POOR, *adj.*—Very poor, extremely poor: as “The horse was that dog-poor it could not get up.”

DOLE, or DOLLUP, *s.*—A lump or quantity of anything: as “Gie me a dole of paste;” “Let me have another dole of worsted,” *i.e.*, a skein of 8 ounces.

DOLLY, or DOLLY-TUB, *s.*—A wooden tub for washing clothes, which are worked about in it with a *Peggy*.

DOOR-DERN, *s.*—A door frame.

I set my foot on the edge of the *door-dern*.

They even took down the *door-derns*, and burnt them.

Do the *door-dern* next.

I am sure the doors were in, leastways the *derns* were.

DOORSTEAD, *s.*—The threshold, or place of the door: as Gatestead and Bedstead. So “He stood in the doorstead;” “The doorstead is so low, one is fit to knock one’s head.”

DORCASED, *adj.*—Finely dressed out. No doubt derived, ironically, from the so-called Dorcas Societies for making clothes for the poor.

DOSSITY, *s.*—Spirit, animation.

The bairn seems weak and trailly, she has no *dossity* about her.

She seems to have no mind, no *dossity* whatever.

Always pronounced *Dossity*, but perhaps a corruption of ‘Dacity (Audacity). See ‘Dacious above.

DOTHER, DODDER, *s.*—The Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*, a common weed in light corn-land, quite distinct from the Dodder of Botanical Books.

The sheep ate out the *dother*, and left the wheat in drills.

There was more *dother* than barley.

An instance of “dd” being pronounced as “th,” as in Dither, Fother, Lether, &c.

DOUBT, *v.*—Used in the sense of Think, Fear: as “I doubt we’re wrong;” “I doubt he’s a bad ‘un;” “I doubt it will rain;” “That’s not big enough, I doubt.”

DOWK, *v.*—To stoop, hang down, duck: so “dowking” applied to a cow whose horns hang down.

The leaves *dowk* down completely.

DOWN, *adv.*—Ill in bed: as “Down with a fever;” “What, is he down again?” There are several down on it” (the small pox).

DOWN-COMING, *adj.*—Ruinous, likely to fall.

It’s a strange *down-coming* old place.

DOWNFALL, *s.*—A fall of rain, snow, or hail.

I doubt we shall have some *downfall*.  
There'll be a *downfall* before it is warmer.

DRAG, *v.*—To work land with a Drag, a heavy harrow with longer and stronger teeth, to break the clods, and with Hailes, or handles, to guide it, like a plough.

They're a-gate *dragging* the far close.  
I paid two-shillings for *dragging* and harrowing it.

DRAGGED UP, *part.*—Said of children brought up roughly and carelessly: as "They're not brought up, they're dragged up;" "They've been dragged up anyhow."

DRAPE, *s.*—A cow that is barren, and so gives no milk; also applied to a barren ewe.

Why, she's a *drape*, so we're feeding of her.  
So in sale bills: "Three in-calf cows, two *drapes*;" or so many "*drape* heifers."  
"He was driving four sheep—*drape* ewes."

DREE, *adj.*—Long-continued, tedious, wearisome: As "Dull, *dree* weather;" or, "A long *dree* day's work;" or, "It was raining very *dree*;" "We've stuck to it very *dree* to get it finished." "He wears *dree* at his work: anyone who wears *dree* at a thing may often get through a deal."

DRESS, *v.*—To cheat, deceive.

He want try, no-but to *dress* people.  
They'd sooner try to *dress* people out of their money than not.

DRIFT, *v.*—Stronger form for drive: as "I'll drift him," that is "pack him off." "The officer drifted the boys."

DRIFT-ROAD, *s.*—A road used for driving cattle, in some parts called a Drove.

DRINGLING, *part.*—Drizzling: said of rain or snow, when it is small and fine.

DRIV, *v.*—Drove: past tense of drive.

Father *driv* plough there.  
He either *driv* plough, or —  
I *driv* a many away mysen.  
I *driv* and *driv* and *driv*.

DROLLASHUN, *s.*—A droll person.

Mrs. B. she is a *drollashun*.

DRUG, *s.*—The wagon, capable of being lengthened, which is used for carrying timber; sometimes called a pair of cutts.

They haven't no *drugs* to lead wood with.  
They'll never get their *drugs* and hurses in there; they'll have to trail the poles out with a chéen.

DULBERT, *s.*—A dullard, dunce.

DUNK, DUNKY, *adj.*—Short and thick; said of a pig of that shape.

Many would call yon pig *dunky*, but I don't reckon it's a real *dunk*.

DWINE, *v.*—To dwindle, waste away.

She just seems to *dwine* away.

DYKE, *s.*—The regular word for a Ditch: as "He's agate brushing out the dyke;" "She tumbled flat of her back in the dyke;" "Don't go in the dykes and get yoursens wetshed." "They reckon as the dyke belongs the hedge."

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'EN,—the regular termination of the Past Participle in En or 'Ten, commonly retained in such words as Gotten, Cutten, Letten, Setten, Hurten, Putten, &c.

It's not hur~~ten~~ a deal.  
The house was lett~~en~~ the day they flitted.  
We've gott~~en~~ our garden sett~~en~~,  
I wouldn't ha' putt~~en~~ up wi' it.  
I won't have the bairn hitt~~en~~.  
Oh, she *was* cutt~~en~~ up; it *has* upsett~~en~~ her.

END, *v.*—To finish make an end of, kill: as "The bairns are that rough, they're fit to end one;" "They're fit to end anything about them;" "No man should end her money;" "She'd been trying to end hersen."

END, *s.*—"To come to one's end;" *i.e.*, to come to one's death: as "I thought for sureness he'd come to his end this bout."

END, *s.*—"Not to care which end goes first"—a phrase for reckless waste and extravagance.

They seem as if they did not care which *end* went first.  
She's a sore woman; she does not care which *end* goes first.

ENDLONG, *adv.*—Continually, all along.

They promised to continue it *endlong* whilst he lived.  
They behaved *endlong* the same.

ENEW.—Common pronunciation of Enough: as "He didn't make holes enew." "Have you got enew? Oh, we've gotten plenty."

ENJOY.—The term constantly employed with bad health: as "Does she enjoy bad health?" "They say there's one on 'em enjoys bad health."

ESH, *s.*—An Ash-tree.

It would 'a grown oak and *esh* in the hollows,  
Oak before *Esh*,—a deal of wet.

## F

FAG, *s.*—A sheep-tick. So Fag-water, water mixed with mercury (arsenic) and soft-soap, in which sheep are dipped to kill the ticks.

FAIRLY, *adv.*—Completely, actually.

The land's *fairly* rotten.  
I've *fairly* had to scrat it off.

FAIR-WALLING, *s.*—The level, smoothly-built masonry or brickwork above the roughly-built foundations.

FALL, *v.*—In very common use for to Fall to the place or turn of anything, or simply for Ought or Should.

That close *falls* to be wheat this turn.  
He *falls* to have a man to help him.  
That key does not *fall* to open it.  
I *fall* to go to wash there next week.  
She *falls* to be at school.  
He *fell* to come yesterday.  
She *falls* some money in April.

Any goose *falls* to lay by Old Candlemas Day—in allusion to the saying:—

“New Candlemas Day, good goose will lay;  
Old Candlemas Day, any goose will lay.”

FALL TO PIECES.—A common phrase, used of a woman's confinement: as “She fell to pieces last night;” “She'll fall to pieces before she gets there.”

FALSE, FAUSSE, *adj.*—Sly, cunning, crafty

The cows are so *false*.  
She's as *false* as a little fox.  
My dog's as *false* as any man.  
So of a horse, “He's as *fausse* as a man.”

FAMBLE, *v.*—To stutter, to speak imperfectly or unintelligibly.

He *fambles* so in his talk.  
She seems to *famble*, as if she could not get her words out.

FARDIN, *s.*—Farthing.

FAR-END, *s.*—The last, the utmost: as “I should like to see the far-end of her,” *i.e.*, see her till her death; “I'm sure it was the far-end of my thoughts,” *i.e.*, The last thing I should think of.

**FAR-LENGTH**, *s.*—Distance, furthest length.

That is about the *far-length* he goes.

**FAR-WELTERED**, *part.*—Cast, or thrown on its back, as a sheep. See Weltered, and Over-weltered.

**FAST**, *adj.*—Stopped, hindered, tied: as “I won’t see you fast,” *i.e.*, Stopped for want of money, or want of work. “I reckon they’re fast for bricks,” *i.e.*, stopped for want of them. “If she see’d I was fast, or owt;” “I’m a real fast woman, I’ve a great family,” *i.e.*, tied by family cares. But also “He has got no fast job,” *i.e.*, no constant work.

**FASTEN**, or **FASTENING PENNY**.—Earnest money, money given to fasten or confirm a bargain or hiring.

I ged a shilling *fasten-penny*.

He sent back his *fasten-penny*.

He tell’d him he might drink his *fasten-penny*.

He ged the mester back his *fasten-penny*.

**FASTEN-TUESDAY**, or **FASTEN EVE**.—Shrove Tuesday the Eve of the great Fast of Lent.

**FATHEAD**, *s.*—A stupid fellow, dunce.

She called our George a *fathead* and a dunce.

**FĒAT**, **FĒATISH**, *adj.*—**FĒATLY**, *adv.*—Neat, nice, well-done: as “Yon’s a fĕat little lass;” “It’s a fĕatish bit of work;” “It’s fĕatly done;” or ironically, “It’s a fĕat mucky job.”

**FEATHER-POKE**, *s.*—The long-tailed Titmouse; probably so called from the pocket-shaped nest, lined with feathers, which it makes; or, perhaps, “from its way of puffing up its feathers.”

**FEDBED**, *s.*—A feather-bed. So “Fedbed-makers,” in “Cocke Lorelle’s Bote,” temp. Henry VIII.

**FEED**, *s.*—Food, fodder for cattle: as “There’s plenty of good feed this turn;” or the common bidding to an ostler: “Give my horse a feed.”

**FEED**, *v.*—To grow fat, or to make fat.

He is beginning to *feed*.

He eats well, so I hope he will soon begin to *feed*.

We shall begin to *feed* him next week.

He is *feeding* three small beast.

Milk will *feed* anything quicker than water.

**FEEDER**, *s.*—One who grows fat.

The whole family of them are *feeders*.

So *feeders*, fattening cattle; and *feeding* land, grazing land, on which cattle can be fattened.

FEEDER, *s.*—A child's bib; also a feeding-bottle, or cup with a lip.

FELLOWSHIP, *s.*—Friendly conversation: as "We had a little fellowship together." Dame Juliana Berners instructs us that "a Felyschyppe of yomen" is the proper term to use.

FEN-OAKS.—Willows.

FERRAGE, *v.* and *s.*—With the sense of searching into, and clearing out: as "I like to have a real good ferrage over once or twice a year;" "I've given all my places a good ferraging out;" "He begins to ferrage into things more'n he did;" "I've no man, so I mut ferrage out for mysen;" "There's plenty of work if they will but ferrage out for it;" "They don't ferrage the corners out;" "She's always a-ferraging out the yard." One would think it merely a corruption of Forage; but the *Ferraging Fork*, the iron fork used for moving about the hot embers in a brick oven, seems to represent the old word Fruggin, or Fruggan, having the same meaning. Cotgrave (1611) explains Fourgon as "an oven-forke, termed in Lincolnshire a Fruggin, wherewith fuel is both put into an oven, and stirred when it is in it."

FETCH, *s.*—A false tale, imposition.

It's merely a *fetch* to get relief.

Why, it *was* a *fetch*.

One wouldn't have thought a lady would make a *fetch* like that  
There's a many *fetches* (used as a verb) sooner than hardworks.

FETTLE, *s.*—Order, condition.

The place is in strange good *fettle*.

What sort of *fettle* is it in?

FETTLE, or FETTLE UP, *v.*—To put in order, make ready: as "Just fettle it up a bit;" "We'll fettle it up agen the feast."

FEY, *v.*—To cleanse.

I mun *fey* out that dyke.

It wants *feying* out badly.

FEYT, *v.*—Fight.

A mother may *feyt* through wi' bairns; a feyther cūant.

He ast him would he *feyt*.

The bairn seems to *feyt* for her breath.

FEYTHER, *s.*—Father.

**FIDDLE, s.**—The name given to the “pasties,” *i.e.*, pastry with jam inside which children bring to school for their dinner. So, “Have you got your fiddle?” “Mother, do make me a fiddle to-day.”

**FIERCE, adj.**—Brisk, lively: as “The babe's quite fierce again;” “Oh, they were fierce; they were as merry as crickets.”

**FIND ONESELF, v.**—To provide oneself with victuals.

His sister gives him harbour, but he *finds himself*.

She had nobut 3s. a week to *find hersen*.

He got 14s a week and *found himself*.

**FINGER and TOE,**—said of Turnips when the root branches out into the shape of fingers and toes instead of forming a bulb.

Some odd ones are *finger and toe-ing*.

They've gone to *finger and toes* a good deal.

**FIR-BILL, or FURBILL, s.**—A bill, or bill-hook; the common name: as “Tak' and grind this 'ere fir-bill;” “She got the old fir-bill into it;” “I chopped a piece with a fir-bill.”

**FIRST LAMB,**—“You notice which way the first lamb you see looks and that-a-way you'll go to live;” said to farm-servants, with reference to their yearly change of service at May-day.

**FIRST OFF,**—for the first thing, the beginning: as “The first off of the morning,” for the first thing in the morning; “It was the first off of his occupying the farm;” “He wanted the pigs killing first off.”

**FIT, adj.**—Ready, inclined, sufficient, or likely to.

They're *fit* to tear one to bits.

When the bairns all turn out bad one is *fit* to blame it to the parents.

Her father was *fit* to flog her,

If she knew, she'd be a'most *fit* to kill me.

**FITTER, s.**—A small piece or fragment: as of a rusty iron pipe, “It comes off in fitters.”

**FIXED, part.**—Settled, provided for.

I doubt she'll be badly *fixed* if he happens owt.

I never thought I should be *fixed* at this how.

There's a many on 'em *fixed* at that how.

She has been badly *fixed* for a girl.

She has some brothers real well *fixed*, and they've promised to *fix* her.

**FLACKET, s.**—A small wooden barrel, used for beer by labourers in harvest.

**FLEAK, FLAKE, s.**—A hurdle or sheep-tray.

FLECK, *v.* and *s.*—A spot, or to spot: as “The mare was flecked with foam,” or “She had a few flecks of white about her.” Skinner calls the word—“*Vox agro Linc. usitatissima*”; and indeed the words seem in common use, though Webster pronounces them “obsolete, or used only in poetry.”

FLEET, *s.*—A shallow channel, or piece of water: as “The Fleet,” at Collingham, and “Holme Fleet,” in the Trent, near Rampton.

FLICK, *s.*—A flitch, or side of bacon.

FLIGGED, *adj.*—Fledged.

They're only babbings yet; let them be while they're *figged*.

FLIT, *v.*—To remove, change house.

We shan't *flit* while May Day.

They say it's ill-luck to *flit* a cat.

He has a brother as *flitted* from agen Kirton-Lindsey.

FLIT, FLITTING, *s.*—A move, change of house.

They made a moon-light *flit* on it.

So the sayings, “Two *flittings* are as bad as one fire;” and “Friday *flit*, short sit.”

FLOURY, *adj.*—Light and powdery: as “The fallows are so floury.”

FLUSKER, *v.*—To flutter, or fluster: as of a hen, “What with fluskering in going on, she broke one on 'em;” or of pigeons, “At the least noise they all flusker out.”

FOAL-FOOT, *s.*—The herb Colts-foot, Tussilago Farfara, the yellow flowers of which are gathered by country-people in spring, and either made fresh into wine, or dried and made into tea,—esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

The childer are as bad *foal footing* as brambling.

FOG, *s.*—Rank, coarse grass, not fed off in summer, or that grows in autumn, after the hay is cut.

There wasn't haëf so much old *fog* grown where that stuff was putten on.

FOLLOW UP, *v.*—Common phrase for Persevere, Continue with any treatment: as “We followed it up well with hot water and poultices;” “I've been following her up well wi' some saue;” “Doctor says, ‘we must follow her up wi' plenty of good support;’” “There's nowt better for inflammation than Featherfew, if you do but follow it up;” “I hope he'll be able to keep on following on it up.”

**FOOT, v.**—To trace by footmarks: as "There was snow on the ground, and they footed him to the pond."

**FOOT-BET, *adj.***—Tired out with walking.

Weston seemed quiet *foot-bet* as he passed along the rampire.

**FORCE-PUT, *s.***—A matter of necessity, compulsion.

It's a real *force-put*, or I shouldn't 'a done it.

I shouldn't 'a sold it for that, if it hadn't been a *force-put*.

**FORE-ELDERS, *s.***—Forefathers, ancestors.

They buried her at H. with her *fore-elders*.

**FORE-END, *s.***—The fore-part of the year, the spring, answering to the Back-end: as "He came last fore-end;" "It'll be a year come next fore-end." Also used for the fore-part of the week, or month, or the fore-part generally: as "It was the fore-end of his being took ill;" "I don't know whether it was the fore-end or the middle of his time;" "It was somewhere at the fore-end of October."

**FORENOON, *s.***—The later hours before noon, always distinguished from the morning or earliest part of the day, as is natural with those who rise very early.

There's breakfast in the morning, and then something in the *forenoon*.  
Will there be preaching in the *forenoon*?

**FORSET (accent on the last syllable), *v.***—To upset.

He seems to want to do all he can to *forset* and bother us.

**FOR WHY,**—used commonly instead of Why: as "I don't know for why she should get worse;" "I said I could not give him one, and he said 'For why?'" "She blaemt it to me, and I'm sure I don't know for why;" "I don't know for why she didn't;" "I'll tell you for why."

**FOTHER, *v.* and *s.***—Common pronunciation of Fodder: as Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, Blether for Bladder, &c., &c. "There'll be pienty of fother this turn;" "There was only a small fother-stack offen twenty acres;" "It was between cüaking and fothering time;" "We get our teas when Will comes in from fothering them."

**FOUL, *adj.***—Used in such phrases as "When it räins in on the bed it seems foul;" "It were a very foul crash of thunder came at last;" "It's a foul place to cross in the dark;" "It's a foul job, this flitting job;" "It's foul having to shift of a Sunday;" "They mend boots so foul; I hate to see them so foul." Or, "I reckon that land's very foul;" that is, full of weeds.



FOUMARD, or FUMMARD, *s.*—The Pole-cat, *i.e.*, the Foul Marten, from its stench.

FOUTY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted; applied to meat, bread, flour, &c.  
It smelt rather *fouty* for want of air.

FOX'S-BRUSH,—a name given to the large Yellow Sedum, *S. reflexum*, from the bushy shape of its leaf-spikes.

FRAIL, *adj.*—Weak-minded, timid, frightened: as "She was born frail, poor lass."

FRAME, *v.*—To begin, promise.

He's new to the work yet, but he *frames* well.  
It seems to *frame* right.  
This one *frames* to be as good as yon.  
She thought she would see how she'd *frame*.  
He don't seem to *frame* amiss.  
That's what she seemed to *frame* for most.

FRATCHY, *adj.*—Peevish, irritable.

We call them *fratchy* when folks are nasty-tempered, and one don't like to speak to them.

FREE, *adj.*—Free-spoken, affable, not reserved; applied as a term of great praise, and opposed to a "high" man, that is, haughty and reserved.

He's a wonderful *free* gentleman.  
She was a very *free* lady.  
She seems very pleasant and very *free*.

FREE-MARTIN, *s.*—The female of twin-calves, male and female, which, it is supposed, will not breed; called also a Martin-calf.

FRESH, *adj.*—Fat, in good condition: as "The beast were very fresh;" "Mr. M. sold a lot of very fresh bullocks;" "He reckoned the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets." So in Sale Bills, so many "he and she hogs, very fresh."

FRET, *v.*—To cry, weep.

She had to *fret* a bit.  
She seemed a woman as couldn't *fret*—not tears.  
She did not *fret* while we *fretted*, *i.e.*, she did not cry till we did.

FRIDGE, *v.*—To fray, rub, chafe.

The horse's shoulder *fridges* sore.  
He is skin-tight, so the collar *fridges* him.  
The plaster has *fridged* his leg a bit.

FULL, *adv.*—Quite, enough; used as an intensive: as "It's full soon yet;" "It's full early for barley."

FULL OF COLD,—common expression for having a great deal of cold: as “The childer are all full of cold;” compare “Full of leprosy,” St. Luke v. 12. So also “Full of work:” as “Having the childer fills me full of work;” “I’ve been out two nights, and that fills me full to-day.”

FULLOCK, *s.*—Force, impetus: as “What a fullock that goes!” So

FULLOCK, *v.*—To give force to a marble by thrusting forward the hand in shooting it—a school-boy’s term.

No *fullocking*, that’s not fair!  
Why, I saw you *fullock*.

FUN.—Found, past of Find: as Grun for Ground, Bun for Bound.

We *fun* a lot more.  
They soon *fun* her out.  
I think they’ve *fun* out their mistake.  
I soon *fun* out I was hurten.

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## G

GABLECK, *s.*—An iron crowbar, used or fixing hurdles in the ground, &c.

One can sca'ce get the *gableck* thruff it.  
They've splitten the tops with the *gableck*.

GAD, *s.*—The measure equalling half an acre, by which wood is sold standing, as in Skellingthorpe Wood Sales.

GADWOOD, *s.*—Underwood, as distinguished from Timber trees; a word often used in advertisements of wood sales: as "The Gadwood on 25 acres."

GAIN, GAINER, GAINEST, *adj.* and *adv.*—Near, handy, convenient.

So *gain* as I live.  
It's as *gain* as we can make it  
He's very *gain* blind.  
That's as *gain* as I can tell you.  
His work lies a deal *gainer*.  
Yon's the *gainest* road.  
It's not them always does best as lives *gainest* of home. So—

GAIN-HAND, OR GAIN-OF-HAND.—Near at hand: as "I laid it gain-hand somewhere;" "She lives quiet gain of hand."

GAINLY, *adj.*—Handy, clever: as "He's a gainly young chap." The word from which the more common Ungainly has been formed.

GALLEY-BAUK, OR BALK, *s.*—The cross-beam in a chimney from which the iron hook for pots hangs; so-called from its resemblance to a Gallows.

Why it swings on the *galley-bauk*.

GAM, *s.*—Game; an exception to the usual pronunciation of similar words: as Laëm, Taëm, Blaëm, &c.

Let's have a good *gam*.  
He used to be so full of his *gams*.  
So: "They were *gamming*," that is, playing in fun.

GARTH, *s.*—A yard, enclosure; commonly used in the names of fields: as the Calf Garth, Far Garth, Willow Garth, Vine Garth, Hall Garth, Play Garth, Coney Garth, &c. Skinner describes it in this day as “*vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitatissima pro Yard, et eandem cum Yard originem agnoscit.*”

GARTHMAN, *s.*—A yardman, the man who takes care of the stock in the crew-yard. Pronounced Ga'thman, and frequently seen in advertisements as “Wanted a Garthman, &c.” “Mester wanted a confined ga'thman, but R. wanted to be off on ta'en work.”

GA'THS, GA'THING, *s.*—Girths, Girthing: as “Shall I put hinges or ga'thing?” “I reckon we want a new pair of ga'ths.”

GASFAULT, *v.*—Usual, and rather happy, corruption of Asphalt.

They've *gasfaulted* the foot-pad.  
He goes *gasfaulting* and gardening.  
He often addles 3os. a week *gasfaulting*.

GAS-TAR, *s.*—The common term for the asphalted space before the Old Corn Exchange, Lincoln: as “He has a stall on the Gas-Tar;” “He sells on the Gas-Tar of Frida's;” “It was sold on the Gas-Tar for 4d.

GATE, *s.*—Way or road: as “Go you your gate;” “You mun tak' that gate;” and the many *Streets* at Lincoln and Newark which bear the name: as Bailgate, Northgate, Eastgate, Hungate, Saltergate, Kirkgate, &c., all which refer, not to the entrances through the town walls, but to the streets leading up to them. Thus at Lincoln the South Bargate is the street leading to the South Bar, or entrance of the city. Thus also Gate Burton is so-called because on or near the old Roman road; Halton Holgate because on the “hollow way” between two pieces of sand-rock; and a Cowgate is a run of pasturage for a cow. Both the Prompt. Parv. (1440), and Skinner (1668) distinguish between “Gate or Yate, Porta,” and “Gate or Wey, Via;” and Skinner calls the latter “*vox agro Linc. usitata.*”

GATESTEAD, *s.*—The place in which a gate stands.

There's a *gatestead* in yon corner.  
The snow's blown through the *gatesteads*.  
How they got thruff the *gatestead* I don't know.

GEE, *interj.*—The cry of the waggoner or plowman to his horses, when he wants them to turn to the right, as Awve is to the left. See AWVE.

GET, *v.*—Used absolutely for Get-there or Manage to go: as “I should like to 'a gone, but I couldn't get;” “They did not go, because they could not get;” “He was to have come of Saturda', but, mebbe, he could not get;” “It matters nowt, I cannot get.”

GET-HER-BED, — common phrase for a woman's being confined: as “She'll stop while she gets her bed;” “She reckoned to get her bed next month.”

GET-IT-OUT-OF-THE-ROAD, — common expression for disposing of a pig, when killed, by making it into bacon, pork-pies, lard, &c.

*She wanted me to get her pig out of the road.*

*We're going to kill a pig next week, so we shall be throng getting it out of the road.*

*It seems so soft when a man feeds a pig, and his wife can't get it out of the road.*

GET-THE-STEEL-OUT-OF,—that is, get the best part, the goodness, out of anything: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm.”

GET-THE-TURN,—that is, to begin to recover from an illness.

*He mut have gotten the turn.*

*I understood as how he'd gotten the turn.*

GET UNDER, *v.*—To understand.

*It's so different, one can't seem to get under it.*

GIBS, *s.* (G hard).—A Gosling (called “a Green Gib” when very young.

*They have only five gibs between them.*

*If she brings off any gibs, I shall rear them ascades.*

GIE, G'ED, G'EN.—Give, gave, given.

*See what a chanch it gie's us.*

*I'll gie ye two pills.*

*He g'ed her a smack on the face.*

*What has she g'en you?*

*So I ge'd over.*

GILLERY, *s.* (G hard).—Deceit, trickery, cheating.

*Let's have none of your gillery.*

*There was a bit of gillery at the sale.*

*There's a deal of gillery in horse-dealing.*

*There's gillery in all trades.*

GILLIVER, *s.*—The Gilly-flower or Wall-flower; more correct than the common form, Gilly-flower.

*She brought me some cropt flowers yesterday, some gillivers.*

GILT, *s.*—A female pig, called by this name till it has had a second litter, when it is called a sow. In some parts it is used for a sow rendered incapable of breeding, but not so here.

Mester keeps those two *gills* to breed from.

We'd one *gilt* pigged ten.

And in Prize Lists and Sale Bills:—"One *Gilt* in pig;" "*Gills* in pig or not;" "One sow in pig, three *gills* in pig;" "She was a *gilt* in pig with her first litter."

GIMMER, or GIMBER, *s.*—(G, hard).—A female sheep in its second year, but which has not yet had a lamb; after which it becomes an Ewe. So in Contracts—so many stone of Wether or Gimmer mutton; and in Sale Bills—"372 in-lamb Ewes, 230 in-lamb Gimmers." "He found a Gimber and her lamb, both dead."

GIRL, *s.*—Used for an unmarried woman in service, of any age:" as "The Rectory Girls have been there a many years." An American use also—"The girls, as women servants, call each other, in America, households."—Cfr., "Democracy, an American Novel, p. 219.

GIVE, or GIVE AGAIN (Gie, &c.), *v.*—Said of a frost, or of things frozen, when they begin to thaw and soften.

It's beginning to *give* again.

It's not *g'en* a bit all day.

It's *gieing* a little in the sun.

GIZZEN, *v.*—To stare rudely, laughing and giggling.

GIZZERN, or GIZZEN, *s.*—The gizzard. Skinner has "Ghizzard, vel ut Lincolnenses sonant, Ghizzern." Prompt. Parv. has "Gyserne (of fowls);" and Cotgrave "Guiserne of a bird."

GLAZENER, *s.*—Glazier.

They have the masoners and the *glazeners* in the house yet

The *glazener* has come to the pump.

GLEG, *v.*—To look askance, spitefully or maliciously: as "Look how she's glegging at you!" So

GLEG, *s.*—A spiteful side-glance: as "See what a gleg she's gen you!"

GLENT, *v.*—Strong Past or Participle of Glean.

They *glent* the wheat close.

They're going to get it horse-raked before it's *glent*.

The childer, they got several pecks *glent*.

They *glent* a nicied bit; they *glent* between one strike and two.

She's gotten about a strike of *glent* corn.

GLIB, *adj.*—Smooth and slippery: as “Mind, the floor is so glib;” “The causeway is so glib, one can sca’ce stand;” “I think it’s more slape than ever; it seems glibbier.”

GNAG, *v.*—*see* Knag.

GNARL, *v.*—To gnaw.

When the pain begins to *gnarl*.  
He has taken to *gnarl* and bite in the stable.  
Ferrets are not like rats, they don’t *gnarl*, *i.e.*, gnaw through wood.  
His bones aches and *gnarls*.  
Also sometimes used for to *Snarl*.

GO, *v.*—To walk.

It’s time he should begin to *go*.  
He can’t *go* yet, but he creeps about anywhere.  
Tother child can’t *go* very well yet.  
Chaucer frequently uses *Go* for Walk, as opposed to Ride, as “When I ride or *go*;” “So mote I ride or *go*;” “Nedeth no more to *go* or ride,” &c.

GOFER, *s.*—A kind of Muffin, or Pancake, with ridges raised in squares, and made in an iron shape, called a Gofering Iron; eaten, buttered and toasted. The name *Gofer* was also given to the wooden frame with pegs, used to plait the broad frilled borders of caps, still sometimes worn by old women: now superseded by Gofering Irons or tongs. Cfr. The French *Gaufre*, a honey-comb, used also in both the above senses.

GOISTER, or GAWSTER, *v.*—To talk and laugh loudly.

They stand *goistering* at the Churchyard gate.

GOOD FEW.—A fair quantity, more than just a few, but hardly a good many: as “There are a good few berries to-year,” or “They’ve gotten a good few brambles.” So also “a goodish few,” or “a nic’d few;” “There was a nic’d few folks there.”

GOODING.—The custom of women going round to beg for corn or money on St. Thomas’ Day against the Christmas Feast; called also Mumping or Thomasing.

GOOD-WOOLED, *adj.*—A metaphor from a sheep with a good fleece, and used for a good-worker, good-stayer, or a good-plucked one, as we say, whether man or beast.

Why, I thought you were a *good-wool’d* one! You are never giving over yet!

GORE SAND,—a term applied to a sharp yellow sand, “sharp sand, as’ll run thruff your fingers;” “It’s that nasty gore sand.”

**GORINGS, s.**—The uneven triangular bits at the side of a field which does not form a parallelogram, and which are left till last in ploughing.

We've gotten it all done, all but the *gorings*.  
There's no-but 3 acres of *gorings*.

**GOSSIP, s.**—Still sometimes used in its original sense for a God-father or Godmother; as "I suppose the same gossips will do for both," that is, for two children to be baptized together.

**GOTTEN,**—the old regular past participle of *Get*, still in very common use: as "She has gotten another bairn sin then;" "They've gotten cōat upon cōat;" "He's gotten them setten." Similarly *Cutten*, *Letten*, *Setten*, *Putten*, *Hurten*, &c. See under 'EN.

**GOUD, or GOLD, s.**—The yellow Corn Marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

The corn is full of *gouds*.  
Chaucer speaks of "Jalousie, that wered of yelwe *gouldes* a gerlond" (C. T. 1931); and Drayton, of "The darnel flower, the blue-bottle and *gold*," (Polyolb S. 15).

**GOWL, s.**—The thick gummy matter that collects in the eyes of sick or aged persons. So *Gowled, adj.*—Gummed up, filled with this secretion.

The *gowl* troubles him so in the eyes.  
Her eyes have been clean *gowled* up.  
Wipe off the *gowl*.

**GOWT, or GOTE, s.**—A drain, or channel for water: as the Great Gowt and Little Gowt at Lincoln, from which St. Peter at Gowts takes its distinctive name.

**GRAIN, s.**—The tine or prong of a fork: as "a two-grain fork," or "a three-grain fork." So also

**GRAININGS, s.**—The forks, or joinings of the large boughs of a tree.

**GRANGE, s.**—Used for any lone farm-house, as Halliwell and Skinner before him observes: So Doddington Grange, North Scarle Grange, &c.

**GRAVE, s.**—A pit in which potatoes, swedes, mangolds, &c., are pied, or covered down, to store them for the winter.

They're *graved* down, so they'll take no payment.

**GREEN-PEAK, s.**—The Green Woodpecker.

**GREEN-SAUCE, s.**—The Sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*.



GRET, or GREAT, *s.*—The gross, or quantity. To work by the *gret*, being to work by the piece, by the job, not by the day.

He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*.

I'm a-going to lay yon hedge by the *gret*.

You see he was not picking by the *gret*, but by the day.

Tusser uses the term in his *Points of Husbandry*, xlvi. 8, "To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day;" and xli. 8, "By *great* is the cheaper, if trusty the reaper."

GRET, or GREAT, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

While we were falling out, the bairns were as *gret* together, and kissed one another.

They'd have been as *gret* together by that.

They used to be very *gret* wi' the keepers.

GRESS, *s.*—Grass. So Prompt. Parv., "Gresse, herbe."

GREW, *s.*—A Greyhound.

He's a strange man for the *grews*.

He fastened up his *grew*-dog over-night.

GRIEVIOUS, *adj.*—Commonly used for Grievous.

It's *grievous* so to see them.

To me it's a very *grievous* thing.

GRIP, *s.*—A small ditch or channel, cut to let off surface water.

It wants some top *grips* making.

His horse put his foot in a *grip*.

He made *grips* at the end of all his furrows. A word probably in general use. Hence—

GRIP, *v.*—To cut grips: as "They're going to grip that close;"

"He has ta'en the gripping by the *gret*;" "He ploughed it up into lands, and kep' them well gripped."

GROCK, *s.*—A very small child: as "What a little grock it is!" said of a new-born infant.

GROUND-ELDER, *s.*—The Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, a troublesome creeping-rooted umbelliferous plant, with a leaf like that of the Elder.

GROUND-KEEPER, *s.*—A foreman put to reside in a farm on which the tenant does not live himself.

He's gone to be *ground-keeper* to Mr. P.

He'll stay where he is, and have a *ground-keeper* yonder.

GROUNDSILL, *s.*—The ground-sill, or threshold of a door.

We want a new *ground-sill* to our door-frame.

GRUFTED, *adj.*—Begrimed, dirty.

His hands are *grufted* up.

You'd take them for gipsy children, they're so *grufted*

GRUN.—Ground, past of Grind, as Bun for Bound, Fun for Found.

When you get your corn *grun*.

GUIDE, *v.*—Restrain, govern: as in the common caution to a child, when it is getting riotous, "Now then, guide yourself;" "If you wont guide yoursen, I shall tell him."

GUIDERS, *s.*—The tendons: as "He has strained his guiders," or "The guiders of his neck were stunned;" "She runned it slap in among the guiders;" "He's gotten the guiders sprung."

GUIZENED, *adj.*—Gaudily dressed, bedizened.

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## H

HACK, *v.*—To cough frequently and distressingly: as "He has been hacking like that all night;" "He has such a hacking cough;" "He has that nasty hackling cough and raising.

HÄEF, HÄEVES,—for Half, Halves.

You've done *haef* on it.  
It looks *haef* pined to dëad.  
We went *haeves* at it.

HAG, *v.*—To cut, hew, hack: as, of woodmen, "They started haggng last week;" "They do the haggng (*i.e.*, cut the underwood) in the winter, and the oak-pilling in the spring." Perhaps the origin of the name of the "Old Hag" Wood at Doddington, that is, a copsewood fitted for cutting; or it may be from the following:

HAG, *s.*—A marshy or miry hollow: as "The road was full of hags;" "If you get into one of them hags, there is no getting out."

HAG, *v.*—To harass, weary, or tire out.

I'm quiet *hagged* out.  
It bothers me, and *hags* me to dëad.  
I was that *hagged*, I didn't know what to do.  
I *hagged* about after him, mowing and all sorts of things.  
I let her go *haggng* about all last harvest.  
I've *hagged* at her such a mess o' times about it. So

HAG, *s.*—A harassment, burden.

It is such a *hag*.  
The child's a great *hag* to her.  
It's a *hag*, carrying it all that way.

HAGGLED, *adj.*—Wearied, harassed: as, of horses, "Poor things, how haggled they look!"

HAIL, *v.*—To pour.

The sweat *hailed* offen him.  
So Skelton (Boke of Philip Sparowe, 24). "I wept and I wayled,  
The teares down hayled."

HAILES, *s.*—The handles of a plough.

HAKE, *v.*—To idle about.

She'd as well been at school as *haking* about.  
I don't like my bairns *haking* about. So

HAKESING, *adj.*—Tramping idly about, from a *s.* *Hakes*, an idle worthless fellow.

HALF-BAKED, HALF-ROCKED, HALF-SAVED.—All terms for one who is soft or half-witted—who is not all there, or has not all his buttons on, as they say.

He talks like a mar. *hæf-baked*.  
His mother has *half-rocked* him.  
He's a poor *half-saved* sort of creature.

HALIDAY, *s.*—Holiday: as "I'm holiday-making yet;" or, to a child, "Hast 'ee gotten a *hæf-haliday*?" Prompt. Parv. has "Halyday (*halliday*)."  
A. S. Halig.

HAMES, *s.*—The curved pieces of wood which rest on the collar of a horse, and to which the traces are fastened. Skinner calls it "*vox quæ mihi solo in Dict. Angl. occurrit*;" but it seems to be in general use.

HANDER, *s.*—A second, or backer in a fight, one who hands on another to fight.

HANDFUL, *s.*—As much as a person can manage or do with.

You are well aware I have a *handful* wi' the boys.  
He has been a sore *handful* to her.  
When there are two babbies, it is a *handful*.

HANDKERCHER, *s.*—Handkerchief: as "I've gotten a handkercher tied round my knee;" "He soon fun it out, when his handkercher was wet."

HAND-WED,—weeded by hand: as "It'll be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed."

HANKLED, *adj.*—Twisted together, entangled.

He has got so *hankled* amorgst them.  
From *Hank*, a twist or skein of yarn.

HANSEL, HANSELLING, *s.*—The first use of anything; or the first purchase made; or the first part of the price of anything paid as earnest-money.

He is taking *hansel* of it, *i.e.*, using it for the first time.  
Won't you give us a *hansel*? *i.e.*, make a first purchase of our wares.

HANSEL, *v.*—To take first possession of, or make first use of anything. So a "*hanselling* supper," given on occupying a new house.

HAP, or Ap, *v.*—To wrap, or cover : as “Hap yourself up well.” “They happed the stack up.” “I got some bats, and happed it down well.” “Our potatoes are well apped up.” “Hap up” is also frequently used for to bury ; as “So you’ve happed poor old Charley up.” Skinner gives it as “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*”

HAPPING, or APPING, *s.*—Wrapping, covering.

One wants a deal of *happing* these cold nights.  
We’re short of *happing*, to *hap* the stacks with.

HAPPEN, or HAPPENS, *adv.* — Perhaps, may hap : as “Happens, I may ;” “It’s five years, happen, or happen it’s six ;” “It was a good job, happen, as she did go ;” “I thought, happen, he’d got work elsewhere.”

HAPPEN A THING.—To have something happen to you.

They’ve never *happened* owt yet.  
He has *happened* a bad accident.  
He *happened* a misfortune last back-end.  
They were down together, but they *happened* nothing.

HAPPEN ON,—To meet with, come upon : as “I happened on him last market ;” or without any preposition, “If anything happened her ;” “She won’t stay yonder, if anything happens him.”

HARBOUR, *s.*—Lodging, shelter, house-room.

His sister gives him *harbour*, but he finds himself.  
They agreed to find her *harbour*, while (till) she could get work to do.  
One son will give him *harbour*.  
There’s no *harbour* at D, so they’ve ta’en a house at H.  
There’s no other *harbour* to be got.  
One of the many places called Cold *Harbour* is in this district, in the parish of Norton-Disney, about one mile from the Foss Road, and five miles north-east of Newark ; another lies between Stow and Cammeringham, about one mile to the north of Till Bridge Lane, a Roman road.

HARDEN, *s.*—A kind of coarse stuff, made of *Hards*, the refuse of Flax.

Leastways it was not canvas, it was *harden*.  
A. S. Heordan, heordes, Tow.

HARDEN, *v.*—To urge, encourage.

They *harden* one another on.  
George kep’ *hardening* on him on to come.

HARDSET, *adj.*—In difficulties, distressed, hard put to it.

You are well aware he was *hardset* wi’ that mess of bairns.  
They’re often *hardset* for a meal.

**HARIFF, or HAYRIFF, s.**—The weed Goose-grass, Cleavers or Catchweed (*Galium Aparine*), the leaves and seeds of which are covered with short bristles, which catch and cleave to the hands and clothes.

We call that *hariff*; when we were childer, we used to flog our tongues wi' it, to make them bleed.

*Hayriff's* as much for gibbs, as ants is for young pheasants. Prompt. Parv. gives "Hayryf, herbe, Rubia."

**HARLE, or SEA HARLE, s.**—A fog or drizzle coming up with the tide from the sea.

There was a kind of *harle* came up.

I think it's no-but a *sea-harle*.

*Harle* is the form used here, but Skinner gives *Sea-Harr*, as "Lincoln. maritimis tempestas a mari ingruens."

**HARROW, v.**—To harass, distress, fatigue greatly: as "I'm clean harrowed up;" "It's fit to harrow one to dead;" "I was harrowed, taking up after my husband in one of them closen."

**HASK, adj.**—Harsh, parched, dry: as "That cloth is stiff to work? Yes, its hask, it's very hask." See Ask.

**HAVER, s.**—The Oat-grass, or wild Oats.

**HAVEY-QUAVEY.**—"To be on the havey-quavey," *i.e.*, to be on the enquiry, questioning and doubting.

I've been rather on the *havey-quavey* after a little place at Eagle.

We've been *havey-quaveying* after it some time.

**HAZE, v.**—To beat, thrash.

*Haze* him well; gie him a reiet good hiding. Used in Mark Twain's works.

**HEAD-ACHE, s.**—The Scarlet Corn Poppy.

**HEADLANDS, s.**—The "lands" or breadths, at the top and bottom of a field, on which the horses turn, and which are ploughed after, and at right angles to the rest. Used by Tusser, Husbandry, xx. 19, "Now plough up thy headland, or delve it with spade."

**HEALTHFUL, adj.**—Healthy.

She was always a stout *healthful* woman.

We reckon it a very *healthful* place.

**HEAR TELL.**—For simple Hear; *Heared*, or *Heerd* for Heard: as "I never heard tell of such a thing."

**HEARTSICK, adj.**—Mortally sick, sick to death.

She were real *heartsick*, the bairn was, sick for life and death.

HEARTSLAIN, *adj.* — Heart-broken, exhausted by over-exertion.

Mother, I feel quite *heartslain*.

He drove his horse while it dropped down dead, cleän *heartslain*.

They got there, quite *heartslain*, on to midnight.

HECK, *s.*—A rack for fodder for cattle. "He lives at heck and manger," said of one who has free quarters, the run of his teeth.

HECKLE, *s.*—An icicle.

Sometimes we've ever such great *heckles*.

There were *heckles* hinging from the pump spout, and from the tiles.

heder, *s.*—A male lamb, answering to the female Sheder.

Half on 'em were *heders*, and half sheders.

He shewed a nice pen of *heder* hogs.

HEEL, *v.*—To slope, or lean over on one side; not confined to ships, as it mostly is in literature.

The ground *heels* down to the dyke.

He felt the wagon *heel* over.

HEFT, *s.*—Haft, handle. "Heft" is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. A.S. Hœft.

HEIRABLE LAND,—*i.e.*, Entailed Property.

I thought it was *heirable* land.

It's *heirable* land, or he'd have muddled it away long sin.

HELPED UP, *part.*—Used in the sense of hindered, or encumbered, held back.

She's so *helped up* with all that mess of childer.

See how soon poor fellows get *helped up*!

What wi' my lame arm, and the mester's rheumatis, and the childer all down wi' colds, we *were* well *helped up*!

So Shakspeare's "A man is well *holp up* that trusts in you" (Com. of Errors. iv. 1).

HELTER, *s.*—Halter.

He's a strange pony to roll; as soon as I get the *helter* off on him, he is down by that.

Prompt. Parv. spells it "Helytyr," and "Heltryn beestys."

HEPPEN, *adj.*—Clever, handy.

Bill Stirr (Storr) is a *heppen* lad; he is wonderful *heppen*.

He was a deal *heppener* than I was; I'd never done nowt o' sort.

Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitata."

HERBIGRASS, *s.*—The plant Rue, Shakspeare's Herb of Grace.

That's *herbigrass*; it's good for fits; we offens make tea on it.

What dost 'ee want, my dear? Mother wants to know if you've any *herbigrass*.

**HERONSEWE**, *s.*—A heron; the name commonly applied to the herons which breed in Skellingthorpe Great Wood. Skinner gives *Hernsue*, as “*vox quæ adhuc in agro Linc. obtinet.*” Chaucer, who uses *Heronsewe* in his *Squire's Tale*, was connected with this neighbourhood through his marriage with Philippa Rouet, sister to Katharine, who was wife, first of Sir Otes Swynford, of Kettlethorpe, and afterwards of John of Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, and who was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

**HERSE**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Horse: as “He has gone with the *horses*,” “He likes to be wi' the *horses*,” “He's never so *happy* as when he's among the *horses*,” “It's hard work for the poor *horses* as is *slape shod*.”

**HERSPITAL**, *s.*—Hospital: as *Herse* for Horse.

Everyone has a right to uphold the *Herspital*.

**HESP**, *s.*—Hasp or door latch. *Hespe* is the form given in the Prompt. Parv. Used also as a verb.

**HESP**, *v.*—To fasten the latch: as “Just *hesp* yon gate.”

**HEYLADS**.—“To be at *heylads*,” or “They're all of *heylads*, that is, at variance, disagreeing with one another.

**HEZZEL**, *s.*—Hazel.

The pea-rods are mostly *hezzel*.

So, “It's sort of *hezzel* land,” applied to land neither stiff nor light, from its usual colour.

**HICK**, *v.*—To hoist, hitch, jerk.

He broke his body wi' *hicking* corn.

*Hicking's* worse than carrying.

So “*hicking* barrow,” the barrow or cratch by which a sack of corn is “*hicked*” or hoisted on to a man's back.

“Running and *hicking* barrows” may be seen in any Sale Bill of Farming Implements.

**HIGH**, *adj.*—Proud, haughty; opposed to Free.

He always was a very *high* man.

She seems a bit *high*, so I never go.

Yon woman was very *high*, when they first married.

No one can get on with him, he's so *high*-minded.

So Psalm ci. 5, “Him that hath a *high* look and a proud heart wil I not suffer.”

**HIGHT**, or **HIGHTLE**, *v.*—To dandle, or move up and down: as of a child, “Just *hight* it up and down a bit;” “He wants *highting*, his grandmother *hights* him;” “She was *hightling* the bairn on her foot;” “They were *hightling* one another on a pole.” Or to a child, “You want to be always on the *hightle*,”



HIGS.—“*To be in one's higs*,” that is, to be in a pet, to be out of temper: as “He's gone to bed in his higs;” “We're all on us in our higs one while or other.”

HILL, *v.*—To cover, as in the common phrase to “hill up potatoes,” that is, to hoe up the earth around them so as to cover their roots; “He persuaded me to hill them down.” So in Prompt. Parv., “Hyllynge or coverynge; hylling or happing.”

HINDER-ENDS, *s.* (pronounced short, as in Hinder, to impede).—Refuse corn, kept for poultry.

They cree'd all the *hinder-ends* for the hērses.

The milners gie us the *hinder-ends*, and keep the best corn; they gie us the old *hinder-ends*.

HING, *v.*—To hang: as “The bairns hing about one so;” “The berry-bushes are as full as they can hing;” “It seems to hing for rain;” “The jaw on one side seems to hing;” “He seemed to hing so after a woman;” “She hings hard for home.”

HINGLE, *s.*—The handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs; called also the Kilp.

The *hingle* is of one side, so the pot skelves.

HIPED (or HYPED), HIPISH, HIPY, *adj.*—Cross, out of temper.

How *hipy* she is! I thought she were a bit *hipish*.

He got quiet *hiped* about it.

He *was hiped* about it, the Doctor was.

HIS-SEN, *pron.*—Himself.

He was shutten up by *his-sen*.

Sometimes *His-self*.

HIT and MISS.—A name given to a kind of wooden windows or shutters, used for stables, granaries, &c., made in two frames fitted with bars or laths at intervals, and made to slide one in front of the other, so that when the bars coincide it is open, when they alternate it is shut.

HITTERED, *adj.*—Full of hatred or anger; embittered.

He's that *hittered* against him.

They seem so *hittered*, they'd do anything at him.

HOARST, *adj.*—Hoarse: as “The pig's rather hoarst in its throat;” “He's as hoarst as owt;” “I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most.”

**HOCKERED, *part.***—Crippled, disabled.

He was *hockered* up before they'd haef got thruff the harvest.

What wi' my corns, and what wi' my bad knee, I'm quiet *hockered* up.

**HODGE, s.**—The inside of a pig's stomach (which is very bitter).

Like the old woman who was told that nothing about a pig was lost, so she tried a bit of the *hodge*, but that bet her.

**HOG, s.**—A lamb of a year old; "Ovis bimus, vel secundus anni," says Skinner. Of frequent use in Sale Bills, &c., as "50 he and she hogs;" "Five he-hogs in wool;" "Amongst the sheep the bulk were hogs, there being few ewes and lambs;" "Some clipped hogs were exhibited in this market."

**HOLLIN, s.**—The Holly, sometimes called Prick-bush, or Prick-hollin. A. S. *HOLEN*.

**HOLME, s.**—Frequently occurring in place names, signifying land rising from a plain or marsh: as Brodholme, Riseholme, Sudbrooke Holme, Mickleholme Farm at Dunholme, Holme Fleet in the Trent, the Holmes at North Hykeham, the Holmes Common (Lincoln), the Nutholmes on Eagle Moor.

**HOLT, s.**—A small wood or plantation: as the Crow-holt, Fox-holt, Brickkiln Holt; or "They fun in an osier holt agen —."

**HOME.**—"Go home," or "Take it home" — common euphemisms for a child's death: as "I'm sure it would be a blessing if it went home again;" "It was a good job the child went home;" or "If it would please the Lord to take it home."

**HOMAGE, s.**—Attention, deference: as "They want such a very deal of homage, them inspectors."

**HOOL,**—common pronunciation of Hull, the town on the Humber.

**HOOZE, s.**—A hard breathing from cold, a wheeze.

One of the pigs has gotten a strange *hooze* on it.

The Prompt. Parv. has "*Hoose* or cowghe, Tussis."

**HOPPER-CAKES.**—Hot plum cakes, or seed cakes, given in former days with hot beer to the labourers on a farm on the completion of the wheat sowing. It was the custom to place them, and hand them round, in the empty Hopper or seed box, whence the name. So "Hopper-cake Night," the night when this was done.

**HOPPET, s.**—A small hand-basket with lids.

She has ta'en a *hoppet* with her lunch.

Skinner calls it a very common word in Lincolnshire—"vox agro Linc. usitatissima"—for a basket for carrying fruit.

**HOPPLE, v.**—To hobble: as "I couldn't hopple about hardly."

Or to tie an animal's legs together, so that it can only *Hop* or *Hobble* and progress slowly.

We used to *hopple* them just above the cambrils.

Skinner gives "to *Hopple* a hors, pedes fune intercipere, colligare. Hence

**HOPPLES, or COW-HOPPLES, s.**—The rope for tying a cow's legs at milking time; and

**HOPPLED, HOPPLING, HOPPLY, adj.**—Lame, crippled, hobbling.

Some was very nimble, and some seemed very *hoppied*.

He's so *hoppling*, he can't get about.

What, you're a bit *hoppily* then!

**HORSE-TANG, s.**—The horse-fly, or gadfly, so called from its tang or sting.

**HOT, v.**—To heat or warm: as "I'll soon hot it up;" "She hotted up his dinner for him;" "There's a tatoe-pie to hot;" "I kep' hotting bran."

**HOTACHE, s.**—A pain in the limbs from exposure to cold.

I oftens get the *hotache* in my foot, and very bad it is; it comes on when my foot's starved with hinging out the clothes.

**HOTCH, or HUTCH, v.**—To jerk along, to move in an awkward, ungainly way: as "He went first, and the old woman hotched along after him;" or, of a child, "He hutches on, one leg under the other;" "He sat on the pole, and hutched hisself across;" "The mare hutched him on to her shoulders."

**HOTTLE, s.**—A fingerstall.

I put him on a *hottle*.

She can't bear a *hottle* on.

**HOUND, v.**—To urge, worry.

He's fit to *hound* one to deä.

He's always *hounding* to carry him.

She almost made me cross wi' *hounding* at me so.

They *hound* me to go gleaning.

She's *hounding* after her bottle and her titty.

My lass *hounds* my belly out.

She never *hounds* me for dress

HOUSE, or HOUSE-PLACE, *s.*—The living room in a cottage.

We were just white-washing the top of the *house* (*i.e.*, the ceiling of the living room).

There is the *house-place*, and a kitchen behind it.

The floor of the *house* is worse than the kitchen.

The room goes over the *house* and the two dairies.

We made him up a little bed in the *house*.

Some would ha' putten him in the kitchen, or in a chamber, but I ha' kep' him in the *house*.

HOUSE-KEEPER, *s.*—Used of any person staying at home in charge of a house: as, on knocking at a door, "Any housekeepers?" or "There's no housekeepers at home, is there, missis?" So "My daughter's at home, so I've a housekeeper;" "Charles has stayed at home to be housekeeper a bit."

HOUSE-ROW, or TOWN-ROW.—Term for the old plan of keeping men employed, when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each house in the parish in turn.

It used to go by *house-row*.

They used to go by *house-row* when feyther was agate.

HOÛY, *interj.*—Cry in driving off a pig.

HOW,—used for Way, as we say Any how.

It is better that *how* than any ways else.

Her mother was this *how*.

We'll manage it one *how* or another.

He can't do it no *how* else.

He sits of this 'ere *how*.

HOWELLED, *adj.*—Splashed, dirtied.

See how *howell'd* they look.

HOWRY, or OURY, *adj.*—Dirty, filthy.

It is a *howry* morning.

She's the *howriest* woman as ever I seed.

She's a real *oury* lass.

It's *oury* work this wet weather.

A. S. HÓRIG, filthy.

HUDD,—common pronunciation of the surname Hood—"Mr. Hudd."

HUG, *v.*—To drag, or carry with difficulty, to lug.

Surely they'll never *hug* them things away.

They *hugged* it right a top of the seed stack.

If they didn't take and *hug* them away.

It's hard work, *hugging* bairns so far.

The pig always *hugs* the straw out into the yard.

HUG-A-BED, *s.*—A sluggard, lie-a-bed.

Eleven will do better for us *hug-a-beds*.

I doubt he's a bit of a *hug-a-bed*.

HUGGIN, *s.*—The hip.

He's gotten a strange lump on his *huggin*, where he fell on the gas-faulting.

It bit a great piece clean out on it *huggin*.

I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my *huggins* come up so high.

HUGGLE, *v.*—To hug, embrace, cuddle.

Do *huggle* me, mammy, I'm so starved.

So in the ancient Ballad of "Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard"—

"Lye still, lye still, thou little Musgrave, And *huggle* me from the cold."

HULL, *s.*—The husk, shell, or outer covering of seeds, &c. So

HULL, *v.*—To take off the husk or covering: as "I had just set me down to hull the peas."

HULL, *v.*—To throw, cast.

I shall have to *hull* it into the wood.

He brushed out the dyke, and *hulled* the stuff over the hedge.

It's been *hulling* about the house.

If she was away for a day, it would *hull* her back so.

HUMLOCK, or HUMLEEK, *s.*—The Hemlock, but usually applied to the common Chervil or Cow-Parsley, *Cherophyllum sylvestre*. Prompt. Parv. has this form, "Humlok, herbe, sicuta."

HUNCH, *adj.*—Harsh, unkind.

Sons and daughters are oftens so *hunch* to old folks.

If there comes a cold *hunch* winter.

HUNCH, *v.*—To push off, snub, bunch: as "Don't hunch her, poor little thing!" "She shan't be hunched;" "I shouldn't like to be hunched about, now I'm old."

HUNGE, *v.*—To long for, look wistfully after.

The henses stand *hunge-ing* about.

He comes *hunge-ing* after money.

HUSK, *v.*—To thrash.

The Newton lads reckoned they were going to *hush* us. So

HUSKING, *s.*—A thrashing: as "My word! I will give that boy a husking."

## I

IGNORANT, *adj.*—Ill-mannered.

I thought it would look so *ignorant* to stop yon.

ILL-CONVENIENT, *adj.*—Commonly used for Inconvenient.

ILL-GAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, unhandy: as "It's an ill-gain place." See Gain.

ILLNESS, *s.*—Used in the sense of an Epidemic.

It seems quite an *illness* going about.

I don't think its a cold, I think its an *illness*; we've all had it.

She's gotten a cold; I don't know if it's an *illness* or not.

IN CO.—Used commonly for In partnership: as "There was two on 'em in co. together;" or "It was an in co. concern."

INDETRIMENT, *s.*—Commonly used for Detriment, harm, damage: as "It'll be no indetriment to him;" "I never felt no indetriment wi' it."

ING, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as "They're sougling the great ing agen Skellingthorpe Wood;" and frequently appearing in names of fields, as the South Ings, Far Ings, and in names of places, as Meering, Deeping, Ingham. Skinner calls it "*vox agro Linc. usitatissima*."

INNOCENT, *adj.*—Often applied to flowers, meaning small and pretty: as "It's a pretty innocent flower;" or "It looks so innocent."

INSENSE, *v.*—To inform, give or gain information.

I thought right to *insense* him about it.

I shall wait while I get further *insensed*.

The blacksmith could do it if he were thoroughly *insensed* about it.

Shakespeare uses *incense* with much the same meaning, as Henry VIII.

v. 1, "I have *incensed* the Lords of the Council;" Rich. III. iii. 1,

"Think you this little prating York was not *incensed* by his subtle mother."

ISEL, IZEL, *s.*—Smuts, blacks from the fire.

My word, how the *isels* come down!

My clean clothes were covered with *isels*.

What wi' the smoke and the *isels*, things soon get ditted up in a market-town.

It's not only the smoke, it's the *isels* from the straw.

He sits in the corner wi' the *isels* flying on him.

Prompt. Parv. has "*Isyl* of fire, Favilla."

IT, *pron.*—Used frequently in the place of Its: as “The bairn's hurten it arm;” “I g'ed it it breakfast;” “One side of it little face, up to it little nose.” So Shakspeare in several places.

IVERY, IV'RY, *s.*—Often used for Ivy: as “The ivery had grown thruff the roof;” “The cows broke the fence, and ate the ivery.”

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## J

**JACK UP, v.**—To throw up, throw over : said of an engagement, bargain, job of work, &c.

He *jacked* his work *up* all last week.

I'll *jack* it *up*, I'll do no more.

Some reckoned he was very silly to *jack* it *up*.

He'd as good as ta'en the farm, but he *jacked* it *up*.

She used to go wi' that young Smith, but she *jucked* him *up*.

**JACKET, v.**—To beat, thrash, or, as we say, "dust his jacket : " as " By guy, young man, but I'll jacket you." So

**JACKETING, s.**—A beating, thrashing : as " He wants a solid good jacketing."

**JAY-BIRD, s.**—A Jay.

**JENNY - RUN - BY - THE - GROUND, JIN - ON - THE - GROUND.**—Names for the Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*.

**JET, v.**—To strut, jerk oneself about, "jetting and jumping." Used also for throwing stones, &c., with a twist or jerk of the arm, distinguished from Pelting, or throwing with a straight throw ; " The boys were pelting and jetting."

**JIFFLEY, JIFFLING, adj.**—Unsteady, moving about.

If the cow's a bit *jiffley*.

Childer are always *jiffing* about.

**JIGGLE, v.**—To jog, or shake about.

The pump seems to *jiggle* so when you work it.

Frequentative from *jog*, *foggle*.

**JITTY, JETTY, s.**—A narrow passage between houses.

It's bad in market towns, when the wind catches you in them *jitties*.

It's right on your way, if you turn up yon *jitty*.

They went into a narrow *jetty*, leading to Chapel Lane.

**JOIST, or JEIST, v.**—To agist, or pasture out stock on another's land for hire.

They tak' in beast to *joist*.

We've *joisted* them out by the Trent.

We've a lot of *jeist* beast down here now.—"Vox agro Linc. usitataissima" (Skinner).



JOLLY, *adj.*—Fat, stout, large.

Sh'e grown quite *jolly*.

She always was a very *jolly* woman.

Spenser's "A *jolly* person, and of comely view."

JUG, *s.*—A stone bottle, such as is used for wine or spirits, not such as a Milk-Jug, which is called a Pitcher. So "a 2-gall." or "a 4-gall. Jug." Shakspeare speaks of "Stone-Jugs" (*Tam. of the Shrew*).

JUT, *v.*—To jolt.

The waggons did *jut* us ; I never knew such *jutty* work.

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## K

**KEAL**, *s.*—A cold; called by Skinner “*vox agro Linc. familiaris*,” and still known, but almost out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, as is its compound, “Keal-fat,” a cooling-vat used in brewing.

**KEB**, *v.*—To sob, catch for breath.

He didn't cry, but he began to *keb* a bit when I came away.  
I gie her a tap of the hand, and she'll *keb*.

**KEDGE-BELLIED**, *adj.*—Having the belly swollen, pot-bellied; commonly used of rabbits that have eaten too much great food: as “Lor! how kedge-bellied he looks.”

**KEEL**, *s.*—The name given to Barges on the Trent, Fosdyke, &c. So also Keel-man, Keel-owner, Keel's-lights. A. S. Ceol, Dan, Keol.

**KEEP, KEEPING**, *s.*—Food for sheep and cattle, such as pasture, turnips, &c.: as “There's plenty of keep to-year;” or “They're hardset to find keep.” So “Out at keep,” *i.e.*, out on hired pasture; and in advertisements, “To let, so much Grass-keeping till Lady Day;” “70 acres Grass-keeping up to April 6th.”

**KEGMEG**, *s.*—Refuse, offal—commonly used of bad food: as “I can't call it nowt but kegmeg.”

**KEGGED**, *adj.*—Grown and matted together.

The tates are quiet *kegg'd* together.

**KELCH**, *s.*—A thump, blow—said of a violent fall: as “He came down such a kelch.”

**KELL**, *s.*—The inside fat of a pig, that about the kidneys—“not the pudding fat, but that as ligs close to the sides.”

**KELTER**, *s.*—Rubbish, litter.

Some folks have a mess of *kelter*, I'm sure.

**KEP'**, *v.*—Kept, past of Keep.

I *kep'* dipping of them in the lotion.  
I *kep'* on while I was fit to drop.

KERNEL, *s.*—A lump under the skin : as “ There seems quite a kernel forming in her neck.”

KETLOCK, *s.*—The yellow-flowered Charlock, or Wild Mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*,—a too common weed in corn-fields ; whence the frequent expression, “ The children are gone ketlocking,” that is, weeding out the ketlocks.

KEVASS, or KEVISS, *v.*—To run up and down, romp about. They were *kevassing* about long enough.

KEX, KECK, or KECKSY, *s.*—General name for any hollow-stemmed umbelliferous plant, such as the hemlock, cow-parsnip, &c.

As dry as an old *hecksy*.

KIBBLE, *s.*—The knobbed stick or bat used in the game of Knur, Spell, and Kibble, resembling Trap-ball.

KID, *s.*—A fagot, or bundle of sticks tied up for firewood.

The *kids* sold for six shillings the hundred.

He's leading *kids* out of the Old Hagg.

They've a queer name for *kids* in some parts ; Major C. says, where he comes from, they always call them fagots.

Prompt. Parv. has “ *Kyd*, fagot, Fassis ;” and Skinner calls “ *Kid* vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

KID, *v.*—To make up into kids or fagots.

He is *kidding* all the winter.

He will *kid* up the underwood at a shilling the score.

Probably the origin of the surname *Kidder*.

KID-STACK, *s.*—A stack of fagots for firewood : as “ The rats find harbour undernean the kid-stack.”

KIDNAPPER, *s.*—A nickname given to the School Attendance Officer at Lincoln, in strict accordance with its original meaning.

KILL, *s.*—A kiln.

They didn't use to burn it in a *kill*, they used to clamp it.

He malted in that *kill* for one-and-twenty years.

Skinner gives “ a *Kill*, in agro Linc. a Kiln,” as if *Kill* were the standard form in his day, and Kiln the Lincolnshire use.

Kiln is still more common here as elsewhere, but *Kill* is sometimes used.

KILP, or POT-KILP, *s.*—The iron handle by which a pot or bucket is hung.

KIMY, *adj.*—Fusty, tainted : said of meat or other eatables.

**KIN'**,—frequent contraction for Kind of: as "What kin' chap is he?" "What kin' market was it?" "What kin' outs does he make?" "I don't know what kin' place it is, nor what kin' folks they are;" "I don't know what kin' taking we are in;" The Doctor knew what kin' place it was."

**KIN-COUGH**, or **KINK-COUGH**, *s.*—The whooping-cough, from the verb to Kink, to breathe with difficulty, labour for breath, as in the whooping-cough. Skinner gives "Chin-cough, *Lincolniensibus* Kincough," the Scotch Kink-host.

**KINDLING**, *s.*—Firewood, sticks used for lighting fires: as "It's rough stuff, only fit for kindling;" or "Kindling is sca'ce;" or "I thought we'd get in middling of kindling, as it lay so gain."

**KIT**, *s.*—A large wooden vessel for holding milk.

She used to carry a two-eared *kit* on her head.

**KITLING**, *s.*—A kitten, "the true English form" (Skeat The prompt *Parv.* has "Kytling, *Catillus.*")

**KITTLE**, *v.*—To bear young, not confined to cats: as "Adders kittle, other snakes lay eggs."

**KNAG**, **GNAG**, **NAG**, *v.*—To gnaw.

Turn it into yon long gress, and let it *knag* it down.

The sheep *knag* the young shoots.

There's a lot of rough coarse stuff, it'll do it good to *knag* it off.

They've *knagged* a little hole.

**KNAG**, **GNAG**, **NAG**, *v.*—To tease, worry, irritate, scold: as "She's always a-nagging at one;" or "A nagging pain;" and

**KNAGGER**, *s.*—A teaser: as in the phrase, "That's a knagger."

**KNAP**, *v.*—To snap, break short off.

Better *knap* it off.

Many trees were *knapped* clean in two.

A rabbit will soon *knap* off a lot of little plants.

So Psalm xlv. 9, "He *knappeth* the spear asunder;" and Shakspeare *s.*

"As lying a gossip as ever *knapped* ginger" (*Merch. of Venice*, iii. 1).

**KNAP**, *s.*—A slight knock, rap: as "She fetched her a knap on the knuckles."

**KNAP-KNEE'D**, *adj.*—Knock-knee'd.

A many men is *knap-knee'd*, and women too, only you don't see them so well.

**KNATTER**, *v.*—See **NATTER**.

**KNIT**, *v.*—To unite, join together ;—the term commonly used of the uniting of a broken bone : as “ Its sure to pain him when it begins to knit.”

**KNOLL**, *v.*—To toll, as a Church bell for a funeral.

I heard the bell *knoll* a piece sin.

They sent up word to *knoll* the bell.

So Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, v. 7, As You Like It, ii. 7, 2 *Henry IV.* i. 1.

**KNOP**, *s.*—The round head or bud of a plant : as “ The clover is all in knops ;” “ The clover knops make good vinegar.” “ It (a peony) has got two or three knops already.” So in our authorized version, *Exod.* xxv. 33, “ Like unto almonds, with a knop and a flower in one branch ;” and *Kgs.* vi. 18, “ Carved with knops and open flowers ;”—Knop in either place describing the round bud as distinguished from the open flower.

**KNOPPED**, *adj.*—Partly dried, rough dried ;—said commonly of washed clothes : as “ How nicely knopped my clothes have got !” “ Just as they had gotten knopped, the shower came and caught them ;” “ I got them knopped out of doors, but had to finish them before the fire ;” “ The pads had just got nicely knopped, but this rain will wet them again.”

**KNOW ONESELF**, *v.*—To know how to conduct oneself, learn proper behaviour.

There's nowt better than to *know onesen*.

I should like her a place where she would get to *know hersen*.

Oh, mother, I've gotten to *know mysen* sin.

She was a proud stuck-up thing, she didn't *know hersen* a bit.

No one who *knew theirsens* would do so.

**KNUBBLY**, *adj.*—In knobs ; said of coal when it is in knobs or small lumps.

**KNUR**, *s.*—The wooden ball, or knot of wood, struck with the Kibble in the game of Knur, Spell and Kibble—a sort of Trap-ball.

## L

**LACE**, *v.*—To mix spirits with tea, &c.

Will you have your tea *laced* ?

Shall I *lace* it for you ?

They won't think much to it, unless their tea is *laced*.

**LAD'S-LOVE**, *s.*—The aromatic herb, Southernwood ; called also Old Man.

**LAME**, pronounced **LÄEM**, *adj.*—Crippled in any limb : as “ He has gotten a *läem* hand wi' swinging ; ” “ He says he has a *läem* arm.” So

**LAMED**, pronounced **LÄEMT**, *part.*—“ So long as he gets his belly-full, and don't get *läemt*.”

**LAND**, *s.*—The ridge or raised ground between the furrows in a field, thrown up by ploughing.

He ploughed it up into round six yard *lands*.

I'll walk down the next *land*.

You shall leave one *land* and do nowt at it.

**LANDED**, *adj.*—Covered with soil : as “ Oh, dear, how landed up you've gotten ! ” “ The poor childer get quiet landed up ; ” “ The grips are clëan landed up,” *i.e.*, choked with earth.

**LAND-HORSE**, *s.*—Term applied to the near horse which, in ploughing with a pair of horses, walks upon the smoother unploughed land, as distinguished from the off, or Furrow, horse, which has to tread upon the last turned furrow.

We put him for the *land horse* ; his feet are a bit tender.

**LANE-ENDS**,—the common term for Cross Roads : as “ The Four Lane-Ends ” and “ The Five Lane-Ends ; ” “ It was between the Four Lane-Ends and the planting ; ” “ I lit of him just agen the lane-ends ; ” “ She made an end on hersen, and was buried at Broughton lane-ends.”

**LANKREL**, or **LANGREL**, *adj.*—Lanky, tall and thin.

LAP, *v.*—To wrap, cover.

*I lapp'd it in cabbage leaves.*

*They lap it up in pounds.*

*Mind you lap up well.*

*She was lapped up as if she was badly.*

*They want straw so bad to lap down the stacks.*

*Used by Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, Dryden, &c. Prompt. Parv has "Lappyn or whappyn in clothys, Involve."*

LASS, *s.*—A girl: as "She's a wacken little lass;" "She's a rare good little lass;" "You be a good lass, and tak' care of yoursen;" "They used to wear them when I was a lass." Often used of old women, as "She was a neist (nice) old lass, but a bit fond of drink;" "I seed th' ode (the old) lass in the yard."

LAT, *s.*—A lath: as "I'll nail a few lats across;" "I measured it with a five-foot lat." So

LATTED, *part.*—Covered with laths: as "I'll have it studded and latted."

LATTER-END, *s.*—The latter part of the year.

*It were some time in the latter-end, mebbe November.*

*You see they're latter-end birds, they weren't hatched while the back-end.*

*They mut be latter-end eggs.*

LAUNCH OUT, *v.*—To fling or throw out, as a kicking horse its heels.

*The herse launched out with its hind legs.*

*He had not seen it launch out before.*

LAY, *s.*—A parish rate or levy: as "They agreed to a two-penny lay;" "It will just take a sixpenny lay;" or "Received a threepenny lay," a frequent entry in old Churchwardens' Books.

LAYLOCK, *s.*—The Lilac: as "Hast thou gotten a laylock?" to a child; "I call it French Laylock," said of the Red Valerian. The old-fashioned pronunciation, so Max Müller remarks, "Roome and chaney, laylock, and goold, have but lately been driven from the stage by Rome, china, lilac and gold."

LEAD, *v.*—To carry with horse and cart; said of harvest, timber, coals, &c.

*They started to lead this morning.*

*They've gotten all their wheat led.*

*They are leading bricks to the Hall.*

*She wants a bit of coal leading.*

*They're agate leading kids.*

*They charge 2s. 6d. a ton for leading.*

*So in the Doddington Churchwarden's Accounts "Leading the Ten Commandments from Lincoln."*

*Prompt. Parv. has "Cartyñ, or lode wythe a carte,"*

**LEAF, s.**—The inner fat of a goose, duck, pig, &c. ; more commonly called " Kell " in a pig.

Its *leaf* (a duck's) was like a goose's.

**LEARN, r.** (often pronounced Larn.)—To teach, make to learn ; as " His feyther larns him of a night ; " " It'll larn them a lesson to year ; " " We don't want to learn them their business ; " " I'll learn you to watch me : " so of a young bull, " They want to larn him to lead," *i.e.*, to teach him to be led.

**LEAST OF TIME**,—common phrase for " In a moment," " In the very shortest time : " as " It was done in the least of time ; " " He might have gone in the least of time ; " " The room was full of smoke in the least of time."

**LEASTWAYS, adv.**—At least.

*Leastways* without you've some beestlings.

**LEE** (so pronounced), *s.*—Lye, or water mixed with wood ashes for washing ; also the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore : as " It's more like lee than matter ; " " It was not like matter that came out, it was more like lee water ; " " Any sore will run lee before it runs matter."

**LENGTH.**—" To have one's length," or " Take one's length," that is, to do as one likes, have one's fling. So of an infant, left to itself, " She's had to have her length ; " " I let 'em tak' their length ; " " You may tak' your length while you go to school."

**LESK, s.**—The groin.

It was that fast in my *lesk* I could sca'ce walk.

My husband's broke his body, and it presses on his *lesk*.

Summut touched the horse on the *lesk*, and it launched out.

Skinner calls it " Vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

Prompt. Parv. has " Flanke or *Leske*, Ilium, inguen."

**LET, *part.***—Hindered : as " I was coming of Saturda', but I was let." So often in the Bible (A.V.) and Prayer-Book.

**LEATHER, s.**—Common pronunciation of Ladder : as " I've setten a crowbar agen the lether foot." So Blether for Bladder, &c.

**LIEF (LIEVE), LIEVER, adv.**—Soon, willingly, rather.

I'd as *lief* stay as go.

I'd as *lief* have anything as tooth-ache.

I'd almost as *lieve* walk.

He'd as *lieve* be shut of us as of any one.



LIG, *v.*—To lie.

It *ligs* on the stomach.  
He *ligged* abed while noon.  
The fields *lig* wide.  
The sin wouldn't *lig* at his door.  
The bairn was *ligging* on my knee.  
She wasn't ill so as to *lig* of one side.  
The form always used by Chaucer.

LIGHT, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light, lighted: as of a fire,  
"We've only just litten it;" or "It's just lit."

LIGHT OF, LIT, LITTEN, *v.*—To light on, come on by  
chance, meet with: as "Mebbe, he may light of some-  
thing;" "If he could light of a little place;" "She lit of  
Frank of Frida'"; "He has litten of a good thing."

LIKE, *adj.*—In the sense of Have to, be content to.

They mut be *like* to put up wi' it.  
He mut be *like* to come again.  
They mut be *like* to do as well as they can.  
He'll be *like* to get them made.

LIMB, *v.*—To tear in pieces, tear limb from limb.

The puppies had gotten hold of her doll, and there they were  
*limbing* it.

LIMBER, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible.

He were as *limber* as thofe he were alive.  
Used by Shakspeare and Milton, and by such modern writers as  
Whyte Melville, Lord Beaconsfield, and "Mark Twain."

LIMMOCK, *adj.*—Limp, pliant, flexible,

The bandages may be ta'en off when they get *limmock*.  
The further they walked, the *limmocker* they got.

LINE, *s.*—Flax: as "That Line looks well." Line or Flax  
used to be more commonly cultivated in this neighbourhood  
than at present; men used to come round to buy it, as  
they buy wool now, and special instruments were kept at  
farmhouses to bruise the round "bolls," and extract the  
"Line-seed," as it is called; "I boil some line-seed with  
a little milk for the cauves."

LING, *s.*—The common name for Heather: as "The Moor  
used to grow nowt but furze and ling." Skinner calls it  
"vox agro Linc. usitatissima." Johnson explaining it as  
Heath says, "This sense is retained in the northern  
counties; yet Bacon ('Heath and ling, and sedges,' Nat.  
Hist.) seems to distinguish them." Very properly, Ling  
being the Heather, *Calluna vulgaris*, while Heath comprises  
the two species of Erica, *E. ciliaris* and *E. tetralix*.

**LINTS, s.**—Lentils.

I sent the little lass for two-pennorth of *lints* to make broth on.

**LIRE** (pronounced Leer) *v.*—To plait; a word known, but almost gone out of use with frilled or plaited shirt fronts.

**LITHE, v.**—To thicken milk or broth with flour or oatmeal.

I *lithe* it with a bit of flour, and very niced it is.

The doctor said she might have a little milk *lithed*.

I like a sup of *lithed* milk mysen.

I boils some milk, and *lithes* it for them.

One meal (*i.e.* one milking of a diseased cow) looked the same as *lithed* milk—thinly *lithed*.

**LIVER, v.**—To deliver.

They've been *livering* corn all day.

They *liver* it at the station for that.

It was *livered* in of Saturday, so they soon got shut on it.

He's going to *liver* up the house to-morrow.—Germ. Liefern.

**LIVERY, adj.**—Said of soil when it cuts close and sad, like liver; opposed to floury.

**LOADEN, *part.* of LOAD.**—Loaded.

I've gotten the potatoes *loaden*.

So Isaiah xlv. 1, "Your carriages were heavy *loaden*."

**LOB, v.**—To eat, or sup up noisily.

How tiresome you are *lobbing* that there milk.

**LODE, s.**—One of the many words for a drain or Watercourse, like Delph, Cut, Gowl, &c. A. S. Lád, a way, course.

**LOOSE-END.**—"To be at a loose-end," said of one who goes on unsteadily, as "They get hold of being at a loose end;" "She has been at a loose end ever sin;" "She got hold of a loose end after he died."

**LOP, s.**—A flea.

The *lops*, they run about the chamber floors.

Skinner speaks of "a Lop, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, a Dan. Loppe, Pulex, hoc a verbo, to Loap or Leap.

**LOPE, v. *past.* LOPED.**—To leap.

I saw it come out of the wood, and *lope* the dyke.

He's fond of *loping*.

When I lived in the Fens we lasses had poles and *loped* the dykes.

He does *lope* away, he goes such a pace.

So, *Lope*-frog, for *Leap*-frog.

**LOPPY, adj.**—Full of fleas, swarming with fleas: as "I never *seed* such lippy sheets in my life,"

LOPPER'D, *part.*—Said of milk kept till it turns sour and thick—"real lopper'd."

LOSE THE END OF,—to be without knowledge or tidings of.  
As for the old man, I've *lost the end* of him; I think he mut be badly.

I've *lost the end* of him, so I must send down and see.  
A metaphor, from *losing the end* of thread in winding off a skein.

LOST, *part.*—Utterly neglected; quite at a loss.

You must not see her *lost*.  
They say she was fairly *lost*; there was not a shift (change of clothes) nor a bit to eat in the house.  
It's the most *lost* place as ever I clapped eyes on.  
Clean! Why, Lor' mercy, I'm *lost* in muck.  
The childer seem *lost* when there's no school.  
We seem *lost* without a bake-oven.

LOT.—Commonly used for a great deal: as "Oh, she's a lot better;" "She has got him on a lot;" "It's oftens a lot colder in April."

LOUND, *s.* (sometimes LAWN.)—Used in the names of Woods: as "The Ash Lound, Doddington;" "Skellingthorpe Lounds;" "They've some good kids in the Esh Lound."—Dan. Lund.

LOUTH.—The name of the town in Lindsey, so spelt, but always pronounced in two syllables as Lowuth. A curious instance of this may be seen in a New Zealand Paper, which gives an account of the capture in New Zealand of a Lincoln defaulter: having doubtless taken down the information either from the prisoner himself, or from the Lincoln detective who apprehended him, it prints: "He is a native of Lowarth" (*i.e.* Louth), "in Lincolnshire." So in the ancient song of the Cuckoo Loweth is spelt Lhouth—"Lhouth after calve cu," *i.e.* Loweth after calf the cow, as if the vowels were then pronounced separately, as a dissyllable.

LOW, *adj.*—Short, not tall; said of persons: as "She does not grow a deal, she's low;" "He's a very low man," that is, in stature; not low-lived. Used also in the sense of Lower or Below: as "The house has two low rooms and two chambers," that is, two rooms above and two below. "The arrangement was made in the low room of the Inn." "There's a low room, and a kitchen, and two chambers."

LOWANCE, *s.*—Allowance: beer allowed in return for work.  
He's gotten his *lowance*.  
They stopped to get their *lowance* at the Half Moon.

**LUCK-PENNY**, *subs.*—A small sum of money returned “for luck” on a purchase, a custom so general that its amount is a matter of bargain.

**LUNGE**, *v.*—To lounge, idle about.

He *lunges* about all day, he's good for nowt.  
He called him a skulking *lunging* blackguard.

**LUNGEOUS**, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, spiteful.

Ha' done, and don't look so *lungeous*.

**LUSKY**, *adj.*—Lazy, idle.

Gret *lushy* things, they're too idle to work.

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## M

MAD, *adj.*—Angry, enraged, as in Psalm cii. 8.

I felt that *mad*.

Some women would have turned up, and been very *mad*.

MAIDEN, *s.*—Common term for a Servant Girl: as "My maiden has left me;" "I have no maiden now;" "She has gone to the Half-way House Stattis to seek a maiden." So the Prompt. Parv. has both "Maydyn, Virgo;" and "Mayden, servaunt, Ancilla."

MAK', *v.*—Make: as "It maks very little money;" "I don't mak' much account of that." So Tak', Shak', for Take, Shake.

MAK', or MAKE, ON, *v.*—To make much of, pet, caress.

It's a pity to pet bairns, and *mak' on* 'em so.

When childer come, and *mak' on* you, you can't help loving of 'em.

I think I did not *make on* him, as I ought.

MAK', or MAKE, OUTS, *v.*—Used in such phrases as "Does he mak' any outs?" or "What kin' outs (*i.e.*, what kind of outs) does he make?" That is, How does he get on? does he make any progress? said of a child at school, and of a lad gone out to service. So "I don't think he maks much outs at school yet;" "They don't make such good outs as wi' tother;" "Why, you did make bad outs at the school;" "They made such poor outs last year."

MAK', or MAKE UP, or MAKE, *v.*—To close, stop, fill up: as "The silt soon maks up the pipes;" "They've been making up the hole, and levelling;" "My throat feels quiet (quite) made up;" "Her eyes are made up a'most every morning;" "I was throng sewing, so I made the door." This last phrase, "Make the door," is used by Shakspeare, As You Like It, iv. 1; Com. of Errors, iii. 1.

MAK', or MAKE, WORK, *v.*—To injure, do harm to.

My word, it has *made work* with him.

These sharp nights will *make work* with the fruit.

It has not *made* a bit of *work* with him.

**MALANDRY.**—Fields at Lincoln outside the Bar Gate; so called from the Malandry, Maladrerie, or Leper-house, founded there by Bishop Remigius, and refounded by Henry I.

**MALICEFUL**, *adj.*—Full of malice, malicious.

He seemed so *maliceful*, if he took agen a child.  
Those Irish are so *maliceful*, I don't like them about the place.  
He's not a *maliceful* lad.  
I hate them *maliceful* tempers.

**MANAGEMENT**, *s.*—Artificial manure.

They led on a lot of *management*.  
We open the ridges, and sow the *management*.  
If lime and *management* won't do, I don't know what will.  
He put in a deal of *management*, or there'd have been no corn at all.  
Manure, French *Mancœuvre*, *Management*.

**MANDER**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manner: as "Stock, and corn, and every mander of thing;" "They'll eat any mander of thing;" "He's up to all mander of tricks."

**MANDRAKE**, *s.*—The Red-berried Bryony, *Bryonia dioica*.

**MANG**, *v.*—To mix, mingle; usually used with "Mess:" as "They've messed and manged it so."

**MANNER**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Manure, the accent being thrown back on the first syllable.

**MERCURY**, *s.*—Mercury, *Atriplex*, often cultivated in gardens, and eaten as spinach. In a Lincoln Seedsman's Catalogue it is advertised as "Marquery, or Lincolnshire Perennial Spinach."

**MARKETS**, *s.*—Marketings, things bought, or to be sold, at market.

I had just a few *markets* in my hand.  
What with my *markets*, and my two little ones, I felt quiet (quite) bet.

**MARKET-FRESH**, **MARKET-MERRY**, *adj.*—Expressions for that state of excitement from drink in which persons too often come home from market.

**MARKET-PLACE**, *s.*—The front teeth: as "I'll knock your market-place down your throat;" or "She's lost her market-place, she'll none get a husband"—said of a woman whose front teeth are gone.

**MARKET-TOWN**, *s.*—The term by which a larger town is distinguished, the simple term "Town" being applied to any village.

MARL, or TAR-MARL, *s.*—Tarred cord used by gardeners for tying up raspberries and other plants.

MARTIN-CALF, or MARTIN-HEIFER, *s.*—The female of twin calves, male and female, which it is supposed will not breed, and therefore is of less value: so "Don't buy yon, I doubt she's a Martin-calf." Sometimes called a Free-Martin. But what is the explanation of these terms? Halliwell quotes a saying, of a woman who has had twins, "She has had Martin's hammer knocking at her wicket."

MARTLEMAS, *s.*—Martinmas, or St. Martin's Day, Nov. 11th, or rather Nov. 23rd, Old Martlemas Day, on which day servants are mostly hired in Notts, as here on Old May Day.

It were a *Martlemas* hiring.  
She's been with us two year, come *Martlemas*.

MASONER, *s.*—A mason, or bricklayer: as "The masoners can't come while next week;" "They've the masoners and glazeners in the house."

MASTY, *adj.*—Very large and big: as "They're a masty family."

MATTLE, *v.*—To match: as "Yon just mattles it." So

MATTLER, *s.*—A match, or mate: as "We've sold the other one, the mattler to that;" "The mattler to the white one has caued" (calved).

MAUL, or MALL, *s.*—The common Mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, the seeds of which are eaten by children, and called Cheeses by them.

MAWK, *s.*—A maggot.

MAWKY, *adj.*—Maggotty: as "The sheep are all mawky;" or "They're full of mawks."

MAWKIN, *s.*—A scare-crow, a figure made up of old clothes and rags to frighten birds.

We mun set up a *mawkin*, or the birds'll get all the seed.  
Hence a ragged slovenly woman is called a *mawks*.

MAWL. *v.*—To make dirty, to besmear or mess.

The roads are so muddy, one gets quiet *mawled* up.  
So *mawling* and wet as it is.  
How you've *mawled* your victuals about!  
If you'd seen how *mawled* I was wi' mucking out the pig-sty.

**MAY DAY**,—that is, Old May Day, 13th May, from which the annual hiring of farm servants is reckoned.

She'll be home this *Mayda'* week.  
*May Day's* the unsettledst time there is.

**MAYS, MAYSES**, *s.*—The Wild Chamomile, or Mayweed, a very common weed in cornfields: "They're them nasty mayses."

**MAZZLED**, *part.*—Mazed, confused in the head, stupefied.

I felt quiet *mazzled*.  
 I don't want to die *mazzled* (with opium).  
 I feel that *mazzled* a-top of my head.  
 They get that *mazzled* wi' that nasty beer.

**MEAD**, *s.*—A drink made from the washings of the honeycomb, after the honey is taken out, boiled with spices, and fermented with barm.

**MEAL**, *s.*—The yield of milk from a cow at one milking, as "She has g'en a good meal this morning;" "She gives two gallons a meal;" "It taks one cow's meal to serve the cade-lambs." Ang. Sax. *Mœl*. Dan. *Maal*, a part, measure, hence the portion of food taken at one time.

**MEBBE**, *adv.*—Maybe, perhaps: as "Mebbe it'll gie thee ease;" "Mebbe, it'll do better this turn."

**MEDDLE NOR MAKE**,—that is, not to interfere nor make mischief: as "He's one as never meddles nor makes;" "I never hear tell on him meddling nor making wi' no one;" "She never meddles nor makes wi' no one." Used by Shakspeare, Merry W. of W., i. 4.

**MEGRIMS**, *s.*—Fancies, oddities.

They're always in *megrims*.  
 They has such *megrims*, has little bairns.

**MELCH**, *adj.*—Soft, warm, said of close, muggy weather.

It's a *melch* morning.  
 This *melch* weather is all agen the pork.

**MELL** or **MELLET**, *s.*—A mallet; compare the pronunciation of Pall Mall.

**MENSE**, *s.*—A corruption of Immense, used substantively for an immense quantity: as "What a mense of folks there was!" "Oh, dear, it runned a mense!" "He's gotten a mense outen it;" "The rain has done a mense of good." An example of what Max Müller calls Phonetic Decay and Dialectic Regeneration. (*Science of Language*, i., sect. 2.) Similarly a Mount for an amount, "I've cutten out a mount of wicken for stakes and binders."



MESS, *s.*—A number, quantity; by no means limited to four.

What a *mess* of lasses (family of daughters) he has, there mut be five or six on 'em.

My word, there is a *mess* on 'em.

He came and chopped a *mess* of sticks for me.

Look what a *mess* of beautiful flowers there is! They say it's a sign of death in the house (when they flower out of season), mebbe it's me.

There was a *mess* stanning and talking at the corner.

A piece after that there was a *mess* more come by.

I wonder you like to be pestered wi' such a *mess* of bairns; I don't, though I have such a *mess*.

MESS ABOUT, *v.*—A term of common use, but difficult to define: as "I've been doctoring and messing about wi' her;" "They've sell'd and messed about;" "She wanted to know why they were always going messing about at her house;" "I don't go messing about on parish pay."

MESTER, *s.*—Master.

Our *mester's* not a bad *mester*.

Missises and *mesters* must be *mesters*.

It takes a deal of getting *mester* on.

He's well *mester* on it.

Also the usual term by which a woman of the lower classes speaks of her husband: as "The *mester's* in the crew;" "The two *mesters*, her *mester* and my *mester*, lifted her in."

MESTER-PIG, *s.*—The largest and strongest pig in a sty, as contrasted with Under-lout or inferior pig. So *mesterman*, for the Headman. In like manner Chaucer speaks of the "Maister-strete," "Maister-Temple," "Maister-Tour."

MEW, *v.*, (past tense of Mow)—Mowed: as "I mew it last year." So Sew for Sowed, Snew for Snowed.

MIDDEN, *s.*—A dunghill. "Vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata," says Skinner. In the "Mayor's Cry," an old Proclamation of municipal regulations for the City of Lincoln, all men "that have any middings, dirt hills, or any other filth at their garth ends," are ordered to remove them.

MIDDLING,—used as a Substantive: as "It made middling of money;" "She seemed to get middling of things;" "She gives middling of milk;" "We've got middling of henses;" So the common phrase, "I'm no-but among the middlings."

MILDER, *v.*—To moulder, decay.

The stone-work is so *mildered*.

It's clean *mildered* away.

The frost lays hold on it and it *milders* down.

It'll keep the rest from *mildering*.

So Skinner, "Moulder, agro Linc. Milder."

**MILN, s.**—Mill.

The man as belongs the *miln*.

They've taken a *miln* for him at B; he's a *milner* by trade.

So Skinner gives "Mill, vel ut Lincolnenses efferunt, Miln. Ang.

Sax. Myln, Lat. Molina. So.

**MILNER, s.**—Miller.

He goes round with a *milner's* cart.

We've tried one *milner* for one, and one *milner* for the t'other.

It's not good enough for these great *milners*.

Compare the surnames Milne and Milner.

**MILT, s.**—The spleen of an animal.

They put the beast's *milt* in the dunghill.

There's a many will eat a pig's *milt*, and a many reckons it's cuts' meat.

A. S., *Milt*, the spleen.

**MIND, MIND FOR, v.**—To have a mind for, that is, to wish or care for.

He did not *mind* for the land at S.

I don't *mind* for drink so much.

I don't much *mind* the magazines.

The Squire does not *mind* his doing of it, *i.e.* does not like it.

I didn't much *mind* for her going so soon., *i.e.* did not much like it.

I don't think she *mind*ed (liked) to go away.

He doesn't seem to *mind* (wish for) a trade; you see he's so fond of going with the horses.

**MINGLETY-PUR.**—"It's all of a Minglety-pur," that is, all rottenness and corruption, said of a rotten sheep, &c.**MINSTERHOLD, adj.**—Held of the Minster, that is, under the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

I reckon the house is *minsterhold*.

It was *minsterhold*, but they made it freehold.

**MISDOUBT, v.**—To doubt, or suspect of wrong.

I *misdoubted* it at the first onset.

Used several times by Shakspeare in this sense, as Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 1; Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; 3 Henry VI., v. 6.

**MISHAP, s.**—Used enphemistically for miscarriage: as "She's had two mishaps sin she's been married."**MISHEPPEN, adj.**—Clumsy, awkward.

He's as *misheppen* a chap as ever I seed.

See Heppen and Unheppen.

**MISLEST, v.**—Frequent mispronunciation for Molest, no doubt arising from the common use of the prefix Mis, in the sense of wrong.

The bees won't *mislest* you.

I can't see as anything has been *mislest*ed.

They go two or three together for fear of being *mislest*ed. So

MISFIGURE, *v.*—Disfigure.

She's *misfigured* worse than ever I seed her.

So *Mislike*, *Mistrust*, are commonly used instead of *Dislike*, *Distrust*.

MISSED AND WANTED.—“He'll be both missed and wanted,” the common phrase to express that a person's loss will be felt.

MISTIME, *v.*—To put out of one's regular course.

With having the boys at home she has *mistimed* herself a bit.

I've lost my husband, and I feel very much *mistimed*.

MIZZLE, *s.*—A drizzle, a fine soft rain: as “There was a bit of a mizzle.” So

MIZZLE, *v.*—To drizzle, to rain fine rain.

It began to *mizzle* a bit.

There was a *mizzling* rain.

I thought there'd ha' been some downfall last night, it kep' *mizzling* about.

M'HAPPEN, MAPPEN, *i.e.*, May-Happen, perhaps: as “M'happen, it's a little rheumatis;” “Mappen, he may change;” “They've gotten somewheres yon-side o' the Trent,—Normanton, m'happen.”

MOAN'T.—Must not: “We moan't do at that how;” “You moan't let out as I tell'd you on it;” “Yer moan't mak' a mess of yoursens.”

MOG, *v.*—To move; as, “Now then, mog off!” or “Mog on a piece.”

MOG OUT, *v.*—To dress oneself out.

Some folks do *mog* theirsens out a good deal.

I never did see how she was *mogged out*.

MOGGY, *subs.*—A slattern, dressed out untidily: “She did look a moggy.”

MOITER.—“He's always on the moiter,” said of a sick or dying person, who keeps always on the move in a half-unconscious sort of way.

MOLER, *s.*—A mole-catcher.

They've gotten a parish *moler*.

He and the *moler* have gotten across.

MOLING, *part.*—Mole-catching.

He was round *moling* last week.

They pay him £10 a-year for *moling*.

**MONKEY, s.**—A mortgage, encumbrance.

Is the farm his own? Well, yes, it's his, with a *monkey* on it.  
There's sca'ce a house in the place, but what has a *monkey* on it.

**MOON-EYED, adj.**—Having a white spot or blemish on the eye.

Old Jane, his first wife, was *moon-eyed*.  
When folks are *moon-eyed*, they have to gleg at you (look askance) out of the corner of the eye.

**MOONLIGHT FLIT.**—Going off with one's goods by night to avoid paying rent or debts.

He took a *moonlight flit*.  
They made a *moonlight flit* on it from their last place.

**MOOZLES, s.**—A slow, slovenly person: as "She's no-but a poor moozles;" or "She's a great moozling thing."

**MORPHREY, s.**—The common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite, that is, a Cart which may be used as a Wagon also.

**MORTAR, v.**—To make dirt, tread into mud.

The bairns do *mortar* about so.

**MOTHERY, adj.**—Applied to the sour slimy state of bread kept in a damp place; or to beer or vinegar thick with a mouldy sediment, called in the latter the "Mother of vinegar."

**MOULDS, s.**—Mould, commonly used in the plural: as "A few moulds," for a little mould. So "The moulds fall on to the pad;" "I have putten on a good few more barrow-loads of moulds."

**MOULDYWARP, s.,** rather pronounced MOULYWARP.—  
A mole, or mouldwarp.

Our cat brings in a *moulywarp* nows and thens.

**MUCH, v.**—To grudge, envy.

She envies them and *muches* them for everything.  
They're sure to *much* one another.  
See THINK MUCH.

**MUCH MATTER, v.**—To much like.

I've been weshing him, and he doesn't *much matter* it.

**MUCK, s.**—Dung, manure, or dirt generally.

They're leading *muck* outen the crew.  
The bairns will find *muck*, if there is none.  
What for *muck* and rags, they were fit only for the rag-bag.  
It's a fine thing is pig-*muck*; there's nowt better for a gathered hand than fresh pig-*muck*; it fetches out the fire and pain at wonst. So

MUCK-CART, MUCK-HEAP, MUCK-HILL, MUCK-FORK, MUCK-CLOTH, &c.

I want the *muck-cloth* to clēan the trough out.  
If the muck's in the crew-yard you get nowt for it; if it's on the *muck-hill* it's so much a yard.

MUCK, *v.*—To put on dung.

The trees want *mucking* round.  
I was reckoning of *mucking* the rasps.

MUCK OUT, *r.*—To clean, or carry out dung: as "I've mucked out the pig-stye mysen."

MUCK UP, *v.*—To cover with dirt.

I never seed a place so *mucked* up.  
Liz, you *muck* me up; you make me *muckier* than ever I was.  
They *muck* the house up, going in and out.  
Or, to a child, "Thou *hasst* gotten theesen *muck'd* up."

MUCK-PLUGGING, *adj.*—Filling carts with manure.

We've been *muck-plugging* all day.

MUCK-SWEAT, *s.*—Profuse sweat.

I was all of a *muck-sweat*.  
Skinner gives "*Muck*, humidus, vox hoc sensu agro Linc. usitatissima."

MUCKY, *adj.*—Dirty, filthy.

It's a *mucky* trick to serve a man this-a-way.  
I never knowed such a *mucky* lass.  
Of all the lost *mucky* holes, it's the most lost *mucky* hole as ever I seed.  
How anyone can be so *mucky*, it bëats me.  
Used as a common term of abuse, "The *mucky* thing!"

MUMPING, *part.*—Going round on St. Thomas' Day, begging for money or corn.

She came *mumping* on Friday. See GOODING.

MUD, MUN, MUT, *v.*—Must; the three forms seem to be used indiscriminately: as "I mud do it if I could;" "I mun be content;" "I mut come home;" "Somebody mun do it, so as no one else will, he mun do it;" "It mut be five or six weeks sin'"; "He mut be telling a lie;" "Spring weather in January, we mut fear March;" "They all mut come and have a look." So the negative Mutn't: "I mutn't be clēan without tea this Mayda'." See MOAN'T.

**MURN**, *r.*, **MURNING**, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Mourn, Mourning. Ang. Sæx. Murnan. This pronunciation makes at least an useful distinction between “Mourn” and “Morn,” “Mourning” and “Morning.”

**MUSH**, *s.*—A pulpy, decaying mass : as “It’s all of a mush,” said of over-ripe fruit.

## N

NA'ENBY,—The old local pronunciation of Navenby: as "Na'enby Stattis," held in May. This, like most other local pronunciations, is being gradually superseded, and Navenby is now more commonly pronounced as spelt. In like manner the local pronunciations South'ull and Tor'sey have given way to Southwell and Torksey, and the old clipped forms are mostly retained by the upper classes.

NAG, *v.*—See KNAG.

NAGNAIL, *s.*—A Corn.

She's gotten a *nagnail*, the bairn has.  
Some calls them *nagnails*, and some calls them corns.

NAKED, *adj.*—Pronounced as one syllable, Nak'd, in fact, pronounced as a participle of the old verb, To Nake, or make naked.

He'll be nearly *nak'd* when he comes back.  
We don't reckon to take a *nak'd* light into the yard.  
He comes to the door *nak'd*, and his clothes are handed to him.  
It won't look so *nak'd* when the leaves are out.

NASTY, *adj.*—Ill-tempered, cross.

You needn't be so *nasty* about it.  
She's a strange, *nasty*-tempered cat.  
Our cow was that *nasty*, it wasn't safe to milk her.  
She seems so *nasty* wi' the old man.

NATION, *adv.*—Very, exceedingly; no doubt softened from damnation.

It's *nation* hot.  
Yon's a *nation* neist (nice) horse.

NATTER, *v.*, or KNATTER.—To be peevish, fretful, or fault-finding.

The missis does *natter* and werit so, I nat'ly can't put up wi' it.  
She's a regular *nattering* old woman.  
She was a strange *nattering* old lady, always *nattering* and snarling.

NATL'Y, *adv.*—Shortened from Naturally, but used in the sense of Really, positively: as "I nat'ly can't stan' the frost;" "I nat'ly mut have it done;" "The doctor said he nat'ly mut go out."

**NATURE**, *s.*—Natural substance, succulence, or virtue : as  
 “ The gress has no nature in it this time of year ;” or “ The  
 new seeds were so full of nature they set the hogs wrong :”  
 or “ His blood was so poor there was no nature in it ;” or  
 of old white-wash, “ The nature has all gone out on it.”

**NAY**,—the usual form of negative : as “ Nay, he says he  
 knowed better nor that ;” “ Oh, nay, I’ll do for you for  
 nowt ;” “ We durstn’t hardly say nay.”

**NEAR**, *adj.*—Mean, close, stingy.

He’s that *near*, he took and sent hæf a pound of rasps to be sell’d.  
 He’s oftens been very *near*, and kep’ us very *near*.

**NEAR-FAT**, *s.*—The fat round the kidneys in a sheep, pig, or  
 other animal, sometimes called the Leaf. Prompt. Parv.  
 has, “ Neere of a beast, Ren.”

**NEB**, *s.*—A bird’s bill ; sometimes used for the Nose, as by  
 Shakspeare, Winter’s Tale, i. 2.

There were six chickens had their *nebs* out.  
 What, those long-*nebbed* ones ?

**NECK**, *v.*—Said of Barley, when the heads are bent down and  
 broken off by the wind.

The Barley’s come so queer, there some fit to *neck*, and some quiët  
 green.

**NEGLECTFUL**, *adj.*—Negligent : “ She’s so neglectful, you  
 see.”

**NEIGHBOURING**, *part.*—Going about visiting, and gossiping  
 with one’s neighbours.

She was *neighbouring* somewhere.  
 I was never one for so much *neighbouring* and newsing.

**NESH**, *adj.*—Soft, tender, delicate.

He’s a *nesh* sort of chap.  
 She’s rather *nesh*, she can’t stand agen the cold.  
 Alderney cows are so *nesh* for the winter.  
 The older I get, the *nesher* I get.

**NESTLE**, *v.*—To be on the move, fidget.

We’re beginning to *nestle*, *i.e.*, to prepare to move house.  
 Our labourers begin to *nestle* as soon as they hear the bell.  
 Bairns, they’re always on the *nestle*.  
 He’s never in one posture, always *nestling* about.  
 The mare *nestles* about in the stable with hearing the machine agate

**NETTING**, *s.*—Urine, particularly when kept. as it is for  
 many purposes.

It stinks like old *netting*.  
 She killed her two swaarms of bees ; she poured *netting* on the hives.



**NEWBEAR**, or **NEW-BARE**, *adj.* (pronounced *Néwber* or *Néwby*, with the accent on the first syllable).—A cow that has newly calved.

They reckon to have two *néwber* cows a year.  
So in *Sale Bills* frequently, "Two *néwbear* cows, two rearing calves;"  
or "New-bare cow, two reared calves, two rearing ditto."

**NEWSING**, *s.*—Gossiping.

There's a deal of *newsing* goes on in that row.  
She can't live without *newsing*.

**NEWSY**, *adj.*—Fond of news, gossiping.

What a *newsy* woman yon is!  
I think she's a bit *newsy*.

**NEW YEAR'S DAY**.—Bring a bit of green into the house on New Year's Day, and you won't want bread all the year; or, if you do, some one will bring you some. You must not bring in anything dead, or you bring a coffin into the house. Whatever you bring in first on New Year's Day, you will never want all the year through; so the custom is to bring in coals or something useful.

**NICE**, *adj.*—commonly pronounced as *Niced*, or *Neist*.

I reckon it's very *niced*.  
She'd something very *neist* about her.  
So *Neister*, for *Nicer*; "No one could be *neister* than they are."  
So "It's a *nice-fish* place."  
Compare *Hoarst* for *Hoarse*.

**NICE**, **NICED**, **NEIST**, *adj.*—Particular, fastidious.

Some's very *niced* about what they'll do.  
I reckon they're more *niced* than wise.  
The mare won't be *nice* about kicking this morning.  
Folks seem so *niced*, they waant do this, and they waant do that.  
She's not *nice* as to what work she'll do.

**NICKER**, *s.*—A Woodpecker: as "Those nickers are calling out; they reckon it's a sign of wet;" "There's a nicker hole in yon tree."

**NICKERS**, *s.*—The larger branches of tree tops, cut up for firewood.

I never get *nickers* mysen; I never get no't but kids.  
I can't hew *nickers* up.

**NIGHT-RIPE**, *adj.*—Said of ears of corn which ripen without forming grain.

There's a deal of corn *night-ripe*, so there'll be a many deaf ears.  
It's mildewed and *night-ripened* together.

**NIP**, *v.*—To move about quickly, to be nimble; as “Now then, nip off;” “Nip about and get it done;” “He nipped out, and the horse nipped on;” “He can nip about anywhere now without his sticks;” “He oftens nips past before I see him;” “Defendant nipped over the fence and got away;” “He nipped out, and nipped on to the wagon.”

**NIP UP** or **NIP OFF**, *v.*—To snatch up quickly: as “She nipped up the bairn in a moment;” “He nipped the cushion off the chair.” “They nipped off their boots in the least of time.” “I used to nip it up, and nip it down.”

**NIPPER**, *s.*—Term applied to a small boy: as “Come and stan’ agen these gates, nipper!”

**NITS**, *s.*—The eggs of lice.

She never has no *nits* in her head—never a louse nor yet a *nif*.

**NO-BUT**, *adv.*—Nothing but, only; for None-but, as No-body for None-body.

That’s *no-but* a poor tale.  
I’m *no-but* among the middlings.  
She’s *no-but* a wankle little lass.

**NOGGIN**, *s.*—A thick slice or wedge, as of bread, pudding, &c. So “Gie him a good noggin, and ha’ done.”

**NONE**, *adv.*—Not at all, never at all.

He’ll *none* have it.  
She’ll *none* get a husband.  
I’m feeling *none* so well mysen.  
She mends *none*, I doubt she’s come to her end.  
The teeth haven’t gone thruff *none*.  
She’s been *none* well sin’.

**NOR**,—used for Than, as Better nor, More nor, for Better than, More than.

Yon are bigger *nor* these.  
I reckon the tonups look better *nor* the swedes.  
Often contracted into ‘n, as “It were more ‘n three weeks sin’;”  
“There were better ‘n a seck on ‘em.”

**NORRAMBY**,—local pronunciation of Normanby: as “Norramby-by-Stow,” “Norramby-by-Spital.”

**NOT ALL THERE**,—that is, “Not having all his wits about him:” as “I could mak’ nowt on him; I reckon he’s not all there.” So

**NOT RIGHT SHARP**,—which has the same meaning.

NOTHING, *adv.*—Not at all: as “There’s nothing so many goes out as did;” “She ails nothing;” “The snow wastes nothing;” “I don’t feel nothing as strong as I did.”

NOWS AND THENS,—for now and then: as “Mebbe, nows and thens there is.”

NOWT, often NO’T, *s.*—Nought, nothing. So “Nowt o sort,” nothing of the sort.

Ye know it’s *nowt* o’ sort.

I was as near as *nowt* done.

It’s *nowt*, no-but it teeth.

There’s *no’t* worse than being so uneasy.

I reckon the bairn grows *nowt*.

She’s as near crazed as *no’t*.

I can’t do *no’t*, to mean o’t.

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## O

OAK-DAY,—the 29th May, when school children wear Oak leaves, and nettle those who have none; they have a rhyme, "Royal Oak Day, Twenty-ninth of May, If you won't gie us haliday, We'll all run away."

OBEDIENCE, *s.*—A child's bow or curtsy.

I always larn them to make their *obedience*.  
Of course they made their *obedience* as soon as he came in.  
Sometimes *Obeisance*, as in Gen. xxxvii. 7, 9.  
Now then, children, where's your *obeisance*?  
Well, there he was, *obeisancing* at me again.

ODD, *adj.*—Single, lonely, standing by itself; as "An odd house," or "An odd place."

He lives in an *odd* house agen the rampire.  
It was a nice house, but it was so *odd*; there wasn't a place of worship within three mile.  
It's no *odder* place than this, not so *odd*.

ODDLING, *s.*—A single one, as a single duck or children left out of a clutch.

ODDMENT, *s.*—A remnant, or piece left of anything.

When the *oddmint* of potatoes were offered by auction.

OF, *prep.*—Used after verbal nouns, or "redundantly after the participle active:" as "It doesn't pay for sending of them to Lincoln;" "It's doing of him a very deal of good;" "Mr. B. is doctoring of him." So Numb. xiii. 25, "They returned from searching of the land;" or 2 Chron. xxxv. 14, "The priests were busy in offering of burnt-offerings;" and Shakspeare's, "The shepherd blowing of his nailes."

OF, *prep.*, for On: as "They've another sale of Saturda'"; "She lit of Frank of Frida'"; "I only set her of ten eggs"; "It seemed to press of it overmuch."

OF, *prep.*,—for For: as "I haven't had any medicine of a fortnight;" "It's not been done of a many years;" "The childer wait of each other at the lane-ends;" "She's not been up to D. of a long time." So 2 Chron. xxx. 5, "They had not done it of a long time;" St. Luke xxiii. 8, "Of a long season?" Acts viii. 11, "Of long time;" the two last retained in the Revised Version of 1881.

OFFAL, —used adjectively for Waste, refuse, superfluous.

Trade's better now, so that'll mak' work for some of the *offal* men.  
There was a many *offal* folks at the fair.  
She'd only the *offal* birds to sell.

OFFEN, or OFF ON, *prep.*—For Off of: as "She's never had it off on her head;" "They stopped two shillings off on me;" "They've gotten a deal of money offen it;" "He'll never mak' a living offen it;" "Mebbe, it'll wear offen him."

OFFER, *v.*—To attempt.

He mut lig on the bed, and sit up on end a bit, afore he *offers* to walk.

He must go about the house before he *offers* to go out.  
If he *offers* to walk, his knee starts swelling.

OFTENS, *adv.*—Often.

It's *oftens* the best for them.  
I don't *oftens* get.  
We cleän 'em out *oftens*.  
How *oftens* it is they are cutten off in a moment.

OLD, *adj.*—Used without reference to age, and the general epithet applied to a hare.

I reckon they've letten that *old* boy of ours off easy.  
The *old* hares mak' work wi' the corn.  
They fun an *old* hare, apped up in a dyke bottom.  
She'd an *old* hen seat hersen in the hedge; I said for sureness the *old* fox would get her.

OLD-FASHIONED, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Intelligent, cunning.

The rabbits are so *old-fashioned*.  
For a shepherd-dog he's the most *old-fashioned* I ever saw.  
She was that *old-fashioned*, she had the bottle up to her mouth.  
He was so *old-fashioned* and so deep.  
Or of a tame pigeon, "It's as *old-fashioned* as a bairn."  
The pony was a bit *old-fashioned*, and could open the gate with his mouth.

OLD MAN.—The herb Southernwood, called also Lads'-love.

ON, *adv.*—Used euphionously for being in the family way: as  
"I doubt she's on again, poor lass."

**ON**, *prep.*—For *Of*: as “That’s the worst on it;” “I do believe that on her;” “There was a good few on us, there was eight on us;” “She gets her tea on him;” “I’ve seen so much on it;” “I begged and prayed on him to stay;” “I begged a sup of beer on the mester.” So also the Harvest Song, “None on ’em laem, and none on ’em blind, and all on their tails hanging down behind.” So “Lest they should tell on us,” 1 Sam. xxvii. 11; and S akspere’s, “Such stuff as dreams are made on,” Temp. i 1, and “The bird is dead that we have made so much o ” Cymb. iv. 2.

**ON**, *prep.*—Used also in such phrases as “Sorely on it,” “Sadly on it,” for Sorely off, Sadly off; “Two or three days ago I was strangely on it.”

**ONSET**, *s.*—Outset, commencement.

At the first *onset* I tell’d him how it would be.  
Pigs oftens differ five or six shillings at the first *onset*.  
It wasn’t so cold at the first *onset* this morning.  
They’d better have built a brick one at the first *onset*.

**OPPEN**, *v.* and *adj.*—Open.

It *oppened* a corner on it.  
I’ve cutten the sleeves reiet (right) *oppen*.  
I wäant *oppen* my door to nobody.  
It’s reiet-a-way *oppen* to the thack.  
You see the land’s *oppener*, it dreuns thruff it.

**OPPEN-GILT**, *s.*—An open gilt, or young female pig, not rendered incapable of breeding.

**ORIGINAL**,—a male Christian name. “Original Skepper” has appeared for many years among the Guardians of the Lincoln Union. “Mr. Original Peart” was Sheriff and Mayor of Lincoln during the Commonwealth. There was an Original Sibthorp, of Laneham, temp. Eliz.

**ORTS**, *s.*—Scraps, fragments: as “Eät up your orts.”

**OTHERSOME**, *pron.*—Others: as “Sometimes he’s better than othersome.” So in Acts xvii. 18, retained in the Revised Version.

**OURY**, *adj.*—Dirty, untidy.

She’s a real *oury* lass.  
It’s *oury* work this wet weather.  
See HowsY.

OUT, *adv.*—Said of a river when it is flooded, or out of its banks, as "They say the Trent is out." Or of a person away from home on a holiday: as "It was when we were out in the summer;" "I thought you must be out, I had not seen you about." Or of an apprentice who has completed his time, and is out of his indenture: as "He'll be out come Martlemas;" "The blacksmith's boy, he was out yesterday, so they had a bit of a do."

OUTEN, *prep.*—For Out on, or Out of.

If I were you, I should get *outen* it.

They'll never get a deal *outen* it. See OFFEN.

OUTNER, *s.*—A stranger, one out of the town or parish.

OUTS,—in the phrase, "To make outs," that is, to make progress: as "I don't think he mak's much outs;" "We made sore outs last week." See MAKE OUTS.

OVER (sometimes OWER), *adv.*—Too: as "He's over little;" "He's over heavy to carry;" "The roads are over-soft;" "They're over-lazy to eat;" "He's over-old, and he wäant die;" "She spent over much time running after the chaps."

OVER-HULLED, *part.*—Over-thrown, or cast, as a sheep on its back.

The yow was *over-hulled*, and the lamb was dead.

See HULL, to cast or throw.

OVERLOOK, *v.*—To bewitch: used in the same sense as by Shakspeare, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2, Merry W. of W. v. 4.

If they were badly or owt, they reckoned folks had *overlooked* them.

When you thought you were *overlooked*, you got a piece of wicken-tree.

There was a strange do-ment about being *overlooked* when I was a gell; folks would have bits of wicken in their bo-som or over the doorstead.

OVERSET, *v.*—To get over, recover from.

He was badly last backend and he's never *oversetten* it.

I shall have to have some medicine before I *overset* it.

It upset me, and she never seemed to *overset* it.

If he'd been bigger he'd have *oversetten* it better.

OVERSET, *v.*—Also with the sense of Upset: as "It has quite upset her;" "A little thing seems to upset me;"

OVERWARTING, *adj.*—Contradictory, contrary. Probably the same word as Overthwarting.

OVER-WELTED, *part.*—Rolled over; used of a sheep overthrown or cast.

**OWDACIOUS**, *adj.*—Audacious.

He's like most boys, he's so *owdacious*.

They're such an *owdacious* lot.

See 'Dacious and Dossity.

**OWT**, often **O'T**, *s.*—Ought, anything.

He might have work if he were good for *owt*.

They let him down (into his grave) as nice as *owt*.

I'll stick to it, whether I've *owt* to yēat or nowt.

He came home as drunk as *o't*.

If o't's the matter or o't.



## P

PACKY, *adj.*—Packed together, as heavy clouds before rain.

It looks *packy*.

I thought there'd be a storm the clouds looked so *packy*.

PAD, FOOT-PAD, *s.*—A path.

There's a *pad* across the closen.

The *footpad*'s a deal gainer.

Them *pads*, they want summas doing at.

He's done the garden *pad* up for me.

I was talking wi' him a bit afore by the *pad* end.

PAD, *v.*—To make a path, tread down.

They have *padded* a way across it.

It'll be better walking now the snow's gotten *padded* down.

PAD ABOUT, *v.*—To move slowly, potter about.

That's what they want him for, to *pad about* in the garden.

He likes *padding about* by his-sen.

PADDLE, *v.*—To walk with short, toddling steps: as "I used to come of a morning, paddling, scar'd for my life of falling down." The lower part of Canwick Common at Lincoln, used as a Cow-pasture, is known as the Cow-Paddle.

PAG, *v.*—To carry on one's back, to carry pick-a-back.

The bairns were *pagging* one another.

Moses *pagged* her up to school.

He was *pagging* Joe round the table.

PAG-RAG-DAY.—An old name for the day after May Day, that is, May 14th, when the farm-servants leave their places; so-called from their "pagging" or carrying away their bundles of clothes on their backs.

PAN, *s.*—The name given to a hard layer of soil between the peat earth and the gravel, through which roots cannot penetrate, nor water sink.

They'll do no good without you break thruff the *pan*.

PARISH, *v.*—It is said of an hamlet or township that it parishes to some other place, that is, forms one ecclesiastical parish with it. Thus Whisby parishes to Doddington, and Morton to Swinderby.

PARLE, *s.*—Talk, conversation.

What a *parle* that woman made!  
Some will make such a *parle* when they come together.  
He and the mester have had some long *parles* together.

PARSHEL, *s.*—Common mispronunciation of Parcel.

PASH, *s.*—Rotten wood, sometimes called Touchwood.

The clap-post was all of a *pash*.

PASTY, *s.*—Pastry with jam inside, a sort of heavy puff which children often bring to school for their dinners.

She'd gotten a *pasty* in her hand, and tumbled flat of her back in the dyke.

Here's your bit of *pasty* you've left, bairn.

PAT, *s.*—The soft part of a pig's foot, not the horny part.

The gilt has laid on its hind *pats*, and laemt it. French, *Patte*.

PAWKY, *adj.*—Sly, artful.

What a *pawky* crittur he is! The Scotch, " *pawky* auld carle."

PAWT, *v.*—To paw about, handle or finger things.

Some lasses are always *pawting* things about they've no business with.

I can't abear my things so *pawted* about.

So of a horse, " *pawting* about he got his foot fast in the fence."

PAXWAX, *s.*—A strong tendon that runs along the neck of quadrupeds, sometimes called Paddywhack.

PAY, *v.*—To beat, that is, pay the blows, give the punishment due and deserved. (So Ps. xxvii. 5, "Pay them that they have deserved.")

*Pay* the brute well.

The mare was stunt, and he *paid* her.

She was hitting and *paying* the poor lass all along the road.

The teacher *pays* her so; she *pays* her shameful; she never was *paid* so much anywhere else.

PAYMENT, *s.*—Harm, damage: as "He'll tak' no payment," that is, take no harm, be none the worse; "They'll tak' no payment from the rain;" "The corn's taking no payment at present;" "I'm very healthy, so I think I'll take no payment."

PEAKED, *adj.*—Said of trees blown on one side, out of the perpendicular.

I've cutten out some *peaked* larch.

There's a many *peaked*, if not fallen.

When they're *peaked*, they do no more good.

PEAR, *s.*—The fruit, pronounced Peär or Pere.

*Peres* you may eät, apples is never ripe.  
They got agate of selling the *peärs* outen the orchard.  
Prompt. Parv. gives, "*Peere*, frute."

PEÄRT, *adj.*—Brisk, lively, pert without its bad sense of Impertinent: as "She's a peärt little lass;" "The babe's quiet peärt again."

PEEK, *v.*—To peck or pick: as of chickens or young pigeons, "They'll soon begin to peek."

PEEL, *s.*—The long-handled shovel with which bread is put into, or taken out of a brick oven.

PEFFLE, *v.*—To cough, not violently, but with a short, dry, tickling cough: as "I oppened the window a little yesterday, and she peffled all day;" "He's gotten such a peffling cough." Or as a noun, "She had another peffle."

PEGGY, *s.*—A wooden instrument with projecting pegs, with which clothes are worked round in the "Dolly-tub" to cleanse them.

PEGGY-LANTERN.—Will of the wisp, very commonly seen on Eagle and Whisby Moors before they were drained and enclosed: called also Billy-of-the-wisp.

PEGGY-WASHDISH.—The Pied Water-Wagtail.

PEN-FEATHERED, *adj.*—Said of the hair, when in rough and untidy locks; Or of the skin, when rough and contracted with cold,—the state sometimes called Goose-skin.

PENNY, *adj.*—Said of trees, when they become dead and bare at top: as "They are growing so penny, I doubt they'll do no more good;" Or of birds when their skin is full of short stubs, as "They're so penny;" "I'm dressing a fowl but it's very penny;" the Pen being the bare part as distinguished from the plume part of the feather.

PENNY-TIGHT, *adj.*—Short of money.

He's a badly wife, and that's kep' him *penny-tight*.

PEPPER, *s.*—A thief, cheat, or pickpocket.

There was a gang of Nottingham *peppers* at the Races.

PERISH, *v.*—To suffer or die of cold: as "Why, you're not hæf happed up: you must be quiet perished."

**PERIWINKLE.**—The Greater Periwinkle, *Vinca major*, is considered good for sore breasts, the leaves being crushed and applied to the part; Also as a remedy for the cramp, a piece being placed between the bed and the mattress!

**PERK, v. and s.**—A perch: or to perch. So Prompt. Parv.  
"Perke or Perche."

**PETTY, s.**—The common euphonious name for a Privy; French, *Petite maison*, used in the same way.

**PETTY, adj.**—Pettish, out of temper: as "He was a bit petty all day;" "I scufted the old cat, so it's made her petty."

**PICK, s.**—Pitch.

It's *pick*, I'm just hotting it for the mester, he's clipping sheep.

She came home with a mess of *pick* in her pocket.

So Prompt. Parv. "Pyk or Pyche, Pix;" and Skinner says of Pitch:  
"Etiammum Lincolnienses efferunt *Pick*." So

**PICK-POT, s.**—Pitchpot.

**PICK, v.**—To pitch, throw; used especially of pitching sheaves up on the stack or wagon in harvesting: as "He picked all last harvest;" "When they're mates, some'll pick and some'll teäm;" "I laem't my wrist wi' picking corn;" "It seems as if I should pick head-forwards." So Shakspeare's "As high as I could pick my lance." Coriol. i. 1.

**PICK, v.**—To throw or cast prematurely, said of an animal casting her young.

We'd a yow *picked* three lambs this morning: they were dead; she *picked* them.

A many has *picked* lambs this turn.

Mr. S. has more than 200 yows as has *picked* lambs.

The mare *picked* her foal.

**PICKER, s.**—The man who picks, or pitches, up the sheaves on the stack in harvesting.

He wanted Frank to be *picker* this harvest. So

**PICK-FORK, s.**—Pitchfork. Prompt. Parv. has "Pykkforke."

**PICK, or PICK AT, v.**—To find fault, speak against: as "She's always a-picking at him;" "There's such a deal of picking one can hardly live;" "She's rather a picky kind of woman."

**PICKLE, v.**—To pick.

The place is sore, and he will keep *pickling* it.

The old cement wants *pickling* out.

PICKPURSE, *s.*—A name given to the Dother, or Corn Spurrey, *Spergula arvensis*.

PIE, *s.*—A heap of potatoes or other roots placed in a hole, and covered down with straw and earth against the winter, when they are said to be *pied down* or to be *in pie*.

Better buy a ton at once and *pie* them down.

PIECE, *s.*—A short space of time: as "I'll do it in a piece;" "They lived Louth way a piece;" "It were a piece ago;" "He's been ligging a-bed a piece;" "They flitted a piece afore harvest."

PIG-CHEER, *s.*—The pig's fry, pork pies, sausages, &c., which are made when a pig is killed.

I mak' 'em a present of *pig-cheer* nows and thens.

I seed there was some *pig-cheer* on the go.

He was charged with stealing a hamper of *pig-cheer*.

PIGGIN, *s.*—A small wooden vessel with one ear or handle, used for milking, and carried under the arm; *Kit* being the larger vessel, with two ears, carried on the head.

PIG-GRASS, *s.*—The Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*, a very common weed in cornfields and by roadsides.

PIG-NUT, *s.*—The Earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*, dug up and eaten by children.

PILL, *v.*—To peel, strip off the bark; used most commonly of the Oak-pilling, or stripping the bark of the oaks when felled in spring: as "They'll not cut them while (till) the bark'll pill;" "They started pilling in April Fair week;" "There's not a deal of bark-pilling to year;" "Felling and pilling 32s. per ton." Prompt. Parv. has "Pyllyn or pylle bark, or other lyke, Decortico."

PINDER, *s.*—The parish official in charge of the Pin-fold or pound, whose duty it was to impound stray cattle,—an important office in former days when much land was unenclosed.

PINE, *v.*—To starve or kill with hunger, Starve being used for to perish with cold.

The yows were *pined*; they had not a bit of keep.

He pinched and *pined* him a'most to deä.

We're ciëan *pined* out here.

*Pined* to deä, or to death, is a common expression for death from hunger: as "He looks häef *pined* to deä."

PINE-HOUSE, *s.*—A place where animals are shut up to fast the night before being killed.

**PINFOLD**, *s.*—The common word for a Pound : as “ They live close agen the pinfold ; ” “ They meet at the pin-fold at 7.”

**PINGLE**, *s.*—Used in names of fields for a small enclosure.

**PINK**, *s.*—A spink or chaffinch.

It's them *pink*s, they mak' such work wi' the seeds.

**PINK**, *v.*—To wink, or peer with half-shut eyes : as “ She goes pinking about.” So

**PINKY-EYED**, *adj.*—Having winking or half-closed eyes.  
Cfr. Shakspeare's “ Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne.”  
Ant. and Cl. ii. 7.

**PINKY-EYED JOHN**.—A name given to the wild Heart's-ease or Pansy, *Viola tricolor* or *V. arvensis*.

Why it's a small *Pinky-eyed John*.

**PINNER**, *s.*—Pinafore.

Come and let mother tie your *pinner*.  
He holds it agen his *pinner*.

**PINTOOTH**, *s.*—Eye-tooth.

He's just getting his *pinteeth*.  
She's about her *pinteeth* ; she's gotten one nearly thruff.  
It's dead on bronchitis in it *pinteeth*.

**PIF**, *s.*—A cowslip is said to have so many pips or separate flowers in its umbel ; or a card has so many pips or spots.

**PISMIRE**, *s.*—The usual term for an Ant : as “ The gress close were full on pismire hills.”

**PITCHER**, *s.*—Always used for a small jug, such as a milk jug : as in the saying, “ Little pitchers have long ears.” The term Jug is applied to large stoneware jars.

**PLANET-STRUCK**, *adj.*—Paralysed, blasted ; as we say moonstruck.

**PLANISH**, *v.*—To cover with things untidily or in disorder.

How you *planish* that table about !  
They've every table a'most *planished* sometimes.  
Perhaps the same word as *Plenish*.

**PLANTIN'**, or **PLANTING**, *s.*—A plantation.

He was laid agen the *plantin'* side.  
They're soughing the little close agen the *plantin'*.

**PLASH**, *v.*—To lay a hedge by partly cutting through the stems.

Yon hedge wants *flashing* ; it's not been *flushed* for a many years.  
Them that were *flashing*, they can't do it for the storm.

**PLASHER, s.**—A labourer employed in laying hedges: as "He was mostly a plasher, and a deal among the hedges."

**PLAY UP, v.**—To jump or frisk about: as of a horse, "He plays up a bit when I fetch him up;" "This pony does not play up at the trams as the other did."

**PLOUGH-JACKS,**—a name given to the Plough-boys who come round on Plough Monday, and who formerly used to be dressed up to represent various characters.

**PLOUGH MONDAY,**—the Monday after Twelfth Day, on which the Plough-boys come round for money.

**POOR CREATURE,**—common term for a person who is sick and ill, and not up to much: as "He's a strange poor creature, I reckon;" "I'm oftens a poor creature mysen;" "She's nobut a poor crittur, poor old lass: Doctor says she must have plenty of good support;" that is, meat, wine, &c.

**POPPLE, s.**—The Corn Cockle, *Agrostemma Githago*, a troublesome weed in corn.

**PORKET, s.**—A young pig, fit to kill for pork, but not large enough for bacon: as "We're keeping on it for a porket;" "He reckoned as the pigs weren't fresh enough for porkets;" so constantly in Sale Bills,—"*1 Fat Pig, 5 Porkets,*" &c.

**POSY, s.**—Common term for a nosegay or bunch of flowers: as "The children have cropped a posy in the dyke;" "There's a many posies in the market now;" "The bairns ha' gotten a beautiful posy, and they're going to help to trim the Church to-morrow."

**POTTER OUT, v.**—To poke or work out slowly and gradually.

The bad places in the plaster want *pottering out*.

The 'tates tak' a deal of *pottering out* to-year.

If they get a hole, the bairns *potter* it out wi' their fingers.

The bricks had milderered away, so we *pottered* them out.

I was stood *pottering* the fire.

He hasn't *pottered* out no-but two shillings all winter.

**POWER, s.**—A great deal, a large number or quantity: as "There's been a power of rain;" "There was a power of folks at the fair."

**PRATE, v.**—To chatter, talk overmuch.

How he does *prate* to be sure.

He might have *prated* at him (*i.e.*, given him a talking to), and let it go by.

Said also of the cackling noise made by a hen when she has laid: as "I heard her *prate* and went out."

**PRICK, v.**—To dress up for show: so "Pricking the Church,"  
i.e., dressing it up with evergreens.

**PRICKBUSH, or PRICK-HOLLIN, s.**—The Holly.  
It's the house where there's that pruned or prick'd tree.

**PRICKLE, v.**—To prick.  
It seems to *prickle* and itch a deal.  
So Spenser tells how "The Eglantine hid spred her *prickling* arms."  
F. Q. II. v. 29.

**PRIMP, s.**—The shrub Privet. *Ligustrum vulgare*.

**PRISE, v.**—To force open with a lever.  
I doubt I shall be like to *prise* it open.

**PROFFER, v.**—To offer.  
She *proffered* me a bed.  
I *proffered* to drive her to Church  
He *proffered* to lead the coal for sammut less.  
He *proffered* to wear so much more money on it.

**PROFIT, s.**—Said of a cow when in milk: as "She'll not come into profit while next month:" "They're allowed a cow in full profit all the year, that's two profit cows."

**PROPPED UP, part.**—Said of a person who has to be supported and kept alive by care and medicine.  
He's no-but a poor *propped up* crittur.  
She's been *propped up* these many years.

**PROUD, adj.**—High, forward, luxuriant: as of young wheat, "The wheat's gotten so proud;" or of nails in a horse-shoe, "The nails stand out too proud:" or "The board's a bit too proud, it wants spoke-shaving off." So *Winter-proud*, said of wheat when too forward in winter.

**PROUD-FLESH, s.**—Mortified or unhealthy flesh in a sore.

**PROUD-TAILOR.**—A Goldfinch.

**PUDGE, or PUDGE-HOLE, s.**—A puddle.  
She went *reiet* into the *pudge*.  
The bairns will walk thruff all the *pudge-holes*.

**PUFF, s.**—Breath, wind.  
She puts me out of *puff* sometimes, I seem sca'cely able to *overset* it for a piece.  
So "Short of *puff*," for short of breath.

**PULID, s.**—A kind of hawk,—a buzzard or kite? Formerly more common in these parts than now, when the name is almost lost.



PULK, *s.*—A coward.

What a *pulk* yon chap is  
He's a strange *pulk*.  
He's a *pulk* at work as well.

PULL-BACK, *s.*—Drawback, disadvantage: as "I've had a many pullbacks;" "It's been a sore pullback for her;" "They try hard for a living, but they've a very many pullbacks."

PULP, *s.*—Mixed straw and turnips, cut small by the Pulper, as food for cattle in the winter.

I was spreading *pulp* in the crew.

PUNCH, *s.*—Lemonade, or any other cooling drink for the sick.

PUNISHMENT, *s.*—Pain, suffering: as "He's done his work in a deal of punishment;" "Such punishment the lad was in, I took him to the Doctor;" "It was punishment for him to put his foot to the ground." So "Put him out of his punishment," *i.e.*, out of his pain, by killing him.

PURR, *s.* and *v.*—The long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are "purred," or spread and stirred. More usual terms here are Scale, and Scaling-rod.

We had a gret long *purr* to stir the oven.  
We used to *purr* it about the oven, for you couldn't stan' very gain.

PŪSH, *s.*—(Pronounced short, as Rush.)—A pool, or puddle.

The watter all stood in *pushes*.  
We'd such a *push* of watter agen our door, we had to let it off.

PUSSY-PAUMS.—The Catkins of the Sallow; the so-called Palm or Paum; sometimes called Goslings.

PUTHER, *v.*—To puff; said of smoke: as "When the wind's that away, the smoke all puthers out;" "It puthers down fit to blind one;" "I'm forced to have the door oppen, 'cause it puthers out on the chimley;" "As hard as ever it could puther out." "The snow all came puthering off the roof."

PYEWIPE, *s.*—The Peewit or Lapwing, which lays the well-known Plover's eggs, and gives its name to the Pyewipe Inn by the Fosdyke.

PYKLET, PYCLET, PIKELET, PIKLET, PYFLET, *s.*—A crumpet, or kind of muffin, eaten hot and buttered. Spelt in all the above ways.

Fresh muffins and *pyklets* every day.

## Q

**QUAIL-MUTTON.**—The flesh of sheep that have died of disease, from drowning or natural causes. A.S. Cwelan, to die.

There's nowt no better than *quail-mutton*—drownded mutton; you salt it, and put it in a pancheon.

**QUALITY, s.**—The gentry, or upper classes.

All the *quality* was there.

They'd gotten a tent setten out for the *quality*.

**QUEE, adj.**—Female, applied to calves.

She's had three *quee* cauves running.

**QUEEN DICK.**—"That happened in the reign of Queen Dick;" *i.e.*, Never.

**QUIET, adv.**—Usual pronunciation of Quite,—in accordance with its origin, the Latin Quietum.

I'm *quiet* hagg'd out.

They'd *quiet* a grand do.

**QUIRKY, adj.**—Playful, sportive.

He's such a *quirky* lad.

He seemed to me a very *quirky* man.

**QUITE BETTER.**—Always used for Quite well.

Oh, he's *quiet better*, he started to work of Monday.

## R

RACKAPELT, *s.*—A noisy riotous person: as “He’s a tire-some boy, a real rackapelt;” or to a barking dog, “You’re so chappy, you rackapelt, you!”

RADDLE, *v.*—To redden, to mark or colour with red ochre.  
It was my husband’s work to *raddle* the lambs.

RAG, *v.*—To tease, rate.  
We used to *rag* her a bit about it.

RAGEOUS, *adj.*—Outrageous; of which it is probably a clipped form, as ‘Liver for Deliver, ‘Lowance for Allowance, ‘Dacious for Audacious.

RAGG’D, *adj.*—In rags; always pronounced Ragg’d, not Ragged. So Nak’d for Naked.

RAGG’D, *adj.*—Said of trees when covered with fruit: as “The berry bushes are well ragg’d;” “They’re as ragg’d as they can hing.”

RAG-RIME, or RAG-FROST, *s.*—A white or hoar frost. “It was a real black-frost,—a lot sharper than a rag-rime.” So “It is a raggy,” or “A ragg’d morning,” when things are covered with white frost.

RAG-ROSE, or RAG-JACK, *s.*—The Oxlip, *Primula elatior*.  
It’s a *rag-rose* they’ve gotten in the wood.

RAISE, *v.*—To bring up phlegm, and spit.  
She *raises* a deal.  
He were coughing and *raising* all night.

RAISE, *v.*—To have a child born, or rear one up: as “They’ve raised a boy at last;” “She’s raised a baby, I suppose;” “What have they raised this turn,” meaning whether a boy or a girl; “She’s a wankle little thing, I doubt we shall never raise her.”

RAISEMENT, *s.*—Advancement, increase.

They’ve made a *raisement* in the rent.  
He has never received the *raisement* yet.  
She gets a *raisement* every year she stays.  
He wanted a *raisement*, so they g’ed him the chanch to leave.  
I paid the *raisement* (advance in the price of bread) on Tuesday.  
So “They’re going to *raise* him,” *i.e.*, raise his wages.

**RAITY, RAITED, or ROITY, *adj.***—Soaked and broken ; said of straw that has been in use, or of hay that has got often wet.

Last year's straw will be more *raited*.

**RAKE, *s.***—A range, run : as " Geese want a bigger rake ; "

**RAKE, *v.***—To range, ramble.

Ducks are such things to *rake* away.

They *rake* off far enough down the dykes.

Prompt. Parv. has " Reyke or ydylle walkynge about. Discursus, vagacio."

**RAMMEL, *s.***—Rubbish of any kind, but especially builders' rubbish.

Lor ! what *rammel* it is.

They put a lot of old *rammel* a top on it.

It seems nowt but old bricks and old *rammel*.

So " Pde for leading *rammel* out of ye Church." (Churchwardens' Accounts, Norton-Disney.)

**RAMP, or ROMP, *v.***—To grow quickly, shoot up.

Well, you have *romped* up !

He keeps *ramping* on.

He has *romped* up a lot just lately.

**RAMPER, or RAMPIRE, *s.***—A metall'd high road, applied in these parts especially to the Fossway or Roman Road, till lately the turnpike road between Lincoln and Newark, perhaps expressing its originally raised rampart-like appearance as it crossed the low open country.

He lives in an odd house by the *rampire*.

He seemed quite footbet as he passed along the *rampire*.

Keep along the main *rampire* while you come to yon trees.

**RANGE, *s.***—A high fender or fire-guard.

They ought to have *ranges* wi' them little bairns.

He got that gret *range* sound the fire to keep her off on it.

**RANTAN, *v.***—To serenade with rough music, beating of pots, and pans, &c., persons who are suspected of beating their wives.

They *rantan* folks who beat their wives.

They've *rantanned* two or three at Eagle in my days.

If they *rantan* 'em once, they're bound to do it three nights, so I've heard say.

A great disturbance was caused by a mob who were *rantanning* a young man named H—-. The front windows of his house were broken, and all kinds of old tins kettles, &c., were beaten to make a great noise."—*Linc. Chronicle*, 13th April, 1883.)

RAP *s.*—A swap, exchange, as of a horse, "He was about making a rap wi' some one;" "I shouldn't advise you to make a rap on it."

RAP OUT, *v.*—To utter violently and harshly: as "He rapped out a big oath;" "She's such a woman to rap out, she's as bad as a man."

RASH, *adj.*—Hasty-tempered: as "His father's so rash with him."

RASH or RASH-RIPE, *adj.*—Said of grain in the ear, when it is over ripe and falls out easily.

RASPS, *s.*—Raspberries.

He was that mēan he sent a pound of *rasps* to be sold.  
There are a niced few *rasps* this turn.  
The wind's made work wi' the *rasps*, they're just in the bleak.

RATCH, *v.*—To stretch: as "It'll ratch a bit;" "It's sure to ratch wi' being new cord." Also to tell falsehoods, impose on, over-reach: as "Why, he's been ratching you."

RAUM, *v.*—To shout: "Some does raum."

RAVE, *s.*—Trouble, confusion.

Cleāning time maks such a *rave*.  
We've had one great *rave* with our drains, and don't want another.  
It's been a strange *rave*, to be sure.

RAVE, or RAVE UP, *v.*—To tear up, put in confusion.

They'll have to *rave up* the streets again for the sewage.  
When one begins to *rave* about, one always finds plenty of dirt.  
Skinner gives "To *Rave up*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Explorare."

REAPER, *v.*—To cut with a Reaper, or reaping machine.

I expect they'll put in a *reaper*, and *reaper* it down.  
They've got a-gate a-*reapering*.  
Father don't believe in *reapering* oats or barley; he thinks they're best mown.

REAR, *adj.*—Raw.

The mēat was right down *rear*.  
Prompt. Parv. has "*Rere*, or nesche as eggys, Mollis."

ING-FEAST, *s.*—A supper given to the workmen, when roof is reared on a new house: as "They reckon on *ing* their rearing-feast next week."

*v.*—To wrest or lift with a lever: as "Reāst it oppen:"  
we reāst it a bit, the soil will fall off."

**REÄSTY**, *adj.*—Said of bacon, when it gets a rusty look, and has a rancid taste. Prompt. Parv. has “Keest, as flesche, Rancidus;” and it is used by Skelton and Tusser.

**RECKING-HOOK**, *s.*—The iron hook which hangs in a chimney, in the reek or smoke, and on which pots are hung over the fire.

There's only that little grate, no *recking-hook*, nor nowt.

**RECKLING**, *s.*—The smallest and weakest in a brood or litter.

There's oftens a *reckling* or two in a cletch.

The pig as they took was the *reckling*, the others were ten shillings better.

**RECKON**, *v.*—Think, suppose;—a word of as frequent use, as it is said to be in America.

He *reckoned* he was offering a good price.

He *reckons* he has got a place yon-side of Newark.

I *reckon* it's a niced pretty colour.

She *reckoned* she didn't know the way, I mut show her.

I *reckon* we shall have some downfall, t' kitchen floor's comed out so white.

**RECKON OF**, or **RECKON ON**, *v.*—To intend, determine.

I *reckon of* doing it next week.

He *reckoned of* coming home of Frida'.

There was something I was *reckoning of* asking you.

When I was *reckoning on* leaving on 'em.

**RECKON UP**, *v.*—To make out, understand.

I seed him in the van, but I couldn't *reckon him up*; I couldn't think who he was.

I couldn't *reckon up* how he'd come.

I can't *reckon them up*; I've tried all ways; I can't get under them no how.

He says one thing and means another; you can't *reckon him up*.

**REEK**, *s.*—A pile, heap, usually of snow.

They had to cut thruff the snow *reeks* in the town-street.

The hounds trailed his clean shirts into a snow *reek*, and there they were while the snow went.

**REEK**, *v.*—To heap, or pile up.

The snow was that *reek'd* up.

It *reek'd* the snow up strange and deep.

So “What a *reeking* fire!” *i.e.*, heaped up, not smoking or steaming

**REFFATORY**, *adj.*—Common pronunciation of Refractory, with the accent on the first syllable.

He was wonderful *reffatory*, going up to the asylum.

**REMBLE**, *v.*—To move, shift anything out of its place.

Skinner calls it “*vox agro Linc. usitatissima*.”

My lass scolds me for *rembling* my things about.

She's always *rembling* something.

RENDER, *v.*—To melt down fat, as when a pig is killed.

There was better than solbs. of leaf-fat, so it took a deal of *rendering* down, and getting out of the road.  
It's some scraps as I'm *rendering* down.

REST, *v.*—To sleep.

He äats well, and *rests* well.  
He's *rested* well sin he's been hōem.  
I can't *rest* while morning.  
I can't *rest* o' nights, and that harries me o' days.

RETCH, *v.*—To reach.

I kep' her at hōem to *retch* and fetch for me.  
You're well aware I can *retch* nowt for mysen.  
The Prompt. Parv. spells it "Rechyn or Retchyn;" and Skinner gives "To Retch, Tendere, extendere."

REVEREND,—“The Reverend,” or “Our Reverend,”—common terms in speaking of a Parish Clergyman: as “Our Reverend's a strange man for the bells;” “Do you ever hear owt of our old Reverend?”

RIFT, *v.*—To belch. Skinner calls it “vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

RIG, *s.*—A ridge: as “He ploughed it up rig and furrow.” So the “Rig-tile” of a roof, or the “Rig-tree,” the beam that runs across. Prompt. Parv. has “Rygge of a lond,” and “Rygge bone of bakke.”

RIG, *v.*—To ridge up, or make ridges.

They're beginning to *rig* for swedes.

RIGS, *s.*—Tricks, jokes: as “To run rigs,” or “None on your rigs here!”

RIGHT,—pronounced Reiet: as “He doesn't seem reiet;” “It goes reiet thruff my foot, and undernean.” So

RIGHT-AWAY, *adv.*—as “From the Stone-bow reiet-away to the Butter house;” “I paid him reiet-away while Mayda.”

RIGHT.—“To have a right,” used in the sense of Duty, not of Privilege: as “She has a great right to be a good lass;” “He says the Squire has a right to send him another drake, for the fox fetched the head off on his;” “If they wanted to build, they had a right to find the money;” “If they had the money, they had a right to pay.”

**RIGHTLE, v.**—To set in order, put to rights.

If it's not *right*, you can *rightle* it next time.  
My wife's been helping on her to get things *rightled* a bit.  
I thought I mut get it *rightled* up.  
I g'ed her a *rightling* comb to put her hair straight.  
He can't even *rightle* his hair.

**RIGHT-SHARP, adj.**—Sharp-witted, having one's full senses : usually in the phrase, "He's not just right-sharp," *i.e.*, he has not all his wits.

**RIP, s.**—A whetstone or strop for a scythe, sometimes called a Strickle.

**RIP, v.**—To rage, act violently.

He went *ripping* and tearing about.  
He came home tipsy, *ripping* and swearing.  
*Ripping* and swearing and doing.

**RIT, r.**—To trim or pare off the edge of a path, &c., with a "Ritting tool," made for the purpose.

**RITS, s.**—The entrails of a goose.

When you are dressing the *rits*, you find lumps of fat, and render them down.

**RIVE, v.**—To split ; in common use, as of an oak-tree, "Will it rive?" *i.e.*, split so as to make rails ; "When I stoop, my head feels fit to rive in two."

**ROAD,**—used for Way : as in the phrase, "Get it out of the road," used for disposing of a pig when killed ; or "If I can but pay my road ;" or "One mut speak when things ain't going the right road."

**ROAKED UP, part.**—Heaped up, as snow, &c. Apparently the same as Reeked.

**ROAK, ROKE, s.**—Mist, haze. So

**ROAKY, adj.**—Misty, hazy : as "It's roaky weather." "When it's so roaky, he seems to get the fog in his throat." Prompt. Parv. has "Roke, myste," and "Roky, mysty."

**RODDING, part.**—Cutting and peeling osier rods : as "They kep' the childer away rodding."

**ROIL, r.**—To rile, vex, irritate.

The folks were a bit *roiled* at us.  
If I never know it, it'll never *roil* me.  
The best in the world is *roiled* some time.



ROMANCE, *v.*—To speak falsely or exaggerate.

She's a very *romancing* woman.

Folks *romance* so.

He's a very blustering man, and *romances* a deal in his talk.

ROOF.—“Under the roof,” or “Under the same roof,” said of persons living in adjoining semi-detached houses: as “They live under the roof wi' the grandmother.”

ROPY, *adj.*—Stringy, glutinous, or viscous—a condition of beer or bread, badly made or kept too long—seldom occurring now that home-made bread and beer are so commonly superseded by fresh-bought articles. It was a belief in these parts that hanging up a piece of ropy bread behind the door would keep further ropiness out of the house.

ROT, *v.*—To discharge matter: as of a wound, “It rots nicely;” “It kep' running and rotting a deal;” “It keeps rotting a little—just a little matter comes out.”

ROUGH, *v.*—To do a thing roughly.

I've no-but just *roughed* it over.

Those labouring men, they *rough* it over anyhow.

I just *roughed* up the cost.

RUE, *v.*—To be sorry for, repent, regret.

They say he's *rued* it, but that's neither here nor there.

I've never *rued* it but once, and that's ever sin'.

I doubt he's *rued* for it.

RUINATED, *part.*—Ruined, dilapidated.

RUN, RUNNED, *v.*—As “It's one body's work to run them out on the garden;” “She's been and runned her place;” “It's so far off, it runs me about so.”

RUMP and STUMP, *adv.*—Completely, entirely.

He's cläan done up, *rump* and *stump*, they tell me.

RUTTLE, *v.*—To make a noise in the throat in breathing, as a dying person often does.

He *ruttles* a deal in his throat.

She woke her husband *ruttling*.

He's been *ruttling* like that all night.

RUTTLING, *s.*—The noise in the throat in breathing, caused by want of power to raise the phlegm.

As soon as the *ruttling* stopped he was gone by that.

## S

**SAD**, *adj.*—Heavy, close-pressed: as “The land’s so sad wi’ the heavy rain.” or “The ground’s sad undernean.” Very commonly applied to bread when the dough will not rise properly: as “The grown corn maks the bread so sad;” “It’s bad for any one to eät sad bread;” “The crust’s as sad as liver, it’s too sad for a badly man.” Spenser’s “Sad as lump of lead,” F. Q. II. i. 45; and “More sad than lomp of lead,” F. Q. II. viii. 30. Prompt. Parv. has both “Sad or hard, Solidus,” and “Sad or sobyr, Maturus.”

**SADDEN**, *v.*—To make heavy, consolidate.

The rain has *saddened* down the land.

Prompt. Parv., “*Saddyn*, or make *sadde*, Solido, Consolido.”

**SADLY OFF**, or **SADLY ON**.—Common phrase expressing that a person is ill, or in a bad way.

The bairn was *sadly off* last week.

She’s *sadly on*, poor old lass.

I was *sadly on*, I could sca’ce trail about.

**SAFFERN**, *s.*—The shrub Savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, often given by farm servants to their horses to make their coats shine.

I’d a mester had a *Saffern* tree in a pot.

We’d a little *Saffern* tree in our garden; somebody clipped it one night.

**SAG**, *v.*—To bend or sink down by its own weight: as “The gate has sagged,” or “It’s sure to sag a bit.” Prompt. Parv. has “Saggyñ or Satlyñ, Basso;” and “Saggynge, or Satlynge, Bassacio.” Used by Shakspeare and Drayton.

**SAIL OVER**, or **SAIL THRUFF**, *v.*—A coping stone or projecting row of bricks is said to *sail over* the wall beyond which it projects; or bricks that have got loose and project are said to *sail thruff* the wall.

**SATTLE**, *v.*—Common pronunciation of Settle.

The stacks are beginning to *sattle*.

He seems to *sattle* wonderful that-a-way.

The frequent reason given by farm servants for leaving their places is that they could not *sattle*.

This is the form given by Prompt. Parv., “Satlynge idem quod saggynge.”

SATTLE, or SETTLE, *v.*—Usual term for receipting a bill: as “Settled same time; “I’ll tak’ the bill in and saddle it.”

SAUCE, *v.*—To speak saucily or impudently.

He *sauced* me, so I slapped him.  
She’d chap again at her, she’d *sauce* her.  
It looks so bad when girls *sauces* their mothers.

SAUCY, *adj.*—Commonly used in the sense of Dainty: as “They’ve got too saucy to eat bacon;” “They’re a bit saucy, they want to pine a bit.”

SAUM, *v.* or *s.*—A singing noise, or to make such a singing noise.

I’ve always a nasty *saum* in my head.  
Such a *sauming* noise, it’s fit to *saum* your head off.  
Possibly Psalm; but more probably formed from the noise itself.

SCA’CE, SCA’CELY,—for Scarce, Scarcely.

SCALING-ROD, *s.*—A long pole with which the hot embers in a brick oven are stirred about and spread, by some called a Purr: From a verb, to Scale, to stir and spread about.

SCOPE, *v.*—Usual pronunciation of Scoop; “Scope a few moulds out round the roots.”

SCOPPERIL, *s.*—A tee-totum, made of a button-mould with a wooden peg through it.

SCOTCH or SCORCH, *v.*—To fine, dock off, or keep back part of a man’s wages: as “He used to scotch them so much.”

SCOTCH, or SCORCH, *v.*—To put a stone or piece of wood, &c., to stop a cart wheel from running back on an incline.

SCRANNY, *adj.*—\*Crazy.

Oh, dear! I’m well nigh *scranny*.  
The bairns are fit to drive one *scranny*.  
*Scranny*, not *Stranny*, is the form used here.

SCRAT, *s.*—A scratch: as “The kitling’s g’ed her a scrat.”

SCRAT, *v.*—To scratch.

If he can but *scrat* on any how.  
It’ll be as much as he can do to *scrat* a living out on it.  
So *Scrat* along, *Scrat* together, &c.  
Prompt. Parv. has “Scrattyñ, or Scratchyñ.”

SCRAWK, *v.*—To scratch.

She’s *scrawked* it about ever so.  
You can see the rats’ *scrawkings* along the paint.

**SCRAWL**, *s.*—"To give the scrawl," *i.e.* to do a person an injury, or bad turn: as "He's g'en her the scrawl, he's tied all his money up."

**SCRAWM**, *v.*—To scratch, scrawl; as of a foot-rule packed up carelessly with tools,—“They're scrawming it all over.”

**SCRAWMING**, **SCRAWMY**, *adj.*—Awkwardly tall and lanky: as of a plant, “It has grown so scrawmy;” or of a girl “What a great scrawming lass she has gotten.”

**SCREED**, *s.*—A shred, or narrow strip of anything.

They've ta'en in a *screed* by the road-side.

There's quite a thin *screed* of fat on the hams. So

**SCREEDING**, *s.*—The edging, or bordering, as of a cap.

**SCREET**, *v.*—To screech: connected with Screech, as Scrat with Scratch.

She *screeches* out in her sleep.

It made her *screet* out finely.

For the first hæf hour she *screeled* wi' pain.

He began to kick and *screet* again.

**SCROGS**, *s.*—Scrubby bushes, or places overgrown with rough shrubs and bushes: as Corringham Scrogs, near Gainsborough.

**SCROODGE**, *v.*—To squeeze, crush.

Five will *scroodge* into room for three.

There's a deal of *scroodging* in the butter market.

**SCROOF**, *s.*—Hardened or encrusted dirt, scurf. Commonly used metaphorically for low, rough, scurvy fellows: as “Why, they're the scroof of the world!” “He's with all the scroof of the country;” “The races bring a lot of scroof to Lincoln.”

**SCROOFY**, *adj.*—Scurfy, grimy: as “What a little mucky scroofy thing it looks!”

**SCUD**, *s.*—Scum, that which scuds or skims on the surface of water.

The *scud* used to gather at the top.

They put in a sough whereby the *scud* might drëen off.

The *scud* boils up on the watter in the pot.

**SCUFFLE**, *v.*—To draw the Scuffler or horse-hoe between the ridges, to root up weeds.

**SCUFT**, *v.*—To cuff.

George *scufted* her well.

If I *scuft* him he's back again by that.

Our cat jumped on the window and I *scufted* him, so he's a bit petty.

SCUTCH, *v.*—To trim a hedge ; probably the same as

SCUTCH, *v.*—To flick or cut slightly with a whip.

He just *scutched* the old horse.

There was a squirrel by the side so I *scutched* it wi' my whip.

SCUTCHEL, *s.*—A narrow passage between houses.

SCUTTLE, *s.*—A shallow wicker basket used in gardens.

He brought in two *scuttles* full of 'tates.

SEA-HARLE, *s.*—A mist or drizzle coming up with an east wind from the sea.

It's nowt but a *sea-harle*.

SEAM, *s.*—Lard. Used by Shakspeare, Troil, and Cr. ii. 8 ; and Dryden, Æn. vii. 867.

SEARCH, *v.*—To pierce, penetrate : as "A searching wind," or "A searching pain ;" or "It seems to search one through ;" "They're old wine-casks, and the wine seems to search into the water."

SEAT, *s.*—A sitting of eggs.

They laid about a *seat* apiece, and then ge'd over.

I could'nt have done better with one *seat* than I did.

I've had two or three *seats* of black ducks.

I set a *seat* of eggs which fell to come off of Friday.

I've three *seats* under, and two more near upon ready.

SECK. *s.*—Sack.

I've letten him have a *seck* of 'tates.

We glent rather better than a *seck* of wheat.

So Prompt. Parv. " *Sek* of clothe or lethyr, Saccus."

SEED, *v.*—Past of see ; saw.

I knowed that for sureness, for I *seed* it mysen.

I never *seed* a man wi' such a sperrit.

SEEDS, *s.*—Sown crops of mixed Clover, Rye-grass, &c., as opposed to permanent pasture : as "To let, 441 acres of Old Pasture, and 154 acres of Seeds ;" "We've been mucking those seeds ;" "Then there's the Seed-mowing."

SEG, *s.*—A boar pig castrated when full grown, so as to make its flesh fit for eating.

SELDOM.—Used as a *s.* in the phrase, "Some odd seldoms ;" *i.e.*, now and then : "It mebbe may do so some odd seldoms ;" "It will only burn some odd seldoms."

SELL'D,—for Sold : as "He tell'd me his-sen that he sell'd it."

**SEN, SENS**, *pron.*—Self, selves: as “Do it your-sen;” “I tell’d her mysen;” “If you can do for your-sen, I can do for my-sen;” “They do it within their-sens a deal.”

**SERRY**, *adj.*—Mean, worthless, sorry in the sense of miserable. It’s a poor *serrv*-looking thing.

**SERVE**, *v.*—To feed animals: as “To serve the pigs,” *i.e.*, to give them their food; “She’d been serving the cauves;” “The beast were all right when I served them this morning.”

**SERVE**, *v.*—To occupy, employ.  
It won’t *serve* him for a day’s work.  
It *served* him two or three days.  
It won’t *serve* me five minutes to unpack it.  
It *served* me for a quarter of an hour walking down.  
I can mak’ it *serve* me and the bairn.

**SET UP ON END**.—In a sitting position, usually of a person sitting up in bed: as “She was set up on end;” or “I had just set me up on end;” “She wanted to sit up, but Doctor said she’d better sit up on end a bit first.”

**SEW**.—Sowed, the old strong præterite of Sow: as Grew of Grow, Knew of Know, and here Mew of Mow, Snew of Snow.

We *sew* it wi’ barley last week.

**SHACK**, or **SHACKBAGS**, *s.*—An idle vagabond, called also a *Shacking* fellow, and said to be *on the Shack*.

The father’s a drunken idle *shack*.  
A dreadful *shack* the son was all his time,—a regular *shack-bags*.  
He’s nothing, no-but a *shack*,—such a *shack* he wouldn’t learn nowt.

**SHACK**, *v.*—To idle or loiter about.  
He’s fond of drinking and *shacking* about,  
The father was *shacking* about the town.

**SHACKING**, **SHACKY**, *adj.*—Idle, loitering.  
He’ll do nowt but *shacking* work.  
He didn’t like the looks on him, he looked so *shacky*.

**SHAFFLING**, *adj.*—Idle, untrustworthy, shuffling: as “They had a shaffling fellow set over the work.”

**SHAGFOAL**, *s.*—A Hobgoblin.  
She lit of a *shagfoal* with eyes like tea saucers.

**SHAGMAREL**, or **SHACKMARELL**, *s.*—An idle good-for-nothing fellow.  
All the *shagmarells* in the place can get relief.

SHAK', *v.*—Shake: so Tak', Mak'.

He collars them and *shaks* them to dëad.

The *shak'* o' the cart's fit to end her.

The Reapers will *shak'* them on the clays to year; it will be *shak'ly*.

SHAMS, *s.*—Short gaiters; perhaps so called from the Chamois or Shammy leather of which they were made.

SHAN, *adj.*—Shy, wild.

The beast are so *shan* you can't go nigh them.

They're very *shan* wi' not being handled.

She's very *shan* when I go into the crew.

Skinner calls "*Shan*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

SHAN, *v.*—To shy: as "The roan pony seemed to *shan* about a deal."

SHATTREL, *s.*—A thing shattered; as of a tree struck by lightning, or broken by the wind,—“Is it not a poor shattrel?”

SHE, *pron.*—Used of a Clock: as “I reckon she wants clëaning;” “She never wants clëaning, no-but once a-year;” or of a sewing-machine, as “She's never been mended yet;” “She wants a drop of oil, but she's a real good worker.”

SHEAR, *v.*—To reap, or cut corn with a sickle, as distinguished from Mowing with a Scythe, and the modern Reaping with a Reaping-machine.

He can't mow, he can only *shear*, and they don't have a deal *shorn* now-a-days.

He would always have a piece *shorn* by the wood side.

What a woman that was to *shear*! she *was* clever at *shearing*.

So Prompt. Parv. has “Scheryn, or repe corn, meto.”

SHEAR-HOG, *s.* (SHARRAG).—A lamb that has been shorn; So “a *Two-shear*,” a sheep that has been twice shorn.

SHED, *v.*—To part, divide.

When II—, was a baby I could *shed* her hair,—quiet part it.

SHEDER, or SHEDER-HOG, *s.* and *adj.*—A female lamb in its first year, answering to the male Heder.

He bought a pen of *sheders*.

I should have liked some of the *shedder-hogs*, but they went too dear.

Used also of other things, as “Heder and Sheder Wicken,” *i.e.*, the male and female Mountain Ash.

SHELVINGS, *s.*—The sloping rails, or ledges, added to a wagon for loading straw, hay, &c.

on the *shelvings*.

**SHEP.**—Common appellation for a Shepherd, as "Tell Shep this," or "Shep says that;" "Is Shep bad;" "Why, Shep's wife she complained on it at the fore-end."

**SHIFT, s.**—A change of clothing: as "They've strange good clothes, and a many shifts," *i.e.*, changes of clothing.

**SHIFTY, adj.**—Changeable, in the sense of crafty, deceitful, not to be depended on: as "He's a shifty chap, it takes a deal to be up wi' him."

**SHILL, r.**—To shell off or out: as "It's shilled a lot off on her head;" or of ripe grain falling out of the ear, "The wind makes the barley shill;" "I never knewed the corn shill out, as it does to-year;" or of twitch and weeds, when the ground is wet, and they will not come out clean, "They will not shill."

**SHILTER, v. and s.**—Shelter.

*We shiltered a bit by the planting side.*

*She comed in for a bit of shilter.*

**SHIRE, adj.**—A *shire* egg, *i.e.*, an egg that has not been fertilised, without a tread in it.

*There were three shire eggs, and only one bird.*

*They're not rotten, they're shire eggs; there's no bird in them.*

*A. S. Scir, pure, clear.*

**SHIRY, adj.**—Cutting; "sharp and shiry," said of grass. A. S. Scyran, to shear or cut.

**SHITTLE, s.**—The common pronunciation of Shuttle, as in Shuttlecock, and the surname Shuttleworth.

*She has jumped her shittlecock into this here spout.*

*In Prompt. Parv. the word is spelt "Schytyl."*

**SHOEING-SUPPER,**—a supper given on appointment to an office, or entering on a tenancy, by way of paying one's footing—"Shoeing the colt," as it were.

**SHOP-THINGS,**—common term for Groceries: as "He left me my shop-things;" "I g'ed her a few shop-things."

**SHOTTEN-MILK, i.e.**, milk turned sour and curdled. Given by Skinner as "Nobis Lac vetustate coagulatum." Still understood here, but almost out of use.

**SHORT-METTLED, adj.**—Hasty, short-tempered.

*He's so short-mettled, there's no saying owt to him.*

**SHOTTLES, s.**—Rails which fit into the morticed holes of the post in a fence.



SHUCK, *v.*—To avoid, baffle, outwit: as "The fox went through the crew, and shucked them;" or "The fox gave them the shuck;" or, as in the game of Hide and Seek, "We've shucked them nicely."

SHUCKY, *adj.*—Tricky, crafty: as "He got so shucky, and his herse got badly."

SHUT OF, or SHUT ON, *adj.*—Rid of.

I've gotten a cough, and I can't get *shut* on it.

I wish I were well *shut* of him.

She's gotten *shut* of her daughter, and she's fine and pleased.

They can't get *shut* on it whilst Lady Day.

Skinner gives, "To get shut of a thing," as "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

SHUTHER, *v.* and *s.*—Shudder, shiver: as "Them nasty shuthers." "He was took all of a shuther." So Fother for Fodder, Dother for Dodder, Lether for Ladder, &c.

SHUTHERY, *adj.*—Shivery; "I felt shuthery all day."

SHUTTS, *s.*—Shutters.

Put up the *shutts*.

We've not gotten the *shutts* opened.

We'd gotten the *shutts* shut.

SIDE, *adj.*—Long: usually applied to a coat, as "Side coat" for Great coat. "He has ta'en his side coat to put on a-top of the tother." So Skinner says, "Side, agro Linc. Longum signat."

SIGHT, *s.*—A quantity, in the same way as Power, Lot, are used.

There's a *sight* of peas to-year.

He has a *sight* of business.

They've a *sight* of men soughing.

They're getting on a *sight* too reiet.

SILE, *v.*—To strain: as "Tak' and sile it thruff a cloth;" "We never had a drop of watter but what we siled;" "We used to sile it thruff a towel;" Also in the sense of "To sink down, to faint away": "She siled reiet away off on the chair;" "He fun she was sileing on to the floor." Or of rain, To pour down: as "The rain fairly siled down." Skinner calls, "To Sile down, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Sidere, Desidere, Residere."

SILE, *s.*—A strainer.

Go and get the *sile*, the watter's a bit muddy.

When the butter comes in pin-heads, we tak' and put them thruff the *sile*

**SILLY**, *adj.* and *v.*—Stupefied, giddy, confused : as “ It made me quiet silly for a time ; ” “ It didn’t kill it, it only sillied it a bit.”

**SILT**, *s.*—Sediment ; that which has strained or siled through.  
So the verb *To Silt*.

The pipes are choked wi’ *silt*.

The soughs are clēan *silted* up.

The mouth of Gautby Beck had been allowed to *silt* up.

**SIN**, *adv.*—Since : as “ He were here a piece sin ; ” “ He’s never addled owt sin.”

**SINGLE**, *v.*—To thin out, make single, as in the operation of “ singling swedes,” *i.e.* thinning out the superfluous ones, and leaving those which are to remain at proper distances,  
T’ mester wants him to *single* swedes. So

**SINGLER**, *s.*—One who is employed in singling : as “ She’s gone singling, they can’t get singlers enew.”

**SIPE**, *v.*—To drip, drain slowly, as liquor from a leaky tap.  
His hand kep’ *sipeing* with blood all the time.

**SISS**, *v.*—To fizz, hiss.

I’ve always a *sissing* noise in my head.

If a sup o’ rain were to fall, it *would* *sis*.

So “ Sissing medicine,” for an effervescent draught.

Skinner calls “ to *Siss*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

**SIX O’CLOCK SLEEPERS**.—Name given to the common Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, because its flowers close at that time.

**SKELL**, *v.*—To twist on one side, be awry.

I can never use it, it *skells* over.

The hingle’s on one side ; so the pot *skells*.

**SKELP**, *v.*—To “ tipe ” or tip up a cart, so as to upset the load at the back.

He *skelpt* the cart again.

He found his cart *skelpt* up against the Wash Dyke.

**SKELP**, *v.*—To strike with the open hand : as to a child, “ My word, my lass, but I’ll skelp you ! ” So

**SKELP**, *s.*—A blow with the open hand : as “ I no-but g’ed her a bit of a skelp.”

**SKEN**, *v.*—To squint.

Look how you *shen* !

My lasses *shen* sometimes, they look outen the corners of their eyes

**SKEP**, *s.*—An open basket of wicker-work, or wood, used for garden and other purposes. So a Coal-skep, for carrying coals; a Bee-skep, a Bee-hive.

**SKINCHED**, *adj.*—Stinted, short of anything: as "Well, we *are* skinned of bread this morning."

**SKIME**, *v.*—To squint.

Some would say *skime*, and some would say Squint.

**SKINCH**, *v.*—To stint, pinch, be short of anything.

He wants them to *skinch* their stock in every way.  
Well, we *are skinned* of bread this morning!

**SKREWBALD**, *adj.*—Skewbald.

**SLABS**, *s.*—The rough outside pieces of a tree-trunk, when it is sawn up into planks.

**SLAKE**, *v.*—To half wash and dry plates or dishes, to smear or clean them badly.

Why, you've no-but *slaked* them.

**SLAP**, *s.*—Slop.

The snow'll mak' a lot of *slap*.  
She'll be all in a mess of *slap* and muck.  
The pigs have had nowt but swedes and *slap* from the house.

**SLAP**, *v.*—To slop.

I've not letten her wash, she *slaps* her-sen so.  
The bairns either *slaps* or mucks me up.

**SLAMMING**, *adj.*—Used to express violent motion, or action: as "Look how he comes slamming through the hedge."

**SLAPE**, **SLAPISH**, *adj.*—Smooth, slippery: hence Sly, crafty.

The mare's shoes are a bit *slape*, she soon wears them down.  
If your pony's *slapish* shod.  
So of a half-sovereign, "Was it a *slape* one?" or "There are two *slape* fourpennies."  
So "*Slape* Ale," which seems to mean dead and flavour-less; as "That is *slape* ale, there's no fly in it at all," that is, it is not up.  
Skinner gives *Slape* Ale, as "*vox agro* Linc. *usitatissima*," but explains it as "*Cerevisia simplex*," unmedicated; he mentions "*Slape*, quod agro nostro Linc. *Lubricum seu Mollem* signat."

**SLARE**, *s.*—A taunt, sneering hint or remark, literally a Smear.

It'll save the lass many a *slare*.  
She's full on her nasty *slares*; I don't like those *slaring* ways.

**SLARED**, **SLARY**, *adj.*—Smeared, dirtied.

The streets were rather *slared*.  
The gravel's a bit *slary* when it's wet.  
It's not over-wet, only a bit *slary* at top.  
The ceilings get *slared* so, *i.e.*, in white-washing.

**SLARING.** *adj.*—Smearing: hence metaphorically Sneering, taunting: as “Honey is such a slaring thing.” “I don’t like those slaring ways.”

**SLART,** *v.*—To taunt, insinuate: as “Out with it, don’t slart.”

**SLATS,** *s.*—The cross pieces of wood on trays or hurdles.

**SLATTER,** *v.*—To waste, throw away, said of money spent with nothing to show for it: “It’s been slattered away;” “It’s better in the Bank than slatter’d away;” “Whatever a man addles, it gets slatter’d away.”

**SLATTERING, SLATTERY,** *adj.*—Wet and unsettled, perhaps with the idea of wasteful: as “It’s slattering weather;” “It has been so slattering for the hay;” “There has been some showers, but it’s not been to say a slattering harvest;” “It *has* turned out a slattering night;” “When it begins to be slattery it keeps on so long.”

**SLAUM,** *v.*—To smear: as of mud scraped from the road, “He slaums it about;” or of whitewashing, “Lor’, mercy, how you’ve slaumed the walls.”

**SLED,** *r.*—To drag: as “The doors all sled so;” “They sled at the bottom;” “It’s the bad foundation as maks the doors all sled.”

**SLINK,** *v.*—To slip one’s work, idle over it.

Why don’t you *slink* a bit?

Nay, I couldn’t do that,—not *slink*.

**SLIPE,** *s.*—The sloping bank of a dyke: as “To let, the grass on the washes and slipes.”

**SLIPE,** *v.*—To throw off on one side.

I can a’most *slife* the watter off.

**SLITHER** *v.*—To slide, slip.

He simply *slithered* out of bed.

They *slithered* downstairs together.

Skinner gives, “Slidder pro Slide, vox adhuc in agro Linc. usitata.”

**SLIVE,** *v.* past **SLIV.**—To sneak, creep.

They’ll *slive* away anywhere, them folks as doesn’t like work.

He *slives* round and pricks it all over.

I hate to see anyone *sliving* about so.

There was one *sliv* in somehow.

Skinner says, “to Slive, vox agro Linc. usitatissima.”

**SLIVER,** *s.*—A short slop or frock, worn by bankers and navvies,

SLIVING, SLIVERING, *adj.*—Sneaking, loitering, idling about.

SLOCKEN, *v.*—To smother, choke, suffocate.

He wasn't drowned, he was *slockened*.  
The sheep got it nose in the watter, and it *slockened* it.  
He found complainant nearly *slockened* with filth.

SLOOMY, SLOOMING, *adj.*—Sluggish, slow in moving.

This herse is every bit as *sloomy* in the stable as the other.  
It's a *sloomy* thing; I see it go *slooming* along.  
He's the *sloomiest* idle beggar.

SLOT, *s.*—A wooden bar. So

SLOT, *v.*—To fasten with such bars: as "They got some slots, and slotted it down." Skinner has "to slot a door, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, *i.e.*, *januam claudere*."

SLOUK, *v.*—To slouch: as "Slouking about," or "a slouking fellow."

SLUR, *s.*—A slide: as "They've made slurs on the pond."

SLUR, *v.*—To slide.

They were *slurring* in the dyke.  
It seems strange to see *slurring* in March.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slip, slide.

I caught him in my arm, but he *sluthered* down me.  
We mut let the bricks *sluther* down a plank.  
He'd gotten *sluthered* down in the tub.  
I let him gradually *sluther* down.

SLUTHER, *v.*—To slur, in its ordinary sense.

He *sluthered* over it anyhow, *i.e.*, he did it slovenly and carelessly.  
She *sluthers* over her work, as if she didn't care whether she did it or no.  
He *sluthers* over it, he only cares to get his money.

SMITHY, *s.*—Used for any low dirty place: as "What sort of a smithy is it they live in?"

SMITTLE, *v.*—To infect.

We've one *smittled* the other.  
I tell him he's *smittled* me.

SMITTLING, *adj.*—Infectious: as of any disease, "Do you think it's smittling?" or "Doctor says it's not smittling;" "It must be something smittling, for it has gone thruff the house." Skinner gives "Smiting," as "vox agro Linc. usitatissima pro Contagious, infectious."

SMITTLING, *s.*—Infection: as "There never was no smittling about it."

**SMOKE-REEK'D**, *adj.*—Smoked, tasting or smelling of smoke.

I hate *smokereek'd* tea, I can't abear it.

**SMOUSE**, *v.*—To fondle, caress : as "Look, how he's smousing of her."

**SNAFFLE**, *v.*—To speak through the nose, to snuffle.

**SNAGGY**, *adj.*—Cross, snappish, irritable : as it were, full of snags, or sharp rough projections.

**SNAIL**, or **SNEEL**, *s.*—The name commonly given in these parts to the different species of Slug, *Limax*, the shelled Snail, *Helix*, being seldom seen.

I had to go only a *sneel*-gallop, as they say.

**SNAKE-FLOWER**, *s.*—A name given by some to the Wood Anemone, *A. nemorosa*, by others to the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*; with a slight preponderance in favour of the former.

**SNAPE**, or **SNEAP**, *v.*—To snub, chide, check : as "Don't snape the child ;" "He's not easily snaped."

**SNARE**, *v.*—To trim up the branches of a tree.

I shall *snare* that tree of Polly's.

Frank's been *snaring* the trees for me.

There are some trees want *snaring* by the footpad.

**SNECK**, *s.*—The catch or fastening of a door, lifted by the latch, or by a piece of string. So a *False Sneck*, a catch without a latch, which can only be lifted from the inside.

**SNECK**, *v.*—To put down the sneck or catch so as to fasten the door.

Just *sneck* yon door.

Why, it's *snecked* already.

We could not keep it *snecked*.

So "*Unsneck*," to unfasten the catch, as : "You go and *unsneck* yon door."

**SNECK**, *s.*—A small projecting piece of land : as "That sneck belongs Milner Smith;" "It all belongs the Squire, no-but that sneck;" "Broadholme seems to lie in a sneck, in a corner like."

**SNERRUP**, *v.*—To shrivel, draw up.

Her frock was all *snerruped* and drawn up wi' the fire.

They got some irons, and *snerruped* up their hair.

**SNEW**, *v.*—Snowed, strong præterite of Snow. So Mew and Sew from Mow and Sow.

SNICKERSNEEZE, *v.*—A term, without meaning, used to frighten children; "I'll snickersneeze you if you don't."

SNICK-SNARL, *s.*—A loop or t vist.

My line gets all of *snick-snarls*.

Any band will get of *snick-snarls*, if you don't take care.

SNOTS, *s.*—A name given by children to the berries of the jew.

SNOWBONES, *s.*—The remnants of snow which linger in dykes and furrows and on the north side of hedges when the rest has thawed.

There's a lot of the old *snowbones* left; I reckon more will come to fetch the old away."

SNUB, *v.*—To check: as of weeds, "You should ha' putten some salt on, it would ha' snubbed them anyhow."

SOAKING, *adj.*—Weakening, enervating: as "Ligging in bed is so soaking;" "Moulding (in a foundry) is soaking work."

SOCK, *s.*—Soakage, drainage.

All the *sock* from the crew falls into it.

SOE, SOA, *s.*—A large round tub, with two ears, used for brewing or water-carrying.

SOFT, *adj.*—Silly, half-witted.

Shut your mouth, you *soft* thing.

She's got that *soft* lass to keep.

He talked such *soft* stuff as you never heard.

I doubt she's made nowt of hersen, poor *soft* thing!

I said, don't talk so *soft* as that.

SOFT, SOFT-HEAD, *s.*—A foolish fellow, simpleton: as "He's a regular soft-head;" "He made a sore soft of his-sen."

SOFTNESS, *v.*—Foolishness.

Such *softness*! ye shan't do nowt o' sort.

SOGGING, *adj.*—Said of anything heavy; as "My word, it is a sogging weight."

SOLE, *s.*—The brick floor of an oven.

Bread baked on the *sole* is so sweet.

When they're baked on the ash-*sole*, you have to wash them.

SOLID, *adj.*—Solemn, grave, serious.

So I looked *solid* at him and said,—"

The bairn looked as *solid* as *solid*.

I g'ed him a look, and that made him more *solid* for a bit."

**SOLID**, *adj.*—Real, sound: as “I g’ed her a solid good whipping;” “If there were a solid good rain, it would do a sight of good;” “I’ll gie you a solid good hiding, for as big as you are;” “He said it was solid weakness I was suffering from.”

**SOLIDLY**, *adv.*—Really, positively.

I *solidly* want have it, no how.

**SOONER**, *adv.*—Rather.

She mends worse *sooner* than better.

They’d *sooner* pine than come into the house.

I’d *sooner* have the pig than a sovereign.

I’d work for nowt *sooner* than do nowt.

**SORE**, *adj.*—Bad, sorry, grievous.

It’s a *sore* shame.

They’ve gotten a *sore* job wi’ her,

It maks *sore* work wi’ the Church.

She was a *sore* woman, she didn’t care which end went first.

They gave a *sore* account on it at Lincoln of Frida’.

**SORELY OFF**, or **SORELY ON**, *adv.*—Badly, grievously, in bad state: as “The lad seemed sorely off;” “I was sorely on mysen;” “We’re sorely off wi’ colds;” “The little bairn seemed sorely on it;” “Oh, I’ve been sorely on it.”

**SOSS**, *v.* and *s.*—To slop, mess; a slop or mess.

You’re *soassing* about for ever.

You mak such *soasses*, for all the world like pigs.

**SOSS**, *v.*—To fall heavily and suddenly.

If they let it *soass* on the flour.

**SOSSED**, **SOSSENE**D, *part.*—Soaked, saturated.

The abscess ran a deal, he was nearly *sossened* with it.

**SOUGH**, *v.* (pronounced **SUFF**).—An underground drain.

They’re putting in a *sough*.

The *sough* from the crew was quiet silted up.

I raved up the *sough* undernean the pig-stye.

**SOUGH**, *v.*—To drain.

They’re a-going to *sough* the farm all over for him.

I reckon it wants *soughing* badly.

They are throng *soughing* at W—.

When he’s a-*soughing* he can addle a bit.

**SOUGHER**, *s.*—A man employed in draining.

She has three *soughers* lodging there.

It was the *soughers* as tell’d him.

**SOUR**, *adj.*—Coarse, harsh; applied to grass.



**SOUSE, s.**—Brawn, or Collared Head (called Collared Rind.)

I got a piece of *souse* on him, *i.e.*, bought it of a man who came round with pig-meat to sell.

**SOWE, s.**—A wood-louse, monkey-pea.

The house had been shutten up, and it was full of *sowes*.

**SOWLE, v.**—To lug, or pull by the ears : as "I'll sowle your ears well for you ;" "I'll gie you a good sowling." So Skinner, "to Sowl one by the ears, vox agro Linc. usitatissima." Shakspeare, Coriol iv. 5.

**SPADE-BONE, s.**—The Blade-bone or Shoulder-bone. Skinner calls it, "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

**SPANG, v.**—To throw with violence, to bang : as "The door spanged to ;" "You spanged the door in her face ;" "If a door spangs, it seems to go thruff her."

**SPARKLE, v.**—To send out sparks. So "Larch-branches sparkle about so, they're dangerous for childer."

**SPEECH, v.**—To speak to, have speech with.

So gain as I live, I never *speeched* her whiles Frida'.

She never *speeches* the woman.

I seed him a piece sin, but I never *speeched* him.

**SPELL, s.**—The trap used in the game called Knur and Spell ; also the cross-bars of a chair ; or the splints for bandaging a broken limb.

**SPELL, v.**—To put on spells or splints : as "The Doctor did not spell it while to-day."

**SPERRIT, s.**—Spirit.

She has no *sperrit* ; I tell her she has never a heart in her belly.

**SPILE, s.**—The peg which fills the vent, or *Spile hole*, at the top of a barrel. So to Spile, *v.*, to put in the peg.

**SPINDLE, v.**—Said of growing corn when it shoots up its pointed sheath before coming into ear : as "The whêat is just spindling."

**?INK, s.**—The Chaffinch ; often called Pink.

**PIRY, adj.**—Said of corn when it shoots up tall and thin : as "It grows up weak and spiry."

**SPIT, s.**—A spade's depth of earth : as "I dug it over two spits deep ;" or, "Tak' a spit off on the top."

**SPITAL**, or **SPITTLE**.—A corruption of hospital, occurring in the names of Spital-in-the-Street, the Spital Charity, Spittlegate at Grantham, and the surname Spittlehouse.

**SPITTLESTAFF**, *s.*—A staff with a spud at the end, to stub up thistles with.

All old men used to carry a *spittlestaff*.

**SPLAW**, *s.*—A splayfoot.

Did you notice what a great *splaw* she had ?  
I thought I never seed such a *splaw* in my life.

**SPLOTH**, *r.* (**SPLAWTHER**).—To spread out, or sprawl.

It's a *splothering* sort of tree.  
It seems to *splother* about a good deal.  
It's a little bit *splothery*.

**SPLUTHER**, *s.*—A splutter, splashing.

**SPOIL-BAIRN**, *s.*—One who spoils,—makes too much of—children : as “ I'm none of your spoil-bairns.”

**SPOOL**, *s.*—A reel, or bobbin : as “ She'd gotten one of my best spools of cotton.”

**SPRAG**, *s.*—A large nail, such as is used to fasten the iron on to a cart-wheel, or a spurn to a post. Cfr. Sprig, a small nail.

He was putting a *sprag* in the wheel of one of the wagons.

**SPREAD**, *v.*—Commonly pronounced Sprēad or Spreed, the past tense being more properly called Spred : as “ They're spreeding muck.” Used in the sense of spread out, grow broad or stout ; as “ Well, we don't see her grow, but we have said she spreads.” So Chaucer and Skelton spell it Sprede, and make it rhyme with Mede, Rede, and Excede ; and Dryden rhymes Overspread with Succeed.

**SPRECKLED**, *adj.*—Speckled.

It's one of those light-coloured *spreckled* ones.

**SPRETCH**, *v.*—To crack, as eggs do before hatching : as “ They are just sretching nicely ;” or “ They were beginning to sretch.”

**SPRINK**, *v.*—To sprinkle.

They *sprinked* it wi' the paint.  
We *sprinked* it well wi' salt, and that banished the old dother.  
I used to could whitewash, and not *sprink* my-sen, but now I can't  
retch.

SPUR.—“They’ve gotten a spur on”—said of being asked, *i.e.*, having the Banns put up in Church. Cfr. Speir, to ask.

SPURN, *s.*—A piece of wood sunk in the ground at the foot of a post, and nailed to it to keep it from sagging or giving way.

SPURRINGS, *s.*—Footmarks, traces. Ang. Sax. Spór. Dutch, Spoor.

SQUABBLE, *v.*—To puzzle: as “I had to squabble it out by my-sen.”

SQUĀD, *s.* (pronounced short as Sad, Bad, not as Quod or Squadron).—Sloppy dirt, mud.

The childer *will* get among the *squād*.

The lass ran all among the muck and *squād*.

They were nowt but mud and *squād* up to the boot-tops.

SQUANDER, *v.*—To scatter, disperse: as “The whole family are squandered about;” or of planting young trees, “Squander them a little more,” *i.e.*, put them further apart; or of a scattered village, “It’s a very squandering place.”

SQUIB, *v.*—To run about quickly, here and there.

Mary Ann does *squib* about; she nips about when she is playing.

STAG, *s.*—A cockerel, or young cock.

The *stags* are strange ones to fight.

There were three *stags* and three pullets in the clutch.

It’s wi’ not getting fresh *stags* for the hens.

STAGE, *adj.*—Common corruption of Staid, steady, of mature age: as “He should have a stage woman to keep his house;” “She’s not so over-young, she should be a stage girl;” “She was quiet a stage person, this was—going on for sixty, or sixty all out.”

STALL, *v.*—To surfeit, satiate.

It’s *stalling* stuff.

I’ve ta’en it while I’m fairly *stalled*.

Given by Skinner, as “*vox agro* Linc. *usitatissima*, pro *Exsaturare*.”

STANBOW,—the Stonebow, or Archway of the Guildhall at Lincoln.

I was stood agen the *Stanbcw*.

STAN’, *v.*—for Stand: as “We can’t stan’ agen it;” “It stans more in the bleak, it’ll dry better;” “There was a mess -tanning and talking at the corner. So

STAN' NEED,—for Need, Have need: as "You don't stan' need to think at that how;" "One stans need to tak' care of one's lasses now-a-days;" "They stan' need to be nipping," *i.e.*, saving.

STANDARD, *s.*—An old inhabitant, one long established in a place: as "Why, you're quiet an old standard at Lincoln;" "I reckon all the old standards are gone;" "Another old standard has passed away."

STANG, *s.*—A pole.

If I dropped owt in the watter, I should get a *stang*.

STANG, *r.*—To throb, shoot with pain, sting.

My thumb *stangs* a bit yet.

It's such a *stanging* cold.

STARK, STARKISH, *adj.*—Stiff, Stiffish: as "It's starkish land;" "The rheumatis' has left my leg a bit stark."

STARNEL, *s.*—A Starling.

START, *v.*—Common term for to begin: as "He started to weep;" "His knee, it starts a-swellin';" "He'll start a-crying;" "The old lass is as well as when she started and fell badly," *i.e.*, as when she began to be ill; "He started to die about five in the morning."

STARTLE, *v.*—To start.

It made all the henses *startle*.

It made me *startle* just for the moment.

STARTLESOME, *adj.*—Easily startled: as "Some henses are so startlesome."

STARVE, *v.*—To suffer or perish from cold.

Put on thee coat, thou'll be *starved*.

Why, they'll a'most nak'd, they'll be *starved* to dead.

You may stan' talking wi' him while you are *starved* down.

My foot's *starved* with hinging out the clothes.

STATTIS, *s.*—The Statutes, or Statute Fair, such as at May Day, at which farm-servants are hired for the year.

He'll easily get a place at the *Stattis*.

They shifted the *Stattises* from Bassingham to the Halfway House; it used to be a great *Stattis* then.

There's a kind of *Stattis* for confined men at Horncastle.

STAVE-ACRE, *s.*—The Corn Crowfoot, *Ranunculus arvensis*, a troublesome weed in cornfields, distinguished by its prickly seed-covers.

STAVVER, *s.*—A stave or step of a ladder.

**STEDDLE**, or **STEDDLING**, *s.*—The stand or foundation on which stacks or anything are raised: as “They’ve gotten some iron steddling for the stacks;” or “The stones mak’ a good steddle for the brickwork;” “We put another steddle at the end of the stack;” “It’ll mak’ good hay-stack steddling;” “The kids do for stacksteddling and bake-oven heating.”

**STEDLE**, *v.*—To stain, mark with rust.

If the iron gets agen the linen, it’ll *stedle* it.

**STEEL**, *s.*—A shaft or handle: as a “Besom steel,” or a “Rake steel.”

**STEEL**.—“To get or take the steel out of anything,” *i.e.*, to get the best, the goodness out of it: as “Old Mr. N. got the steel out of that farm;” “He felt of her pulse, and said it had took the steel out on her.”

**STEELIONS**, *s.*—A steel-yard, or balance for weighing; more commonly called a Pair of Troys.

**STEER-HOLE**, *s.*—The position on the side of a stack, in which the man stands who takes off the sheaves from the waggon, and passes them higher up.

He was stood in the *steer-hole*.

**STEM**, *v.*—To soak a wooden vessel in water to prevent its leaking.

Mind you *stem* yon tub before you use it.

**STEP**, *v.*—Steeped; past tense of Steep.

I *step* it well.

I g’ed him some gruel and some bread *step* in wine.

**STEPPINGS**, *s.*—The footprints made by horses in soft ground.

The *steppings* are so deep, the hurses can sca’ce draw their feet out-en ’em.

Cfr., Wheelings, the tracks made by wheels.

**STIFF**, *adj.*—Stout, stumpy, short and thick.

He’s a little *stiff* chap.

The old gentleman’s as *stiff* as he’s long; he’s a very *stiff* man.

**STILL**, *adj.*—Quiet: as “He’s a niced still bairn;” “He’s a still steady chap.”

**STILT**, *v.*—To put new feet on to stockings: as “I’ve heeled them once, and now I’m going to stilt them.”

**STINT, s.**—Limit, measure, task.

Have you done your *stint* ?

I set her a *stint*.

To the garden end is about my *stint*.

He has always a regular *stint*, no more and no less.

**STINT, v.**—To stop in growth, become stunted, small and shrunk : as "I had the barley laid in swathe, and it stinted so."

**STIRKY, adj.**—Stunted, undergrown : "It'll never be more than a stirky tree;" "When pigs are stirky they never grow a deal."

**STIRR,**—Common pronunciation of the surname Storr : as "Bill Stirr, he is a heppen young chap."

**STITHY, s.**—A blacksmith's anvil.

**STOCKDOW, s.**—Stockdove, or Wood pigeon.

**STOCKEN, v.**—To check in growth by scanty nourishment.

Beast can't feed (*i.e.*, fatten) when they're *stockened*.

He was *stockened* when he was a little bairn.

Bairns are a deal like little pigs ; when they're *stockened* they're long before they overset it.

**STONY-ON-THE-WALL.**—A plant, Shepherd's Purse ? considered to be good for the gravel.

**STOOL, v.**—To shoot out, as stalks of corn from one root : as "The wheat is well stool'd," or "is stooling well."

**STORM, s.**—A long-continued frost, or spell of severe weather, irrespective of wind.

I don't mind if there is a *storm*, if the wind's not rough.

It's been so still all through this *storm*.

Then the long *storm* clapped in, and our pumps were all fast.

**STORM-COCK, s.**—The Missel Thrush.

**STOUP, or STOPE, s.**—A post.

They'll put up *stopes* and rails.

He's never g'en us so much as a gate *stoup*.

So Bed-stoup, a bed-post ; and Stoup-Miln, a post-Mill.

**STOWK, s.**—The heap of corn-sheaves, set up ten together in the field, after being cut and tied.

There are twelve or fourteen *stowks* to lead and then the rakings.

Some's getting quiet green at the top of the *stowks*.

**STOWK, v.**—To set up sheaves in stowks : as "It's some they had to stowk up again."

**STRAMMACK, STRAMMACKING, s. adj.**—Said of one walking awkwardly, throwing their legs about.

What a gret *strammack* that lass gets.

She is a gret *strammacking* lass.

STRAIGHT, *adj.*—Pronounced broadly, as spelt, not Strate.

I put her nose as *straight* as I could.

She g'ed it him pretty *straight*.

STRANGE, *adj.* and *adv.*—Very, exceeding, uncommonly.

That's a *strange* nice horse.

They give him a *strange* good word.

She'd some *strange* gret sons and daughters.

The clutch came off *strange* and well.

One on the killings is a *strange* pretty one.

The bairn's *strange* and badly.

*Strange* and sharp it has clapped in.

STRAWJACK, *s.*—The straw elevator, used with a threshing machine.

STRICKLE, *s.*—A wooden strop, roughened with emery, used for sharpening scythes.

STRİNDE, or STRINE, *s.*—A stride.

He saves his father many a *strinde* thislambling time.

STRINE, *s.*—The so-called Tread in an egg: as "There's no strine in it; it'll come to nowt." So Skinner has, "A cock's Stride, vel ut melius in agro Linc. efferunt, a cock's Strine."

STRONG, *adj.*—Used with a variety of applications: as "Strong land," *i.e.*, heavy clay land; "It's good land, but strong land;" or "A strong lot," *i.e.*, a large number; or "Strong pigs," the common term for half-grown pigs, as distinguished from those just taken from the sow; "There were a many strong pigs in the market, but no suckers."

STROP, *v.*—To milk cows clean, to the last drops, by pressure of the finger and thumb. So the last milk is called the *Stroppings*, and cows are called *Stroppers* when they give only a few drops of milk before calving.

She doesn't *strop* them anew, she leaves all the cream in the elder.

We've nobut two, and they're *stropping* cows.

They're all *stropping* cows and the cream's so thin.

STRUNCHEON, *s.*—A droll, or comic song: as "Well, that is a struncheon."

STRUNT, *s.*—The bony, fleshy part of a horse's tail.

Its *strunt's* so long; it's a pity but what it were docked..

The hair's cutten off close agen the *strunt's* end.

STUD and MUD.—Said of walls and houses built of wooden upright posts, filled in with clay mixed up with hay: as "The out-buildings are only stud and mud;" "They are principally built of stud and mud."

**STUDD***ED*, *adj.*—Built with studs or posts: as "It's only studded and boarden;" "I'd have it studded and latted."

**STUN**, *s.*—Surprise, astonishment: as "It put a bit of a stun upon me when he comed hōem."

**STUNT**, *adj.*—Obstinate, sulky.

He'll turn *stunt* if you say owt to him.

Agen the brig the horse turned *stunt*.

Also Blunt, abrupt: as "a stunt turn," that is, an abrupt bend, one at right angles.

It's not at all a *stunt* turn.

I bläem it to their having made the wire turn so *stunt*.

I've broke the point and that maks it *stunter*.

Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. familiaris."

**STUNT**, *v.*—To turn stunt, become obstinate.

I spoke to him but he *stunted* directly.

**STUPID**, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Obstinate, not Dull.

He's that *stupid* there's no turning on him.

He's as *stupid* as *stupid*, and you can't mak' him neither.

She's that *stupid*, she waänt be ruled. So

**STUPIDITY**, *s.*—Obstinacy, not Dullness.

They understood it well enough; it was *stupidity*, and nowt else.

**STURDY MUTTON**,—term applied to the flesh of a sheep that has been killed because it is "giddy" (from water on the brain.)

When a sheep has got silly in its head, they call it *sturdy mutton*: I reckon it's the best of mēat. Cfr. French, Etourdi.

**STY-BARKED**, *adj.*—Coated with dirt, as a pig in a dirty sty.

When a pig gets *sty-barked* it'll never do no more good.

**SUMMAS, SUMMUS, SUMMUT**, *pron.*—Somewhat, something.

It wants *summas* doing at it.

He always seems as thofe he wanted a bit of *summas* to yēat.

If she'd owt about her, she ought to be addling *summus*, she ought to be doing *summus* for hersen.

I thought you mut be badly, or you mut be *summut*.

**SUMMER** or **SUMMER-OUT**, *v.*—To joist out cattle for the summer in pastures, which are then said to be

**SUMMER-EATEN**, *part.*

This was *summer-eaten*, and yon was mown.

Mr. B's going to *summer-eat* it again.

**SUMMER-TILLED**, *part.*—Left fallow for the summer.



SUP, *s.*—A drop, or small quantity of any liquid: as "A sup of rain would do good;" "Mebbe, we shall have a sup before it saddles;" "I never had bit nor sup in the house;" "Publicans get sups and sups while they can't do without;" "I got a sup wi' sattling for my pig;" "If we wanted a sup o' milk, and he'd a sup to spare, he'd gie us a sup in a tin."

SUP, *v.*—To drink: as "Now then, sup it up;" "They sat down to sup a sup of broth."

SUPPER, or SUPPER UP, *v.*—To give stock their food for the night.

When I went to *supper 'em up*.

SURENESS, *s.*—"For sureness," common expression for Surely, certainly: as "I knowed that for sureness, for I seed it my-sen;" "She didn't know, not for sureness, as they were coming."

SWAD, *s.*—A peas cod, or pod of peas.

There's some peas has purple *swads*.

I don't shill mine, I keep them in the *swads*.

"Cosh" is used for the pods of Beans or Tares.

SWAMP, *v.*—To subside, become thin: as of a dropsical person's body, "It used to swamp of nights." Skinner gives Swamp or Swamp, as "vox agro Linc. usitatissima, fort. a Teut. Schwank, *Macer*."

SWÄP *v.* (pronounced as Snap).—To swop or change.

They got agate *a-swapping*.

"Vox agro Linc. usitatissima." Skinner.

So *Drap, Slap, &c.*

SWARD, *s.*—The rind or skin of bacon.

I always took the *sward* off.

I used to like the *sward* my-sen.

Prompt. Parv. "Swarde or Sworde of flesche, Coriana."

SWARTHE, *s.*—Sward, or ground covered with grass, as distinguished from that which has been ploughed.

It's old *swarthe*.

That 18 acre close was *swarthe*.

They're ploughing *swarthe*.

We put them in a *swarthe* piece by the planting. So

SWARTHE, *v.*—To cover with grass.

It won't *swarthe* itself.

It was ploughed, but they've *swarthed* it down.

SWARTH, *s.*—The black or dirt.

They're mucked up with *swarth* and dirt.

It fetches off the varnish, but the *swarth* won't come off.

**SWATCH, s.**—A piece or shred cut off as a pattern.

**SWAUL, v.**—To swill, or wash down with a lot of water.

There's not a deal of yard *swauling*.  
It has been water-*swauled* so.

**SWEAL, v.**—To waste away.

He somehow got poison, and seemed to *sweal* away.  
The rabbits *swealed* away and died in a few days after I'd g'en it them.  
"Vox agro Linc. usitatissima."—Skinner.

**SWELT, v.**—To make faint, to overpower with heat.

It's so hot it's fit to *swelt* you.  
It was fit to *swelt* the poor bairn to deäð.

**SWELTY, adj.**—Close, hot and smothering.

It's so *swelty* : it does not sweat you.

**SWITHER, v.**—To parch, wither up.

It's such a *swithering* day.  
The plants are quite *swithered* up.

**SWIVEL, s.**—The part of a flail that swings and falls on the corn.

It's a *swivel* of a flail as belonged my husband.

**SWIZZENED, adj.**—Shrivelled, withered.

We none on us looks when we're old, as we do when we're young ;  
we gets to look *swizzened*.

**SYKE, s.**—A low swampy place with a small stream in it, found in place-names : as "Saxilby Sykes ;" "Far Cock Sykes Meadow," at Harby ; "Downsike Drain," Kettlethorpe.

## T

**TACK, s.**—A taste or taint: as of meat, "It had a nasty tack about it."

**TA'EN, *part.***—Taken.

He's *ta'en* a little place on the Cliff.

He's *ta'en* no rent off on me, sin' I've been out of work. So

**TA'EN-WORK.**—Work taken by the piece or job, not paid for by the day.

He wants it all *ta'en-work*.

**TAFFLED, *part.***—Entangled, matted together.

The rope was in such a *taffled* state.

The corn was grown underneath, and *taffled* all together.

**TAILINGS, TAIL-ENDS, s.**—The hinder ends, or refuse of corn, dressed out as not fit for market, but kept for poultry, or for home use.

**TAK',**—common pronunciation of Take, as Mak' and Shak', for Make and Shake.

They *tak'* a deal of shifting.

It's in two *taks*; they have *ta'en* a bit off on it.

**TAKE (TAK'), TAKE-OFF, v.**—Used for Take one's way, Take oneself off: as, "He took off in a huff;" "They took off of their own heads;" "So he took off the next morning;" "He took up the street as hard as he could go." A Nottingham Paper describing the escape of a thief, wrote, "He took up the Pavement, and disappeared"—the Pavement being the name of a street in Nottingham.

**TAKE (TAK'), v.**—Frequently used as a mere redundancy: as "He took and did;" "He took and went;" for He did, He went.

**TAKE ALL ONE'S TIME, —i.e.,** to be as much as one can do.

It'll *tak'* him all his time to overset it.

It *taks* me all my time to keep on the square.

It'll *tak'* the pig all it's time to weigh 12 stone.

She did not call out because it *took* her all her time to struggle.

The farrier says it'll *tak'* the mare all her time to get well.

**TAKE THE WRONG WAY**,—said of a sick person getting worse instead of better: "I doubt he's taking the wrong way."

**TAKING**, *s.*—Difficulty, dilemma; or simply, state, condition.

Eh! poor thing! it were in a *taking*.  
The house is in such a *taking*, it's so wet.  
I don't know what kin' *taking* we are in.  
I'm never in that *taking*.  
His clothes are in a *taking*, they're ragged up.

**TANG**, *s.*—A taste or twang.

It had a bit of a *tang*, but I wshed and cleāned it well.

**TANG**, *s.*—A sting.

**TANG**, *v.*—To sting: as "It tangs a bit yet;" "A wasp tanged it little bottom twice."

**TANTLE**, *v.*—To dangle, toddle as a child.

Thou *tanles* after me, and thou hinders me.

**TAR-MARL, TAR-MARLINE**, *s.*—Tarred cord, used by gardeners, etc.

**TAR, TARS**, *s.*,—common pronunciation of Tare, Tares, vetches.

There's such a quantity of wild *tars* to-year.

**'TATES, TÄETS**, *s.*—The most common corruption of Potatoes: as, "The weather's all agen the 'täets;" "I shall want to get my täets in." Also 'Tatoe: "He had nowt but an old sad 'tatoe pie."

**TAVE**, *v.*—To toss, throw oneself about: as in the common phrase, "Tewing and taving;" "He was taving about all night." Skinner calls it "vox agro Linc. usitatissima."

**TEÄM**, *v.*, past **TEM**.—To lead, or carry with wagon and horses.

They started *teäming* this forenoon.  
I don't know if they've gotten all the loads *tem*.  
They *tem* a load after that. So

**TEÄM-WORK**, *s.*—Work done with wagon and horses; a regular item in a way-warden's Account Book.

**TEÄTY**, *adj.*—Peevish, fretful: as, "Babe's so teäty."

TEEM, *v.*, past TEM.—To pour, as from one vessel into another, or as of rain pouring down.

When I *teem* him some tea, he'll tak' and fling it at me.  
 I *tem* some tea into a cup.  
 I've *tem* kettles and kettles of boiling water down.  
 I *tem* a sup of oil down his throat.  
 It *tem* down wi' rain; it *did tem*.  
 The rain *tem* down, and bet upon these windows all night.  
 Skinner has, "to *Teem* out, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, significat effundere, seu ab uno vase in aliud transfundere."

TEEMER, *s.*—The large bag into which gleanings are poured, or teemed, out of the smaller bags carried at the waist.

TELL'D,—for Told, perf. of Tell.

Why, he *tell'd* me so his-sen.  
 I *tell'd* her she mut, so it mattered nowt.  
 I've never *tell'd* any living.

TEMSE, *s.*—A sieve.

We used to sile the beer thruff a gret *temse*.  
 Mother had a *temse* and a washtub, and dredged the flour on it.

TENDER, *v.*—To make tender: as "It'll tender him for the winter;" "Poulticing tenders it so."

TENT, *v.*—To tend, or look after: as "Jack's tenting crows;" or "He's tenting wheät;" or "His feyther wants him to tent next week;" or "It's bad for girls to have to tent."

TENTER, *s.*—One who looks after, or attends to, whether to cattle to take care of them, or birds to scare them off: as "No cattle allowed in the lanes without a tenter;" "I couldn't see any tenter with them;" "They want a bird-tenter for the seeds."

TEW, *v.*—To harass, weary, fatigue.

It *tews* me so.  
 I was quiet *tewed* out.  
 He has been out a bit, and it has seemed to *tew* him.  
 Doctor told me not to *tew* mysen,—not to do owt to cause any *tewing*.  
 She's not strong, and is soon *tewed* out.

TEW, *s.*—Harassment, fatigue: as "It puts me in such a tew."

TEW ABOUT, *v.*—To toss, or work about.

He always *tews* about like that.

THACK, *s.* and *v.*—Thatch, to thatch.

It wanted summas doing at it: it were oppen reiet away to the *thack*.

He's agate *thacking* stacks.

They lived in an old *thacked* house.

Prompt Parv. has "*Thak*, for Howsys: *Thakyn*, Howsys;" and Skinner says of *Thatch*, "In agro Linc. adhuc *Thack* effortur;" and the word is spelt *Thack* in the "Mayor's Cry," a set of Rules for the municipal government of Lincoln, issued in the 16th and 17th centuries.

So *Thack-peg*, and

THACKER, *s.*—A thatcher.

THARM, *s.*—The gut or intestines, such as are used for making sausages; so described by Skinner, 1668, "Tharm, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, pro Intestinis mundatis ad Botulos seu Farcinina paranda inflatis."

THAT, *adv.*—Used for So: as "He was that mēan;" "I was that bad, and felt that dizzy, I could yēat nowt;" "The lass was that pleasant." Or "He is that," for He is so.

THAT-A-WAY,—common for That way.

When I'd gotten a piece *that-a-way*.

She couldn't hav gotten thruff *that-a-way*.

So This-a-way for This way.

THAT HOW,—for That way.

It's better *that how*.

It's no use knocking oneself up *that how*.

So This how, for This way.

THEAVE, *s.*—A female sheep in its second year, before it has had a lamb, called also a Gimmer.

THICK, *adj.*—Friendly, intimate.

I could see as they were pretty *thick*.

THICK-END.—The greater part: as "It's the thick-end of a mile;" "They've gotten the thick-end of their harvest."

THINK MUCH, *v.*—To envy, grudge.

They *think much* with me for my work, *i.e.*, grudge my having it.

If you go to see one, another *thinks much*.

If they gi'e you owt, they *think much* with you.

The one *thinks much*, if the tother has owt.

One *thinks much* for fear I should *think more* of the tother.

THINK NO OTHER,—common term for Make sure, Feel Sure.

I *thought no other* but what I'd come to my end.

We *thought no other* but what she would ha' died.

The horse was slape shod, and I *thought no other* than I should have had him down.



THINK THEY WILL,—common term for Like, Choose

They'll pay when they *think they will*.  
He can do it reiet enough when he *thinks he will*.  
She'd do it when she *thought she would*.  
She waän't if she *thinks she waän't*.

THINK TO,—used for Think of: as "What do you think to it?" "I don't think a deal to him;" "Folks ast me what I thought to London, so I tell'd them I thought Doddington was a very deal prettier place."

THIS-A-WAY,—for This way: as "It's a mucky trick to serve a man this-a-way." So That-a-way.

THIS HOW,—for This way: as "When I put my leg this how." So That how.

THIS TURN,—for This season, This year.

It falls to be wheät *this turn*.  
A many berries there are *this turn*.

THOE, *s.*—Thaw: as, "I reckon it's a bit of a thoe." So

THO'EN, THAWEN.—Thawed: "It'll be slape where it's tho'en." Perhaps the word which Skinner gives as "Thone, vox agro Linc. frequens, significat sub-humidum seu uvidum."

THOFE, *conj.*,—common pronunciation of Though.

It's as *thofe* a dog had been gnarling at it.  
It's not as *thofe* I'd a heap of bairns.

THOMASSING,—going round on St. Thomas' Day, December 21st, to beg corn or money for Christmas, called also Gooding or Mumping.

THOU, THEE, THY, *pron.*—The 2nd person singular commonly used, with many contractions and corruptions, in familiar conversation. This is very noticeable when, in speaking to a deaf or sick person, one's You and Your is repeated in the more familiar Thou and Thy: as "Thou likest to hear Mr. C. read to thee? Dost'ee mind what he says?" or "Canst'ee tak' it in thee hand?" "Where t'ee (art thou) going to now?" "What hast'ee g'en him?" So "Haud thee noise;" "Eh, thou mucky old woman!" "Why, thou's gotten to Jerusalem;" "Eh, lad, thou'st not fun the gainest road across that field"—to a lad who has ploughed a crooked furrow.

THRAWL, *s.*—A wooden stand for barrels.

**THREAP, THREP, v.**—To argue, contradict: as "We were just threaping a bit;" "I don't want to threap, but I believe it was;" or to a child, "Don't threap." So to *Threap down*, to silence by arguing or insisting upon a thing: "The bairns threp her down that it was so." Skinner gives "to Threap or Threapen," as "*vox agro Linc. usitatissima.*"

**THREAP, s.**—An argument.

We had a bit of a *threap* about it.

**THRESH, v.**—So pronounced, not as Thrash.

**THRETTY, adj.**—Thirty.

They could mak' a good brig for about *thretty* pund.

**THRONG, adj.**—Busy.

It's a very *throng* time.

I'm mostly *throng*.

He's been so *throng* that he nat'ly couldn't get.

She's fine and *throng* cleāning.

I was *throng* wi' finishing the weshing.

They're *throng* tonup-ing, so they don't come to dinner while three (o'clock).

It's a good *throng* club.

**THROTTLE** (sometimes **THROPPLE**), *s.*—The throat, or windpipe of an animal.

It's large for a cow's *throttle*.

She'd gotten a piece of to'nup fast in her *throttle*.

**THROUGH-GROWN**,—said of corn, when it is laid so that the understuff grows up through it.

**THRUFF, prep.**—Common pronunciation of Through, like Enough (Enuff).

They have to go *thruff* the house to it.

I could run my fist *thruff* it.

It was all *thruff* drink.

It was partly *thruff* our own neglect.

Have its teeth got *through*? No, they haven't gotten *thruff*.

**THRUM, v.**—To purr, as a cat.

She's such a cat to *thrum*.

Some'll say purring, but we always say *thrumming*.

Any cat will sing *three thrums*.

**THRUSTEN, or THRUSSEN, v.**—To thrust.

We seemed all *thrusted* up of a corner.

The stocks were so *thrussened* up, one agen another.

They're forced to be *thrussened* up anyhow.

They mut be strange and *thrussened* up.



THUMB-TIED, *adj.*—Tied fast, as if by the thumb.

He's gotten her money, so she's *thumb-tied*.

THUSKY, THUSKING, *adj.*—Big, large; said of a person, as "What a thusky woman that is!"

TICKLE, *adj.*—Uncertain, ticklish, not to be depended on: as "It's very tickle weather;" "She's always a tickle sleeper;" "The mare's tickle about the heels."

TIGHT, *adj.*—Tipsy; used without any notion of its being slang.

TIME OR TWO.—"A time or two" is almost invariably used for Once or twice.

I ast him a *time or two*.

She won't be so keen when she's been a *time or two*.

TINE, *s.*—The prong of a fork.

TINED, *adj.*—Having tines, or prongs: as "A three-tined fork;" "He was charged with stealing a steel-tined fork."

TIPE, *v.*—To tip, or tippie up.

One of the chimney pots was *tipe-ing* over.

The pancheons and pots all *tiped* up.

TIPE-STICK, *s.*—The piece of wood which fastens the body of a cart to its shafts, and keeps it from tipe-ing or tipping up.

TITIVATE, *v.*—To tidy, clean, or dress up.

I began to *titivate* the poor bairns up.

They've *titivated* the house up as well as they could.

I'm going to *titivate* him some things up now.

TIZZY,—common short form for Elizabeth.

TO, *prep.*—Used in the place of For: as, "He had meät to his breakfast;" "I couldn't eät many mouthfuls to my dinner." So in the Authorised Version of Judges xvii. 13; St. Luke, iii. 8; Acts xiii. 5.

TOAD-PIPES, *s.*—The Field Horse-tail, *Equisetum arvense*, a common weed in cultivated ground.

TOFT, TOFT-STEAD, *s.*—A piece of ground on which a house stands, or has stood.

The people who had *tofts* on the Moor.

"It went by *toft-stead*," *i.e.* on the enclosure of the Moor allotments were made to those who had *tofts* on, or adjoining it, in compensation for their rights of grazing, turf-paring, cutting furze and ling.

TOLDER'D-UP.—Dressed out in a tawdry way.

How those lasses are *tolder'd-up*!

TONER, *s.*—The one or the other.

I don't know whether it's this week or next, but it's *toner*.

TO'NUP, *s.*—Turnip.

She'd gotten reiet away among the *to'nups*.

The *to'nups* were wed twice over.

He's among the *to'nup*-sheep.

TOPPING, *adj.*—Well, in good health, excellent.

He's not been very *topping*, poor chap!

TORNDOWN, *s.*—A rough, riotous person.

He's gotten a strange *torndown* sin' he went to school.

She never see such *torndown* bairns in her life.

TOR'SEY,—local pronunciation of Torksey.

TOTHER,—commonly duplicated, as "The tother" for "the other."

The one thinks much if the *tother* has owt.

She says the *tothers* mut do my jobs.

TOTTER-ROBIN, or TOTTER-BOBS,—the Quaking Grass,  
*Briza media*.

TOWN, *s.*—Used of any village, however small, in exact accordance with the "ton" in which their place-names frequently terminate, a real town being distinguished as a Market town.

The fox fetched two fowls in the middle of Harby *town*.

They flitted to Eagle *town* a year sin'. So

TOWN-END, *s.*—For the end of a village.

There's a pinfold at the *town-end*.

He lives agen the *town-end*. So

TOWN-STREET, *s.*—The road passing through a village: as "He's raking up leaves in the town-street;" "Having a frontage on the town-street of the village of Nettleham."

TOWN-ROW.—By *Town-row*, or by *House-row*, was the term for the old plan for keeping men off the parish when work was scarce, by finding them so many days' work at each farm in turn, according to its size.

TO-YEAR. TO-MONTH.—This year, This month, after the fashion of To-day, To-night, To-morrow.

There's a sight of plums *to-year*.

It's very serious for the farmers *to-year*.

TRACE, *v.*—To wander, or walk aimlessly about.

I saw the bairn *tracing* about on the road, backwards and forwards.

TRADING.—“To live by trading,” *i.e.*, by prostitution.

Oh, there's no doubt they live by *trading*.

TRAGLIN, *s.*—A draggle-tailed woman, with clothes long and dragged with dirt.

TRAIL, *v.*—To drag, draw.

They kep' a pair of horses to *trail* the gentry about.

I'm not a-going to *trail* up there.

I remember him *trailing* about with a stick.

The horses did sweat wi' *trailing*.

I thought I'd *trail* round once more.

He *trails* to his work, but he can't wear it out much longer.

So, “I've saved you that *trail*, any-ways.”

TRAILY, *adj.*—Languid, dragging oneself about like a sick person: as “The lass seems weak and traily;” “I feel real poorly and traily.”

TRANSLATOR, *s.*—A term for a Cobbler, who works up old shoes into new ones.

TRAPE, or TRAPES, *v.*—To run idly and sluttishly about, commonly occurring in its participle *Trapesing*.

She goes *trapesing* in and out in the wet.

I never knowed a woman go *trapesing* about like yon.

TRASH-BAGS, *s.*—A worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.

That son of hern's a regular *trashbags*.

Cfr., *Shackbags*, *Chatterbags*.

TRAUN, *s.*—Truant.

You've been playing *traun* to-day.

There's not a many childer play *traun* about here.

He used to play *traun* when he went to Skellingthorpe.

TRAY, *s.*—A hurdle, or flake, commonly used for folding sheep, and often called a *Sheep-Tray*. “We have to put a tray across.” So “Wheelwrights and *Tray-makers*.”

TREDDLES, TRUDDLES, TRUTTLES, *s.*—The dung of sheep, hares, &c.

TRIG, *adj.*—Tight.

It little belly *was* full, it was quiet *trig*.

TRIM, *v.*—To dress up, or decorate, as Churches with flowers or evergreens: as “They was trimming the Church;” or “So you've gotten the Church trimmed.”

**TROUBLE**, *s.*—Pain: as “He’s a deal of trouble in his body;” “I’ve done my work in trouble ever sin’;” “When the trouble’s in the back, we mustard them on the spine.”

**TROYS**, *s.*—“A pair of Troys,” that is, a Steel-yard, or balance for weighing.

**TUMBRIL**, *s.*—An open rack for hay for cattle in the field or crew-yard.

The hen set herself under the *tumbril* in the crew.

**TURN**,—“To get the turn,” that is, to begin to recover from sickness.

I understood as how he had gotten the *turn*.

**TURNOVER**, *s.*—A kind of small shawl.

I clicked the *turnover* from her.

**TUSH**, or **TUSHIPEG**, *s.*—A childish name for tooth: as “He’s gotten three tushes thruff;” “Let mammy feel it little tushiegs.”

**TWISSENE**D, *part.*—*i.e.*, Twistened, Twisted.

**TWISTLE**, *v.*—To twist. So Startle, Pickle, Prickle, for Start, Pick, Prick.

The wind seems to *twistle* the straw out on the crew.

**TWITCH**, *s.*—The creeping Couch-grass, a most troublesome weed in arable land.

It’s no-but a heap of *twitch*.

They’re burning *twitch*.

It’s g’en them a good chanch to get *twitch* off-on the ground.

Whence

**TWITCH**, *v.*—To gather out twitch.

I must *twitch* and do my land for wheat.

I’ve been throng *twitching* and tatoing.

**TWO-SIDES**.—“They’ve gotten of two sides,” that is, at variance.

## U

UGLY, UGLINESS, *adj.*, *s.*—Disagreeable, Disagreeableness, commonly pronounced Oogly, Oogliness.

He's as *oogly* and awkward as can be.  
Oh, the *oogliness*! I don't wonder she don't like it.  
He's a nasty *ugly* temper.

UNDER, *prep.*—Not up to.

I doubt he's *under* his work.  
I was always *under* my places in service.  
So ABOVE, in the sense of Too much for: "She had a sleeping-draught, but the pain was above it."

UNDERBRUSH, *s.*—Underwood: as, "There's sca'ce any underbrush;" or, "The underbrushings were not very good."

UNDERLOUT, *s.*—The weaker or inferior; said of the weaker pig in a sty, as opposed to the Master-pig; "The blue pig is the underlout;" or of the smaller and weaker trees in a plantation, "We kep' drawing and cutting out the underlouts."

UNDERNEÄN, *prep.*, *adv.*, and *adj.*—Underneath.

*Underneän* yon tree.  
The ground's moist *underneän*.  
Her *underneän* clothes are all ragg'd.  
I can't do wi' that *underneän* muck.  
I keep them as cleän *underneän* as at top.  
The wheat'll grow *underneän* the snow.

UNDERSOUGH, *v.* (pronounced SUFF).—Underdrain.

It wants *undersoughing* badly.  
See SOUGH.

UNDONE, *adj.*—In distress, at a loss.

I felt quiet *undone* about it.  
His daughter was very *undone* about his marriage.  
She was *undone* because she had not heard.

UNGAIN, *adj.*—Inconvenient, awkward.

The land lies so *ungain*.

UNHEPPEN, *adj.*—Clumsy, awkward, unhandy.

Yon's a real *unheppen* chap.  
He can use his arm all right, but it looks *unheppen*.  
I'm so *unheppen* about a garden : I know nowt about it.

UNHONEST, *adj.*—Dishonest.

She as good as said I was *unhonest*.

UNPLUNGE.—“At an unplunge,” that is, unawares, unexpectedly.

He came on me at an *unplunge*.  
If I were to see her all of an *unplunge*.

UNSEEN, *adj.*—Used in the sense of Unheard of: “It’s an unseen thing.”

UP-END, *v.*—To get on one’s legs ; to place up on end.

Some one is sure to *up-end* about it, *i.e.*, to get on his legs, and find fault.

When the toast of “The Queen” was proposed, only two or three of the company *up-ended* themselves.

We’ve got the corn cut, but not *up-ended* yet.

UPHOLD, *v.*—To support, keep up.

A house like yon taks summas to *uphold* it.

The Herspital taks a deal of *upholding*.

She *upholds* it (a cottage hospital) herself : no one else pays anything to it.

She wants a wage to *uphoud* the three on ‘em.

UP OF,—for Up on : as “He’s gone up of the Moor ;” “When we lived up of the haythe” (heath). So “Up of the mend,” or “Up of foot.”

UP OF HEAPS, or UP-HEAPS.—In disorder, in confusion.

We’re all *up of heaps*.

I seem all *up of heaps*.

The kitchen’s all *up heaps*.

UP ON END,—*i.e.*, sitting up, usually of a person sitting up in bed ; as “She’s been up on end once or twice.”

UPSIDES, *adv.*—“To be upsides with anyone, *i.e.*, to be a match for, or quits with any one.

I’ll be *upsides* with him before I’ve done.

UPSYDAISY, *interj.*—An expression used when lifting a child : “Now then, upsydaisy !”

USE, *s.*—Interest : as “He has money out at use ;” “They’ve putten it out at use ;” “She has the use of it for her life.”

USE, *s.*—"To be in use," or "to come into use,"—said of a cow, mare, &c., when "apta mari."

USE, *v.*—"It didn't use," for it used not; "It didn't use to mak' me at this how."

USED TO COULD.—Common phrase for used to be able.

I can't work now as I *used to could*.

I can't go trailing about as I *used to could*.

I *used to could* do it as well as any one, one while.

## V

VAST, *s.*—A large quantity: “There’s a vast of folks comes to their do.”

VENOM, *v.* (often *Vemon*).—To infect with venom, poison: as “I’ve venom’d my finger ketlocking;” “She’s gotten a bad hand, they think she venom’d it.”

VOLUNTINE, *s.*—Common pronunciation of Valentine.

They rave them out sometimes, their *voluntines*.

A many folks gets ugly *voluntines*.

— — — — —



## W

WAÄNT, *v.*—Won't, will not.

They *waänt* try.  
I *waänt* let him off on it, I nat'ly *waänt*.  
Whether he'll come, or whether he *waänt*.  
He's ower old, and he *waänt* die.  
It's nowt o' sort, I *waänt* believe it.

WAÄRM, *v.*—Warm, used in the sense of beating: as "I tell'd her I'd waärm her if she did;" "My word, but I'll waärm your little starn."

WACKEN, *adj.*—Lively, active.

She's a *wacken* little lass.

No doubt connected with Wake, Waken, pronounced Wacken;  
"Wacken in the same mind as you go to bed on."

WAD, *s.*—A mark set up as a guide to plough straight by.  
Hence Line, order, position.

He's gotten a little bit out of *wad*.  
They get out of *wad* a bit, when they're so long away.  
We shall kill a pig next week, and that'll put us in rather better *wad*.

WAFF, or WAFFLE, *v.*—To bark, yelp.

A dog ran *waffing* out.  
It ran *waffing* at the horse's heels.

WAFF, *s.*—Whiff, scent, taste: as "The waff of the door was enough to smittle one;" "Wi' John getting a waff from the body he fainted reiet off."

WAFFY, *adj.*—Having a faint, sickly taste.

WAGE, *s.*—Wages: commonly used in the singular.

He takes a great *wage* to-rent.  
If there wasn't a machine agate, he'd only labourer's *wage*.

WAIT OF, *s.*—To wait for.

They *wait of* one another at the lane ends.  
They mostly *wait of* him.  
I'll *wait of* you.

WAIT OF, *v.*—To wait on.

His wife can't *wait of* him.  
 She caught it *waiting of* her childer.  
 He has two women to *wait of* him: he can't *wait of* his-sen.  
 I've nowt else to do but to *wait of* him.  
 She *waits of* me well.

WALLOW, ALLOWISH, *adj.*—Tasteless, insipid.

Oh, mother, how *wallow* this here bread is!  
 Why, bairn, I'd gotten no salt to put in it; it maks it a bit *wallowish*.  
 Skinner giving *wallowish*, adds, "quod in agro Linc. non *wallowish*,  
 sed Walsh pronounciant."

WANDING-CHAIR, *s.*—A wicker-work chair for children, into which they are fastened, with a ledge in front to play on.

He used to sit and play in his *wandering-chair*.  
 You see few of them *wandering-chairs* now, they've wooden ones instead.  
 Skinner gives "Wanded-chair," with the same meaning.

WANKLE, *adj.*—Weakly, delicate: as "She's only *wankle*;" "He's a very *wankle* man, he's oftens ailing;" "They're *wankle*, delicate little things, when they're first hatched."

WARN, *v.*—To summon.

I *warned* the meeting for Thursday.  
 The policeman *warned* me for the crowner's jury of Saturda'.  
 In old Parish Books the Churchwarden is often called the Church-  
*warner*.

WARN'T.—Was not.

WASH, *v.*,—commonly pronounced *Wesh*, and used without a preposition with somewhat peculiar effect: as "She *weshes* Mr. So and So," instead of *Washes* for him.

She has *weshed* him ever sin he came.  
 His mother *weshes* him; his *weshing* all comes home.  
 There was two Irish wanted *weshing*; I had to *wesh* them.  
 I learnt her to *wesh* when she were a little lass.

WASHBOARD, *s.*—Skirting-board.

We put that bit of *washboard* on.

WATER-BLEB, *s.*—The Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*; so called probably from the Bleb,—blister or bubble,—like shape of its seed vessels.

It's a posy of *water-blebs* the childer have cropped in the dyke.

WATERWHELP, *s.*—A boiled dough pudding, made of a piece of dough, which has been prepared for a loaf, cut off and boiled.

WATH, *s.*—A ford: occurring in place names: as Waddington Wath, or the Wath-lane, Bassingham, or Spalford Wath-bank.

WATTER,—common pronunciation of Water: as “The dykes are bunged up wi’ wätter.”

WAX, *r.*—To grow large, increase.

The plums are *waxing* nicely.

To’nups want no more rain while they begin to *wax*.

WAXPAIN, *s.*—A growing pain.

I don’t know whether it’s a *waxpain*.

WEÄN, *s.*—A young child: as, “When she was quite a little weän.”

WEÄND, *r.*—To wean.

She’s *weänded* hers, but I haven’t began to *weänd* mine.

She came here to *weänd* the baby.

WEAR, *r.*—To spend, lay out money.

He’d *wear* it all in drink.

He’ll never *wear* a penny on it.

It wants a lot of money *wearing* on it.

He waänt *wear* as many shillings on it, as the tother *wear*d pounds.

I never *wear*d a penny on laudanum in my life.

All that money being *wear*d, it ought to ha’ lasted longer.

WEAR, *s.*—A Decline, consumption; as, “She’s going in a wear;” “I doubt it’ll throw her in a wear;” “There was one sister went in a wear.”

WEAR, *r.*—To waste: as “The herses wore and wore,” *i.e.*, wasted away from influenza, “while they could hardly stand;” “I doubt I’m in a wearing sort of a way.”

WEATHER-BET, *adj.*—Weather-beaten.

It gets *weather-bet* and stained.

Cfr. Foot-bet.

WEATHER-BREEDER, *s.*—An unseasonably fine day, regarded as a fore-runner of bad weather.

What a fine day it is! Aye, I doubt it’s a *weather-breeder*.

WED, *r.*—Past of Weed.

I *wed* it all last week.

We set to and got it *wed*.

The to’nups were *wed* twice over.

So HAND-WED, weeded by hand: “It would be sooner all hacked up than hand-wed.”

WEDDINGER, *s.*—A wedding guest, one of a wedding party.

I seed the *weddingers* pass.

Are you one of the *weddingers*?

**WEEKIN**, *s.*—The corner of the mouth.

The spittle runs out of the *weekin* of his mouth.  
They slabber out-en the *weekins* of their mouths.  
*Wikes* and *Wykins* are forms usually given, but *Wakin* is the pronunciation here.

**WEEKSMAN**, *s.*—A man employed on a farm during harvest by the week, and having his meals in the house.

He wanted to come in as *weeksmán*, but t' mester reckoned he'd do better at ta'en work.  
T' mester's gone to seek a *weeksmán*.  
We've a *weeksmán* coming to-night, so we shall have another to do for.  
Frank's gone into the house for a month as *weeksmán*.

**WELKING**, *adj.*—Fat and heavy, hulking: as "He's a great welking boy."

**WELL AWARE**.—"You are well aware" is the regular phrase here for You know.

*You are well aware* it's been a coarse winter for us.  
*You are well aware* we are throng this cleining time.  
*You are well aware* how hitted the missis was agen him.

**WELTED**, or **WELTER'D**, *part.*—Cast or overturned; said of a sheep that has rolled over on its back. So **FAR-WELTED**, and **OVER-WELTED**.

**WERE**, *v.*—Was: as "She were ill;" "He were here a piece sin'."

**WERRIT**, *v.*—To worry, fret, tease.

You're always *a-werriting*.  
She's fit to *werrit* one to deäð a-most.  
If I *werrit*, I've something solid to *werrit* upon.  
She did nothing but whine and *werrit* all night.

**WERRITS**, *s.*—One who worries, teases: as "He's such an old werrits."

**WERRY**, *v.*—To litter, or bring forth young; used of such animals as have many at a birth, as cats, rabbits, rats and mice.

She's *werried* this mörning.

**WETHER-HOG**, *s.*—A male lamb of a year old, a "heder hog."

**WETSHED**, *adj.*—Wetshod, or wet-footed.

They got *wetshed* in the dyke.  
They're always *wetshed* among the tonup sheep.  
The bairns have been *wetshed* häef the time.  
You're none *wetshed*, not you.

WEZZLING, *adj.*—Careless, inattentive.

You little *wezzling* beggar!  
She goes *wezzling* about.

WHANG, *v.*—To throw with violence: as "Whang it down."  
Cfr. Bang, Dang, Spang.

WHEMBLE, *v.*—To turn over, turn upside down: as  
"Whemble that dish when you've wiped it;" "Whemble  
your cup when you've done."

WHEELING, *s.*—The track made by wheels.

It's left a bit of a *wheeling*.  
I've g'en the *wheelings* a good rolling.  
If you've the reaper to barley, the *wheelings* end the clover so.

WHEREBY, *conj.*—Used in the sense of "So that."

Mak' yon door *whereby* it will shut.  
I don't want to get *whereby* no one will look at me.  
I wish it would come fine *whereby* I might get my tæts up.  
He sells them *whereby* he can't mak' much.  
She's gotten *whereby* she can hing clothes out hersen'.

WHEWTLE, *v.*—To whistle softly, or under the breath.

How tiresome they are, *whewtling* about!  
He kept *whewtling*, he didn't whistle reiet out.

WHIFFLE, *v.*—To be uncertain, change one's mind.

He *whiffles* about so, you don't know what he will be at.

WHIG, *s.*—Buttermilk.

Oh, lor! the milk's as sour as *whig*.  
Ang. Sax. Hwæg, Whe:; though [the one is produced in making  
butter, the other in making cheese.

WHILE, *s.*—Time, space of time.

We thought one *while* it did good.  
There seemed to be no childer on the moor,—not one *while*.  
There were nine on us one *while* at hōem.  
He's been dead his-sen a niced *while*.

WHILE, WHILES, *conj.*—Until.

We'll let it stop *while* then.  
I did not get to bed *while* one.  
They won't flit *while* May.  
I'll tak' care of him *while* he's able to tak' care of his-sen.

A very common and general use of the word, but we remember hearing a Judge at Lincoln Assizes completely puzzled by it. A witness had said of the prisoner, who was being tried for poisoning her husband, "She did not fret *whiles* we fretted," meaning that she did not begin to cry till the others did. This usage was explained to the Judge, but he remained very incredulous, and in his summing he impressed on the jury, who of course understood it perfectly, that though it had been attempted to give this meaning to the witness's words, yet what she *said* was something very different.

WHIMMY, *adj.*—Full of whims and fancies: as “He’s so whimmy;” or “He’s such a whimmy man.”

WHITE-CORN,—that is, wheat, barley, and oats.

They’ve gotten all their *white-corn* in.  
There seems more *white corn* out about here than elsewhere.

WHITE HORSE.—“Oh, come and spit for a white horse; we’re sure to have summas g’en us.” “We shouldn’t ha’ gotten this orange, if we had not spit for the white horse.” In allusion to the custom, among children, of spitting on the ground and crossing the feet over it, when a white horse passes, in the belief that whoso does so will shortly have a present.

WHIT-TAWER, or WHITTOWER, *s.*—A harness maker, one who taws or works white leather.

Shoe-makers and *whittowers* use clems to haud their leather.  
I’d an uncle a *whittower*.  
We’ve the *whittowers* in the house, they mend the harness by contract.

WHITTLE, *v.*—To worry, vex: as “It whittles me;” “I felt whittled about it;” “She’s been on the whittle ever sin’.”

WICKEN, WITCH-WICKEN, *s.*—The Mountain Ash or Rowan tree, *Pyrus Aucuparia*, to which the same superstition of its being a spell against witchcraft, is, or was, attached here as to the Rowan tree in the Highlands.

I’ve cutten out a mount (an amount) of *wicken* at Thorney for stakes and binders,—*witch-wicken* we used to call it.

We used to put a bit of *wicken-tree* in our bo-som to keep off the witch.  
There’s heder *wicken*, and there’s sheder *wicken*, one has berries, and the tother has none; when you thought you were overlooked, if the person was he, you got a piece of sheder *wicken*; if it was she, you got heder *wicken*, and made a T with it on the hob, and then they could do nowt at you.

WIDOW-MAN, *s.*—A widower.

She’s going to be married to a *widow-man*.  
He lives with a *widow-gentleman*.  
I think he’s a *widow-man*, but I don’t know if he’s any childer.  
He was a *widow-man* with four, and it’s left him with five now.

WILLOW-BITER, *s.*—The Blue Titmouse.

WIME ROUND, *r.*—To cajole, get round by flattering.

Eh, that body can *wime round* a body.

WIND-A-BIT,—as, “Let’s wind a bit,” *i.e.*, stop awhile to take breath.

WINDER, *v.*—To winnow.

He's helping to *winder*.

He's in the barn, *winding* corn.

We mut have a windy day, and I think I might *winder* them.

So "A *winding* sheet," *i.e.*, a winnowing sheet.

WINDROWS, *s.*—The larger rows into which the swathes of hay are raked before making it into cocks.

It looked like *windrows* when it was mown, the grass was so thick.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.*,—said of wheat when it gets too forward in the winter: "It's gotten a bit winter-proud."

WIPPET, *s.*—A puny, diminutive person: as, of a child, "She's such a little wippet."

WISDOM.—"It wouldn't be wisdom," common expression for It would not be wise: "It wouldn't be wisdom to have them home;" "I don't think it's wisdom to do so."

WITHIN THEMSELVES, *i.e.*, with their own labour, or with their own resources: "They reckon to get their harvest within themselves," *i.e.* with their ordinary men;" "You see we've a lot within ourselves," *i.e.* of our own growth or making;" "They do it within theirsens a deal."

WITTER, *v.*—To complain peevishly, grumble, find fault.

She's always *wittering* and knattering.

I thought she was a *wittering* woman, when first I seed her.

I *witter* my-sen at times, and my husband tells me I'm a regular *wittering* old woman.

WIVELLER, *s.*—A weevil, grub in corn.

WOÄTS, *s.*—Oats.

There's three on 'em with *woäts*.

What are you tenting there, boy? *Woäts*.

WONG, *s.*—A low-lying meadow: as "The Brig Wong," Aubourn.

WORD.—"To give a good word," or "bad word;"—common phrase for to praise or blame, to speak well or ill of: as "He's g'en her a strange good word;" "I never heerd anybody gie him a bad word."

WORK, *v.*—To ferment, be in motion: as of beer, &c., "It's just beginning to work;" or "It's just on the work." Also of a throbbing aching pain, "Oh, how my head works;" or "It little inside seemed all of a work."

WORK, *s.*—To make work with, *i.e.*, to do harm or injury to anything: as "These late frosses mak' work wi' the fruit."

**WOW, *v.***—To make a loud mewling noise, as cats sometimes do.

He'll stan' agen the door and *wow*.

**WRANGLE, *v.***—To go wrong, or get wrong.

The clock *wrangled* as we were flitting, and she's never gone right sin

**WRĚAST, *v.***—To wrest, wrench. See RĚast.

It's *wrĚasted* the hinge off.

We put in a chisel, and *wrĚasted* it off without mislesting anything.

**WRY, *adj.***—Wrong, cross, awry.

His mester's never g'en him a *wry* word.

It's not very pleasant, when things all go *wry*.

---



## Y

**YAH.**—Vulgar pronunciation of You; hence to *Yah*, to speak rudely and contemptuously.

She called her and *yah'd* her agen her own fireside,  
She began to *yah*, and to call me as soon as ever I came in.

**YAMMER, v.**—To scold, grumble noisily.

Deary me, how mother *yammers* about, she's always at it.

**YANKS, s.**—Gaiters or leggings coming down over the foot, and strapped beneath it.

The mud was ower his *yanks*, reiet on to his knees.

**YARK, v.**—To snatch, jerk.

She *yarked* the babe up.  
I *yarked* the bread and butter out on her hand.  
You *yark* it away as if you were nasty (out of temper).  
He *yarked* her down reiet on the stones.  
Prisoner *yarked* two or three shillings from her.  
She seemed to twitch and *yark* about.  
He won't breathe, but he'll *yark* (said of a dying person).

**YAUP, v.**—To cry out, shout loudly.

There's a many does; they *yaup* out bad.  
They go *yauping* about.  
What are you *yauping* about, you tiresome things.

**YAWNEY, s.**—A lazy, stupid fellow: as "What a great yawney yon is!"

**YEÄT, v.**—To eat.

I couldn't seem to *yeät*; I couldn't *yeät* a bit of nowt.  
She went without owt to *yeät*, and without owt to *yeät*, while she was cleän pined to deäd.  
Bring the brambles hoëm, but don't *yeät* a many.

**YERB, s.**—common pronunciation of Herb.

I got a mess of *yerbs*.  
She boils some *yerbs*, and doctors it.

**YOCK, or YOCK OUT, v.**—To yoke, or attach horses to a wagon, or plough, for work.

They didn't *yock out* while noon.  
She's not fit to *yock out* at night.  
So Prompt. Parv. has "Yokke Jugum," and Yokke beestys, Jugo."

YON, *pron.* and *adj.*—Yonder, that there: as, "Whatever's yon?" "Hap it up under yon hedge;" "Any house is better than yon;" "Get some shingle to mix wi' yon sand;" "We've had this, but we've not had yon." So

YON-A-WAY.—That way, over there.

We lived *yon-a-way* a piece.  
So THIS-A-WAY, THAT-A-WAY.

YONSIDE.—That side over there.

It's somewhere *yonside* of London.  
Skinner giving YON, YONDER, adds,—“Nobis præsertim in agro Linc. Yonside.”

YOURN, *pron.*—Yours: as Hern, and Theirn, for Hers, and Theirs.

YOW, *s.*—An ewe.

The *yows* were pined: they had not a bit of keep.  
Ang. Sax., Eowe.

YOWL, *v.*—To howl, as dogs do.

YUCK, *s.*—A jerk, snatch: as “Gie it a gret yuck away from you.” So

YUCK, *v.*—To jerk, snatch.

Briggs *yucked* the mare about, and she stood straight up seven or eight times.  
He clammed him by the shoulder, and *yucked* him about the road.

YUCK, *v.*—To itch.

Such a nasty *yucking* pain comes on in the legs.  
So Skinner gives “*Yuck*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, Prurire.”

## A D D E N D A .

### A

**A-SWISH**, *adv.*—Slantwise. Two pair of cottages recently built at Whisby slantwise to the road have received popularly the name of "The a-swish houses."

### B

**BEÄL**, *v.*—To bellow, cry aloud; used in this sense indiscriminately with Bell and Belder: "My word, if you don't stop that beäling;" "They beäl out fit to stun one."

**BLUFF**, *s.*—A blindfolding bandage; *Bluffs*, Blinkers such as are worn by cart-horses.

They cut a hole in his *bluff* to let him see a bit.  
So the game is called Blindman's *Bluff*.

**BLUFFT**, *v.*—To blindfold.

They *bluft* the child.  
My lass gets *blufted* sometimes.  
The bull was *blufted* to prevent him being frightened.

**BOSSOCKS**, *s.*—A fat heavy person.

They'd say of old Betty, Look what a *bossocks* yon looks, but I sca'ce ever hear it now. now they say, Look at yon for a fat old stodge.

**BROD**, *v.*—To prick, pierce with a needle.

He was a strange man for *brodding* his old needles in.  
My foot was never reict after he *brodded* it.

**BUNT**, *s.*—The scut, or tail of a rabbit.

## D

**DOTTEREL**, *s.*—A little diminutive creature: as of a new-born child, "Oh, what a little dotterel it is!" "Some is little dotterels, and some is good big bairns."

**DOZZEN**, *v.*—To daze, stupefy, make dozy; used of the effect of Opium, which persons in this neighbourhood are frequently in the habit of taking: as "It dozzens her so;" "Really that old woman, she's dozzened up;" "I'd never be dozzened up wi' nowt of that sort." Dryden uses *Doz'd* in the same sense, "Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load," *Past. vi. 21.*

## F

**FLAWPS**, *s.*—An awkward slovenly person, who is said to go "flawping about."

## G

**GAUP**, *v.*—To gape, stare.

They'd all *gaup* at me.

They'll stan' and *gaup* about, as if they'd never seen no one before.

**GEAR**, **GEARING**, *s.*—A cart-horse's harness, called Tackling in some parts.

The horses had their *gears* on all them hours.

"*Gearing*" for so many horses, a constant item in farm sales.

## H

**HEEL-TREE**, *s.*—The cross bar to which the traces are fastened, and which hangs at a horse's heels in ploughing or harrowing; called in some parts Swingle-tree or Whipple-tree.

Defendant was charged with stealing two *heel-trees*.

## J

**JANNICK**, *adj.*—Right, proper, exact: "Well, that's just jannick," said by anyone doing a thing correctly.

JAUP, *v.*—To splash, make a splashing noise; said of the sound made by water or any liquid in a bucket or barrel: "How it jaups about."

JUSTLY, *adv.*—Just, exactly.

I don't know *justly* where the Doctor lives.

I can't say *justly* how many the mester has.

NOTE.—The term Graffoe, which gives name to the Wapentake and Rural Deanery (not conterminous) in which the foregoing List of Words has been compiled, seems to represent the Ang.-Sax. Græf-how (Danish, Grävhöi), signifying a Burial Mound, and referring no doubt to some ancient and well-known Mound, which was the original place of assemblage for the men of the Wapentake. Mr. Streatfield, in his book on "Lincolnshire and the Danes," has pointed out that several of our Lincolnshire Wapentakes have a like derivation. Such are Langoe (Langehow) the long how or mound, Treo (Threhow) the three hows or mounds, and probably Wraggoe and Elloe; while Haverstoe (Hawardshow), Aslaoe (Aslac's-how), and Candleshoe (Calnod's-how), may perhaps actually preserve the names of the men over whom the mounds were originally raised. A similar instance is what was formerly known as the "Binghamshou Wapentac" in Notts., where the Hoe Hill, so-called, still conspicuously remains, though the appellation of its district has been modernized into the Hundred of Bingham.

The Place-names in the Wapentake of Graffoe are of Anglo-Saxon and of Danish origin in nearly equal proportions, names with such distinctive Ang.-Sax. terminations as Bassingham, Boultham, Carlton (le-Moorland), Doddington, Haddington, Harmston, Hykeham, Morton, Norton (Disney), Waddington, occurring side by side, and almost alternately, with such purely Danish appellations as Boothby, Coleby, Navenby, Skellingthorpe, Swinderby, Swinethorpe, Thorpe (on-the-Hill), and Whisby. The remaining village names, not contained in either of the above lists, are Aubourn, Bracebridge, Eagle, Scarle, Skinnand, Stapleford, Welbourn, and Wellingore.

**A GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT  
OF  
ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.**



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## PREFACE.

WHEN I first came to this place, somewhat more than a quarter of a century since, I was greatly struck not only with the singular vowel pronunciation, but with the vast abundance of words and phrases till then unknown to me. Accordingly, soon after I entered on my office as Master of the Grammar School, I began to collect such words as I heard, and my good friends made lists of many more for my amusement. From that time till now I have followed up the habit, and have succeeded in collecting some two thousand specimens of the dialect. I have in this Glossary inserted none, as far as I know, which are common to all England, except when I noticed some peculiarity in the idiom or pronunciation. Years ago I obtained such information as I could from several old inhabitants, then seventy or eighty years of age; this carried me back in reality to perhaps 1774, and by tradition much farther. Unfortunately, as I was seeking as much for reminiscences as for words, I did not in all cases take down their information in their own dialect, I wish I had, but merely made a sort of *précis* of their statements.

It must be particularly understood that all the expressions herein to be found are not known to all the people, as some have become obsolete, banished by the refinement of the present day. Hardly a person to whom the Glossary has been read word for word has failed to supply me with many words, and to plead ignorance to as many more. Such hearers, however, were chiefly of an educated class.

At first I made some attempts to obtain derivations for all words where they seemed to be required. This I found to be a labour too vast for me, whose avocation connected with the school occupied so much of my time, and I soon learnt that many such derivations, which I chose to think were indisputable, were very doubtful, and some utterly at fault. Therefore I thought it better to confine myself to the pronunciation and actual use of words, fleeting as some of them are, catching them as they came, and to leave the derivation with others more conversant with the subject, especially as that part of the inquiry can be taken up at any time by persons better acquainted with it; whereas the mere compilation of the Glossary will become harder every year. What will hereafter be almost impossible, even now is extremely difficult, owing to many persons adopting the more refined sounds of customary English, ignorant or forgetful of the ancient forms; and such persons have been inclined occasionally to dispute my positions. With regard to pronunciation, when I have endeavoured to express words phonetically, I have, of course, as far as possible, followed the ordinary vowel sounds of English; therefore no Yorkshiremen must attempt to read such according to his own notion of sounds, or he will utterly fail to recognize them at all. In fact, our Yorkshire friends have ideas of their own as to their peculiar vowel sounds, and will hardly admit that a South countryman, even one so thoroughly acclimatized as myself, can pronounce them at all; and I own it is difficult. I will cite one or two instances. First, the word *dance*, which in the Glossary will be found spelt *donce* (ō in John), was objected to by an old and valued friend, to whom as an alternative I proposed the word *daunce*, which had really been given me by another critic. My friend declared the true sound was between the two, a sound I confess I cannot produce on paper. In another instance, long ī I vocalized as *av*; this was objected to also, and *ah* (in father) proposed instead. No doubt both these sounds are heard for ī, but I am of opinion that *av* most nearly represents the ī as generally heard from the least refined talkers. As an illustration of this sound I may relate the following anecdote. On one occasion a man called on me for a portion of the Nettleton Dole, in the administration of

which I have a share. His tale was brought to me by my house-keeper, a south country-woman, acquainted with the sound of the Yorkshire *ī*, and she concluded her report with these words: 'He says he has got a new *wife*.' I replied, 'What can that possibly have to do with it? Go again and ask him.' It turned out the man had said he had got a new *warp*, i. e. the materials for weaving a piece of cloth, and he wanted support till he had done the work. This was misunderstood for *wawf* (wife), and kindly translated for my better information. This of course shows the idea my interpreter had of the Yorkshire long *ī*.

To show that long *ī* sound is certainly not *ah*, I may mention that I submitted my MS. of local anecdotes to a friend of considerable scientific and antiquarian attainments, who on finding I rendered this letter by *aw*, struck that form out as not sufficiently expressive, and actually inserted with his own hand *Hoyhe* as a better rendering of the sound. It is possible he may have been betrayed into that from remembering that *aw* is sounded *ō* or *hō*; but the fact remains that he thus rendered *ī* far enough removed from *ah*.

To the same effect it may be mentioned, that at a Town's meeting in 1873 to consider the propriety of supporting religious teaching, and to canvass the voters in favour of what was called the Bible candidates, the inhabitants assembled in large numbers, and gave utterance to their extremely liberal sentiments by bawling out during the speeches, 'We want no Bauble here!' suggesting to a southern stranger a certain Cromwellian purity and puritanism. But not so; it was the Book they objected to as being likely to disagree with their digestions, of which no doubt they took a perfectly correct view.

It is a somewhat amusing fact, that in a company of Yorkshiremen each thinks his own dialect the most genuine. I was informed by a resident near York that the *true* dialect of the county was spoken in the vale of York. Captain Harland, who has given the English Dialect Society the Glossary, 'Series C., No. 1,' thus writes: 'The Swaledale dialect . . . is altogether different from the barbarous jargon of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the north of Lancashire, or the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland.' Whether our dialect merits the strong words above quoted it is not for me to

say ; but it is (or rather was) the language of the most populous, most active, and most enterprising portion of this large county, and for that reason deserves consideration, if not for its beauty, at least for its raciness, copiousness, and vigour.

All Yorkshiremen unite in looking down on men of other counties as unenlightened barbarians, insomuch that they regard the county as the undoubted centre of the universe, and would say, to parody the Earl of Derby's celebrated declaration, "An Englishman if you please, but a Yorkshireman first" By no means inconsistently with this amusing view of their position they hold two canons. 1st, That no south countryman can speak Yorkshire at all ; 2nd, That they themselves speak the most perfect and classical English. It is clearly no fault of theirs, then, but a subject for praise, that they never can banish their vowel sounds, nor shake off the drawling so well known, and the terrible roughness of their speech, which is very remarkable to a southern ear. On one occasion a highly respectable friend of mine, a well-to-do manufacturer, indeed one of my most valued and gifted friends, went to call on a London customer, who said to him, perhaps not very politely, 'Do you come from that part of England where the men talk like bulls?' In another case, a merchant, wealthy, well-informed, well-educated, was making a tour in the south, and on the deck of a steamer struck up an extempore acquaintanceship with an intelligent southerner, and the two conversed long and agreeably. Our friend thought he was getting on capitally, when in a pause in the conversation he was thus addressed : 'And how far did you say you lived from York, sir?' which pleasant piece of chaff astonished our friend, as no mention of York had been made.

Be this as it may, the dialect is undoubtedly rich in philological treasures, the vowel sounds are very remarkable, the local words numerous, and the idioms in many instances both peculiar and interesting ; and whether the dialect be classical or not, there can be no doubt about its variety and vigour, and the compiler fears he has by no means done justice to it, though he has spared neither pains, time, nor money in making his Glossary as perfect as possible. He hopes, however, it will be admitted as a small contribution towards

our better knowledge of the wondrous capabilities of the English tongue.

In this compilation I have passed by no words, &c., merely because they may be called vulgarisms; and I think with reason. The vulgar element, if the term must be used, has had far more to do with the formation of the English tongue than perhaps any other. There was a time when all English was vulgar; when the lord who sat at the high table spoke a jargon of Norman-French, and the fine old Saxon, the language to be of the civilized world, was left to the churl and the swineherd. And vulgar as any words may be, the process of word-formation and the history of every dialect are written in them; and nothing should be thrown away by the word-collector, any more than by a botanist a singular shooting specimen of a plant; if he would learn the laws that regulate its formation, he must keep his eye on every manifestation of vitality. In fact, such pronunciations as *goïn* for *grin*, *scholard* for *scholar*, *bud* for *but*, and so on, throw a light on a process which has ever influenced language, and no doubt ever will. What was good English once, in numerous cases is called a vulgarism now. What is a vulgarism now may be good English hereafter. We must not give ourselves airs, and presume to say the English of the day is perfect and for ever fixed: all history proves the contrary, and it is a sign of its vigour that it is not fixed, but capable of indefinite improvement. Growth must continue, changes must supervene, even as things are, but greater may occur. For instance, should the capital of the British Isles be removed to Dublin, then Thackeray's jokes of *Garge* for *George*, *pork* for *park*, &c., would be jokes no longer. Or if Mother Shipton's saying (herself a Yorkshire worthy) should in its fulness be verified,

‘York was, London is, and Lincoln shall be  
The greatest city of the three,’

would there not be a manifest change in the English of the courtly and polite?

With these ideas I have passed by nothing save one or two words not usually found in dictionaries, and which need not be perpetuated.

In conclusion, I must express my obligations to the many friends



who have assisted me in this Glossary. Some of them have departed. The chief of these are,—

Rev. John and Mrs. Paine, Rev. Jos. Tombs, M.A., Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Rev. Thos. Lees, M.A., Rev. J. H. Walton, Miss Harling, Messrs. C. Stephenson, M.A., J.P., J. F. Brigg, J.P., John Nowell, Thomas Nowell, F. Learoyd, J. E. Taylor, E. Hallas, F. H. Senior, S. H. North, S. S. Booth, C. H. Taylor, H. J. Whitely, J. Armitage, J. Dobson, H. Dobson, D. Eastwood, T. Beaumont.

I may possibly have omitted some—if so, I must plead want of memory, and by no means want of gratitude. But I suppose the above are the individuals to whom I am chiefly indebted, and to those of them still living I render accordingly my warmest thanks.

ALFRED EASTER.

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AFTER a long and painful illness, the Rev. Alfred Easter was called to his rest on Monday, September 25th, 1876. Connected with him for thirty years in the closest ties of friendship, I had long been cognizant of the progress of this compilation, and had assisted him therein by contributing word-lists, reminiscences of my early days in Yorkshire, and quotations from old authors. Shortly before his death he requested that I would edit for the English Dialect Society this the cherished work of his life's leisure. That charge, to me a sacred one, I now to the best of my ability fulfil. When compelled by increasing illness to relinquish his pen, Mr. Easter had got as far as the word 'Nar,' in the final transcription for the press, and commencing at that point, I have completed the work from his materials, and such other sources as were available.

During his lifetime, my old friend often spoke to me with gratitude of the useful suggestions he had received from the Rev. W. W. Skeat. On his behalf, and on my own, I beg most sincerely to thank the learned Professor not only for the aid he so kindly

rendered in the preparation of the Glossary, but also for the considerate interest he has taken, and the valuable additions and corrections he has made in its progress through the press.

Professor Skeat wishes me to say, that many of the notes to which his initials are appended deal with questions of etymology, and that he feels some explanation to be necessary, inasmuch as the usual rule of the Society is to eschew this difficult subject, with respect to which so much is written that is wholly misleading. The fact is, that these notes were communicated to Mr. Easter by way of assisting him in his investigations, and were not intended for publication. But it appears that they were nevertheless adopted by Mr. Easter in many instances, and, being once in print, it did not seem worth while to suppress them. This will account for their appearance.

T. L.

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## ADDITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

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### INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY OF CHEMISTRY INTO THIS DISTRICT (See *Assnook* in the Glossary).

In connection with this word I may perhaps be excused for introducing the following anecdote. Mr. Nowell of Farnley Wood, well known for his scientific attainments, and especially for his knowledge of chemistry, the study of which he introduced into this neighbourhood, himself related to me these facts.

About the year 1809, then quite a youth, he had succeeded in producing oxygen and other gases under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty, chemical materials and apparatus being at that time by no means easy to procure.

Having become somewhat expert in such experiments, many neighbouring gentlemen, and other lovers of science, came to see his performances, and among them Mr. Michael Harrison. There was at that time a book-club at Meltham, and Mr. Harrison persuaded Mr. Nowell to pay him a visit, with the view of preparing the gases at his house near Crosland factory, to be afterwards shown before the club, the members of which were anxiously awaiting the exhibition.

Having produced a quantity of oxygen and hydrogen, which were placed in stone bottles, they were taken to the inn where the book-club met. The house was crowded with anxious people, and the great chamber was reached with some difficulty. There was a large table in the middle of the room, and the young lecturer, then only a lad of fifteen, was placed upon it. Around stood Mr. Harrison, Mr. Jonas Brook, the Messrs. Taylor of Maraden, Mr. Dean of Slaithwaite, and many others; the room was in fact crowded to excess, and the windows blocked up. Taking courage, the young experimentalist proceeded with his work; the combustion of the file, and large drops of molten iron falling, created much surprise; then the bubbles of oxygen and hydrogen in their proper proportions, rising to the top of the room and there exploding, astounded those who had never before experienced such effects. Carbonic and other gases were exhibited, and in fact all went off successfully.

Two or three days after, Mr. Nowell, senior, was informed of the exploits of his son, which were not at all to his mind. After a few weeks another story arose. The whole affair had now become witchery, and the old man was grievously vexed. 'The hare and hounds,' it was said, 'as natural as life, had been brought out of the *assnook*,

the dogs in pursuit of the hare had coursed round the room, and all had returned to the *assnook* !' The tale passed current in Meltham, and was believed in by many for a long time.

Some five-and-twenty years afterwards, Mr. Nowell being at an inn in Huddersfield, his name happened to be mentioned, when a venerable and wealthy manufacturer came forward, and said, 'Eh! Mr. Nowell, it's a long time sin Au saw yo. Au sall ne'er forget while Au live what Au saw yo do at Meltham.' 'What, Mr. X?' 'See! wha t' hare and hounds as natural as life coom aat o' t' *assnook*, run raand as fast as they could, and into t' *assnook* agēān.' 'And did you really see that, Mr. X?' 'See it! ay, to be sewer; and what Au see wi' my own een Au mun believe.'

A very remarkable instance, as well of credulity as of the process by which wondrous tales arise. The old gentleman had so often heard the facts thus stated that he, although a spectator, actually believed he had seen the marvellous sight. Probably in the course of the lecture Mr. Nowell had frequently used the word 'air,' and spoken of it as being liberated by the agency of fire. We may fairly suppose also the hearer to have been somewhat bewildered with the brilliant flashes of light and the loud explosions, and, confounding 'air' with 'hare,' to have seen with his mind's eye a veritable 'hare' produced—to which, as a matter of taste, he added the dogs.

Since the above was written, I showed it to a friend, who assured me he had met a man (about 1861) who positively asserted he saw the 'hare and hounds,' &c., on the occasion stated.

Need we wonder at the marvellous tales told of witches in former times, and that, moreover, they were thoroughly believed?

#### BULL-BAITING.

In former days many of the cottagers kept bulldogs, and it was positively dangerous at times to pass through the streets of our village. The bull was usually brought from Flockton, where one was kept for the express purpose of being baited at wakes, feasts, &c. At Almondbury Common is a triangular piece of ground (now occupied by the tenters of Messrs. Taylor) where, in the latter days of this delectable sport, the animal was tortured for the pleasure of other animals as fierce as itself, if not more intelligent. The bull was tied to a stake with ropes about twenty yards long; the owners of the dogs stood in the front ranks with their pets, which were successively *slipped* at the bull. Sometimes they were tossed yards high; sometimes they caught the poor creature by the muscular part of his head, when the animal became frantic, tossing them wildly in its agony, and the spectators yelled and danced with delight. On a certain occasion it broke loose from the stake, and scattered the amiable bystanders in wild confusion. Once, too, an old acquaintance of mine (to whom I am indebted for certain reminiscences, and I am glad he escaped scot free) was thrown up into the air, and thus was seen a long way off; he came down on his head, and was for a long time insensible.

Ultimately the public voice put a stop to the barbarous custom. The last bull-baiting is said to have occurred at the Rush-bearing, 1824, when the animal was brought to town with a band of music.

It must be gratifying to all friends of humanity to think that though not quite two thousand years have passed since the Gospel was first preached, bull-baiting has been done away with, at least provisionally; cock-fighting is obliged to be done on the sly; and rabbit-worrying, boring out birds' eyes to make them sing better, and eating live rats for a show, though still lingering amongst us, are possibly to disappear also in the course of a few generations.

#### NICKNAMES.

Here, and in many of the villages near, some names are so common, particularly Armitage, Brook, Haigh, Shaw, Sykes, Taylor, and a few others, that it is almost necessary to have the *byname*. Some men indeed are scarcely ever called and hardly known by their proper appellations. One old man, to whom I was formerly indebted for many tales, was never spoken of by his real name; and though he was perfectly well known, I doubt whether many persons knew then his surname, or know it now.

The *byname* is of great use in finding a person in the wilder neighbourhoods, &c.; sometimes it has proved effective in another way. A labourer once went to Mrs. Scott of Woodsome Hall for the 'drinkings,' who, as a matter of course, asked him how many men there were, to which he replied, 'Count for yersen, mistriss.' So he gave the true names of the men and their *bynames*, by which means he secured for three the drinkings of six: Jem Taylor and Wantem, Dan Waring and Blackcop, Johnny Lodge and Muddlinpin.

Perhaps in such a matter Yorkshire people would hardly expect to be surpassed, although I have heard of a similar trick played off in Hampshire which in craft exceeds even this; whether the cunning man belonged to that county I am unable to say, but thus the tale goes. At the close of a certain Winchester election, in the good old times, various persons went to make their claims for services performed for one or other of the candidates. Amongst the rest one made his petition who said he represented the ringers of a church (name not known to me) which had but one bell. Said the paymaster, 'How many are there of you?' To which he answered, 'The clerk, the sexton, Nicky Smith, and myself.' Mr. Nicholas Smith (not the real name), being himself, clerk, and sexton, thus secured his four guineas instead of one.

#### HOME MANUFACTURE OF CLOTH.

Mirfield was a great place for the manufacture of hand-made *cards* formerly. In driving through that village during 1840-44, the traveller would notice numbers of women sitting on the doorsteps of the cottages with long perforated straps of leather across their knees, into which they stuck with great accuracy wires bent for the purpose.

Under this heading may appropriately be introduced a short description of the mode followed in the home manufacture of cloth, as performed a generation or two back.

Formerly every weaver was really a manufacturer or master clothier. His dyeing-pan, which was of lead, was set out of doors.

Such men would go to Huddersfield, buy their 50lbs. weight of wool, carry it home on their backs, spread it out on the house-floor, *strinkle* it with oil, layer on layer, then beat it with sticks. Hand *cards* were then used. They teased it altogether, and turned it off in a floss state, as they do now by the scribbling machine. They worked it together in long slivings; it was then spun into rough or fine threads, then into warp and woof.

The piece when made was spread on the floor. A large kitful of urine (see *Weeting*) and swine's dung was taken and strained through straw; it was then sprinkled on the cloth, and, as may be imagined, the smell in the house was horrible. As they *leaked* one piece it was laid down, and so layer on layer were placed, in the form of a long parallelogram raised from the ground; then all the members of the household got up and trampled it! There it lay till morning; it was then wrapped up in a bundle, taken to Honley (or the nearest place) to a fulling mill; it was scoured, the offensive fluid washed out of it, and it was then brought dripping home. It was next *trailed* over furze-bushes, hung out upon the walls, and the small pieces pulled off in the bushes whisked from it; then *burled* in the house by the family.

Then it was taken again to the mill, and placed in the fulling stocks with soap, by which process it was reduced in dimensions. It was afterwards laid on the mill-stone (a long stone table) and *stamped* by the Government official, who affixed seals to the piece impressed with the length and breadth. It was then carried home, and as it was being fastened to the tenter the family pulled at one end to increase the length. If it was stamped for (say) fifty yards it would thus stretch to fifty-one or fifty-two, and shrink again on being finished. The market was at Huddersfield, and the cloth was exposed for the sale on the churchyard wall.

The seals before spoken of were of lead. The officer, who was sworn at Pomfret sessions, made a hole at each end of the piece. A strip of lead three and a half inches long and half an inch broad was bended at one end; it was passed through the cloth, and by means of a hole at one end of the lead and a button at the other it was rivetted by a hammer. The length was stamped on the lead with a die. The manufacturer was now at liberty to remove his cloth, which before could not be done under a fine. This stamp-law became obsolete twenty or thirty years before it was repealed.

I do not hold myself responsible for the above—I have given it nearly in the words in which it was related to me; but I thoroughly believe in its accuracy, and am quite sure it was given in perfect good faith.

#### CHRISTMAS.

This festival is kept up with some ceremony still. On Christmas Eve, and during the whole of the week till New Year's Day, may be heard the carols, of which the following is one of the most common.

' Here we come a *wesselling*  
Among the leaves so green,  
And here we come a wandering  
So fair as to be seen.

*Chorus* :—And to your wessel,  
And to jolly wessel,  
Love and joy be to you,  
And to your wessel (tree).

The *wessell bob* is made  
Of rosemary tree,  
And so is your beer  
Of the best barley.

And to your wessell, &c.

We are not beggars' *childeren*  
That begs from door to door,  
But we are neighbours' *childeren*  
That has been here before.

And to your wessell, &c.

We have got a little purse  
Made of *ratching* leather skin,  
And we want a little money  
To line it well within.

And to your wessell, &c.

Bring us out your table,  
And spread it with a cloth ;  
Bring us out your mouldy cheese,  
Likewise your Christmas loaf.

And to your wessell, &c.

God bless the master of this house,  
Likewise the mistress too,  
And all the little *childeren*  
That round the table go.

And to your wessell, &c.

Good master and good *mistress*,  
While you're sitting by the fire,  
Pray think of us poor *childeren*  
That's wandering in the mire.

And to your wessell, &c.'

Immediately after midnight various sets of singers go round from house to house (in the season of 1873 I heard two parties; in that of 1875 not one, owing to the boisterous night), and sing generally three verses of the Christmas hymn so popular here, 'Christians, awake, salute the happy morn.' Sometimes as many as sixteen sets visit a house during the night, consisting of singers, bands, and hand-bell ringers.

In the minds of the superstitious a highly important part of the proceedings is 'the letting Christmas in,' which is sometimes done over-night, after twelve, but more commonly early in the morning. On this occasion no woman must enter the house first; but if possible with dark hair: one with light hair is objectionable, and with

red hair quite inadmissible. Sometimes favourable black-haired boys or men go about and ask to be allowed to perform this function. They are paid or regaled with Christmas fare.

The same custom is followed at the opening of the New Year. I myself once, rather unwillingly, performed this duty. Some neighbours had passed Christmas Eve, or New Year's Eve (I think the latter), at my house. They remained till after twelve, and I (being duly qualified in respect of the colour of my hair) was entreated to go home with one family and let in the festival, which I accordingly did.

#### FOOTBALL.

Formerly at festal seasons great games of football were played in this neighbourhood, sometimes between Honley and Meltham, and sometimes between Almondbury and Farnley. These were played in a style which would astonish the athletes of our days. The last game between this village and Farnley is said to have taken place on old Christmas Day, 1819, when the ball was turned out in Farnley fields. The Farnley men were to drive it across Thurstonland boundary, and the Almondbury men across Almondbury boundary; thus they had a course of extremely rough country of about three miles long. Many ferocious kicks were given and received on this occasion; even when the ball was scores of yards away men stood kicking each other violently, and a portion of wall upwards of a rood was thrown down in the contest in one place. The kicks were by no means child's play, as they were all administered in clogs. The Farnley people won.

For a full generation the game has been left to schoolboys, and has been revived in a milder form. The idea that it was a thing of the past was an error, arising from ignorance of the fact that the passion for the game is almost innate in mankind. It is more than an even chance that if a couple of street Arabs were passing quietly along the road and caught sight of an old shoe or cabbage stump, they would rush at it with fury in their looks, and would kick it about till they were tired; if, moreover, they happened to be fond of rough music, and the object of attraction were an old tin can, they would *poise* it until it had neither shape nor sound left in it.

Without taking this into consideration, we must consider the game an enormous advance in the direction of civilization, when compared with the rough and cruel sports of our ancestors, and as contrasting very favourably with many still left among us.

#### SHROVE TUESDAY.

At 11 a.m. on this day a bell is rung at the church, and all work is supposed to be over for the day, and formerly all prentice lads were considered to be loose for twelve hours. On the first anniversary, in 1849, after I had entered on my duties as master of the Grammar School, the pupils took care to inform me of the custom, and, nothing loth, I dismissed them for the day, which practice has been continued to this time. In 1873 the bells being unhung, during the restoration of the church, when two new treble bells were added, much anxiety was



manifested by the boys as to the possibility of the pancake bell being rung. It was managed some way, and the boys gained their holiday. To new-comers, who were ignorant of the usage, it was sometimes stated that at eleven pancakes were thrown from the church-steeple.

The following extract from John Taylor's *Jack a Lent*, pub. 1630, may be found amusing:

'At whose entrance (Shrove Tuesday's) in the morning all the whole kingdom is in quiet, but by that time the clock strikes eleven, which (by the help of a knavish sexton) is commonly before nine, then there is a bell rung called the *pancake bell*, the sound whereof makes thousands of people distracted, and forgetful either of manner or humanity. Then there is a thing called wheaten flour, which the sulphery necromatic cooks do mingle with water, eggs, spice, and other tragical, magical enchantments, and then they put it by little and little into a frying-pan of boiling suet, where it makes a confused dismal hissing like the Lernean snakes in the reeds of *Acheron*, *Styx*, or *Phlegethon*, until at last by the skill of the cook it is transformed into the form of a flap-jack, which in our translation is called a pancake, which ominous incantation the ignorant people do devour very greedily (having for the most part well dined before); but they have no sooner swallowed that sweet candied bait, but straight their wits forsake them, and they run stark mad, assembling in routs, and throngs numberless of ungoverned members, with uncivil civil commotions.'

#### FECKLESS FANNY.

I am not aware whether the word *feckless* belongs to the dialect or not, but I have introduced the name of the unfortunate young woman mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Heart of Midlothian*, because in her wanderings she came with her ten or twelve sheep to Almondbury, and lay in the churchyard with them for one night. She wore a man's hat and coat, and carried a shepherd's crook. One of her sheep she called Charlie, and when she lay down to sleep she placed her poor head on this her favourite. Some persons, whom I formerly knew, saw her on this occasion and remembered her well. I am happy to add that the people behaved kindly to her and gave her relief.

#### OAT-CAKE.

To make oat-cake:—First get your *nakit* (which see), a sort of small tub to mix the *dofe* in. Two persons are generally employed. Warm water is poured into the *nakit*; then one of the operators puts the meal in by handfuls, whilst the other mixes with hand and arm, yeast being added, until it is considered to be stiff enough, though able to be poured out. It is then left to stand for a night to 'sour.' Next morning more meal is *helled* in to make it rather stiffer; it is then ready for baking. A portion is taken out with a ladle, or *maispot*, as much as would be sufficient for one cake. It is poured on the *bukbrude*, where it is *reeled*, or made round. It is next placed upon the flannel; then the baking *spittle* is put under it, and it

is thrown upon the *bakstone*, by which proceeding the cake becomes longer one way than the other. Some bakers put in common whitening to make it mix better. The cakes are only partially baked on the *bakstone*; when cold they are soft and limp, and look something like leather, for which strangers have taken them. They are finally hung up on the bread creel, or reel, in the kitchen, for the purpose of drying, where they continue till taken for use.

## CHRISTIAN NAMES.

With regard to Christian names two peculiarities may be here noticed.

1. The custom of giving nicknames to children at the font is very common; thus the Bens, Freds, Joes, Toms, Willies, &c. are innumerable.

2. When a double name is given the child is usually addressed by both, of which practice I remember an amusing instance. On one occasion I heard a mother calling her child, whom we will suppose to be Ann Taylor Ramsden (employing the commoner Christian and surnames). The young lady was upstairs, and the mother, in want of her, bustles forth from the kitchen, and calls pretty loudly, 'Annie, Annie' (no answer); then, raising her voice to reach a flight of stairs higher, 'Ann Taylor, Ann Taylor' (still no answer); finally, roused to indignation: 'Ann Taylor Ramsden, come downstairs directly.' Thus invoked, Ann Taylor Ramsden demurely tripped down to her wrathful parent.

## JOSEPH O' NUPPITS.

There was, some eighty years since or more (1875), a well-known Almondbury character, 'Joseph o' Nuppits,' of whom numerous tales are told. I imagine the name to amount to 'Silly Joseph,' or something to that effect. Joseph o' Nuppits died about 1794, and was well known by many people to whom I have spoken. He belonged to the class of sturdy beggars happily not now so common as of yore, and numerous are the anecdotes still told of him, some of which will be found under the words illustrated by them. He used to carry three pokes; one for bread, one for meal, and one for wheat. When any of these pokes did not get enough to please him, he laid it down on the ground and 'sarved it,' i. e. beat it with a whip. Occasionally he carried nine pokes, and in this respect was better equipped than Robin Hood. See *Robin Hood and the Widow's Sons*, ver. 23:

'I've a bag for meal, and a bag for malt,  
And a bag for barley and corn;  
A bag for bread, and a bag for beef,  
And a bag for my little small horn.'

He carried generally seven whips all at once, which John Shearran, a well-known saddler, supplied him with. It was his habit—perhaps he was delicate, or possibly proud—not to ask for anything, but to stand at the door until he was attended to.

Soon after John Shearran married for the second time, Nuppits came and stood at the door; the new wife did not know him, and he stayed till 'he wor stalled.' She was in fact 'fear'd on him.' He then went into the shop and said, 'Johnny, what sort'en a woman hast ta' gotten into t' haas?' Shearran: 'What for, Joseph?' Nuppits: 'Au'll tell thee what, Johnny; Au do not approve on her ways by far and mich.' The wife said 'she dar not speak, nor hardly stir, he looked so dreadful.' Her husband, however, said, 'When he comes again, give him a handful of meal, and he'll go away and make no disturbance.'

He lived in the poor-house. One Peggy, not his sister, must make him a pudding with some of his meal. So she said, 'Joseph, mun we make some saim to it?' 'Yus,' said he, 'it will be better wi' saim.' He ate the pudding, however, while she was making the 'saim,' and then said, 'Naa, tha may have the saim for thy share.'

He was sharp enough, it appears, and not without wit, as the following anecdote shows. He was much about Woodsome Hall, a sort of voluntary *hal*. Once he told the master that the mistress had done something at him; she had, in fact, thrown some boiled milk upon him from a window. And on his subsequently complaining, Mr. Scott said, 'When was it, Joseph?' To which he silyly replied, 'The day it rained milk porridge.' On one occasion he nearly killed Mr. Scott, for whom he used sometimes to plough. Joseph always would go on the wrong side of the horses, and Mr. Scott attempted to force him to the proper side, when he snatched up a hedging-bill and struck his master on the head, which ever after bore the mark.

His end was sad enough. He was found dead at the bottom of a flight of steps which led to the entrance of an inn, now a shop, opposite Huddersfield parish church. He had his mouth full of greens, and was supposed to have fallen, or been pushed, down the steps. He was very annoying, and used to go to that house and help himself by clawing the contents of the dishes. His funeral was one of the largest ever known at Almondbury. He was buried at the east end of the church where there was formerly a pathway.

#### NEW ROAD TO FARNLEY-TYAS.

When the severe distress of the hand-loom weavers came on, in or about 1826, in order to find employment for the operative and manufacturing workmen, various improvements were suggested; amongst the rest, the widening of the almost impassable lane leading from Almondbury to Rushfield. For this purpose a vote of £15 was passed to build a new culvert at Rushfield Bridge, which at that time, I believe, consisted of little more than a plank. Whilst the chairman of the meeting, Mr. E. Roberts, was entering the vote on his minute paper, as having passed unanimously, a voice proceeded from the middle of a dense mass of parishioners to the following purport: 'Yo're all a pack o' foils together; yo care not yah yo rob the public. Fifteen *paands* for Rushfield Brigg!! Yo're nowt but a set o' robbers. Au may toil and slave wi' Darby thro' morn to neet a coilin' to find brass for mi honest debts; and when Au've done, sich as yoo com and pick mi pocket on it. Fifteen *paands* for

Ruahfield Brigg! Yo're nowt but rogues and thieves. Fifteen *paand*!! Fifteen shillin's sadly too mitch for that; for t' road leads nowwher but to Nah-wills' at t' Wood. Fairnley foils is bad enough, but Omebury foils is waur!!' The old man was rather mistaken as to the advisability of the outlay, for the repair of this bridge led to the project of making a new road to Farnley. Five hundred pounds were begged of Sir James Macadam (the dispenser of the public money) for the filling up of the valley, and the new road to Farnley cost nearly £4000, all which—gratuitous and generous as the gift was—resulted from the kindness of William, the late Earl of Dartmouth, in providing labour for the famishing poor of the district.

## PADFOOT.

I will repeat here most of the evidence I have received on the subject.

Johnny B. often saw the *padfoot* on the footpath by Clough Hall. He described it as of a gray colour, with 'e'en as big as tea-plates.' He had seen it at all times, in the moonlight and in the dark. It often turned off the path for him, and when he looked round for it, it was gone.

The old folk always said that the improved cultivation had killed them by destroying their harbour. It often knocked down old Jo B. (a man fond of liquor) in the dark lane leading to Thorpe. His testimony is given at the end.

The *padfoot* was like an immense sheep or bear, with large eyes as big as tea-plates. It walked along the village streets, followed by all the dogs! It disappeared in Barley Time, *i. e.* 1799 or 1800, and was supposed to have been 'clammed' to death. It used to be seen at the 'gang doors,' the doors of an old barn-like building, which stood opposite to the east end of the church, where the new houses now are: supposed to be called the 'gang doors' on account of an unruly mob who used to assemble there, a practice not entirely discontinued.

W. H. said, 'About 1820 (this must have been a resuscitation), J. L., going from Farnley Bank to fetch Dr. Bradley, who lived near Almondbury Church, met the *padfoot* at the lane end. It was like a bear, with eyes, &c., and it accompanied him to Almondbury—shog—shog—shog; he lost it at Pentys end. Coming out of the doctor's, the *padfoot* was ready for him, jumped out of a narrow passage, and followed him home as far as the bottom of Shrog Wood.

Old A. M. once went to Royd House to pay for his milk and butter. He stopped till eleven, and *gate a little beer*! Coming back between Royd House and Square Hall, he met the *padfoot* in the form of a large dog. He said, making a solemn adjuration, 'What wantest thou wi' me?' The *padfoot* stared at him with eyes like two tea-plates, then turned towards the hedge and changed into a calf, and followed him all the way home into Upperfold. He had a wooden kit of milk on his head, and a wooden piggin in his hand. When he got to his own door he had to call for his wife to open it. People always believed the *padfoot* to have seized them in the arms, which caused them to be useless. The night following a few old men, as customary, met together at F. Lodge's cottage at Sharpe Lane end. Old Joe North

said he was going home. Old A. M. said, 'I'd rather thou had to go nor me, because thou'll meet the *padfoot*;' but old Joe couldn't believe it. When he got out to Sharpe Lane end he met the *padfoot*, like a hound dog, all white; he tried to coax it, but it turned into a calf! When he got below it turned into a bear, and began rolling over all the way down! A footpath ran through the churchyard then, and he thought if he went through the *padfoot* couldn't follow him. When he gate through down the steps it was ready for him again. It went into as many forms as it had done before, till he gate home. It seized him so fast he had to call his wife up to open the door; ever after he believed in it.

J. G. went to look out of the window, and couldn't get her head back again, for *padfoot* was holding her. Her sister said she could see no *padfeet*! 'Then tak' hold o' me, and thou'll see.' She took hold, and saw; it was like a large dog.

J. L. of Hunter Nab never went out of doors at 'neeght' but he saw it. He could tell when a woman was 'baan to go to bed,' or when 'folks were baan to dee.'

Jo B., before alluded to, was the only man I have met with who professed to have seen it. He said, 'It was the same as a sheep. I often ran to see it when people said they saw it. One night when I wur going to Holmfirth, I *lit on it*; it went wi' me aw the way. I don't know what it wor; it wur a queer 'un, wi' eyes as big as tea-plates.'

#### INSCRIPTION IN ALMONDBURY CHURCH.

THIS inscription is carved in oak, in raised Old English characters, on the cornice of the clerestory of the nave. The great height, the difficulty of getting proper light, and the evident misplacement of some portions, render the reading of it a matter by no means easy. For the following version the editor is greatly indebted to Mr. J. R. Dore, of Huddersfield, a gentleman well known among antiquaries for his valuable collection of Early Printed Bibles.

*West End.* Geferay : Daystu was : the : maker : of : twuor.

*East End.* Anno dñi m° : ccccc : xxiij : : ihs.

*West.*      thow : man : vnkynd :  
               haue : in : thy : mynd :  
                   my : bloody : face :  
               my : wondys : wyde :  
               on : euery : syde :  
               for : thy : trespas :

*North.*    thou : synnar : hard :  
               turn : heder : ward :  
                   be : hold : thy : sauyor : fre :

vnkynd : thow : art :  
 from : me : to : de : pt :  
     t : mercy : i : wold : grätye :  
 for : loue : of : the :  
 the : jwyss : smeard : me :  
     w<sup>t</sup> : schourgeous : kyne : and : sharp :  
 w<sup>t</sup> : a : crwn : of : thon :  
 my : hed : all : to : torn :  
     wyth : a : speyr : they : therlyd : my : hart :  
 wyth : naylis : tre :  
 they : naylyd : me :  
     fast : both : foyt : and : häd :  
 for : thy : trespas :  
 my : pasyö : was :  
     to : rede : the : from : the : fende : \*

*East.*

penne : canott : wrytt :  
 nor : mä : indytt :

*South.*

    paynes : that : i : had :  
 so : thoro : mad :  
 my : body : bloo : w<sup>t</sup> : wonds : both :  
     larg : and : long :  
 thow : doys : me : mor : dere :  
 when : thou : doys : swer :  
     be : mebere : of : my : body :  
 then : the : Jwiss : dyd :  
 that : speyll : my : blod :  
     on : the : mont : of : cauere :  
 quarfor : pray : the : thy :  
 sweryng : layby :  
     dred : god : aftersyn :  
 yf : thow : wyll : do : so :  
 to : heuyn : sall : thowgo :  
     amang : angels : to : syng :

\* From "yo was : " to "fende : " has been transferred to the west end.

## LIST OF PRONUNCIATIONS OMITTED FROM THE GLOSSARY.

**Aar**, a combination which may be taken to represent the word *our* (see **Aa**, above). It must, however, be observed that the true dialect word is *Yar*, or *Yarh*; which latter form was suggested by a venerable friend, to whom I am much indebted both for words and illustrations. See **Us**, **Wur**, **Yur**.

**Aat**, one form of the word *out*. See **Aa**. And where the vowels *ou* come together with that sound, as in *about*, *shout*, &c., they take the *aa* sound; the first *a* as in *father*, the second the *a* in *fat*. The words *ah!* *at*, said sharply, produce the sound. See **Yat**. It has been stated to me that the first *a* is rather the *a* in *game*. I hardly think so, but I leave it an open question. In different publications I find the forms *ah* and *aaot*, but I prefer the form above given.

**Abaat**, the pronunciation of *about*.

**Accaant**, the pronunciation of the word *account*.

**Acorns**, variously pronounced—*Accorns*, *Accrons*, and *Ackerins*. See Letter I, 3 (2).

**Admire**, pronounced *admaur*.

**Afternoon**, *i. e.* afternoon. See **Nooin**.

**Agean**, the pronunciation of *again*.

**Allblaster**, a word sometimes used for alabaster. In Westmoreland, *hallplaster*.

**Another**. This word I have heard called *anōōther*, but it seems doubtful whether that pronunciation belongs to this district.

**Any**, pronounced *anny*, or *onny*. Some people, however, say *āiny*, but this is supposed to be an attempt at refinement. So, *mainy* for *many*.

**Apron**, pronounced *ap'run*, or *aperin*.

**Ate**, the pronunciation of *eat*. J. K. was once at the 'Woolpack' amongst his chums, and there was a discussion as to the mode of living in the other world. Jem, with tipsy gravity, said he wished his treatment to be just what that of the horses at the Wood was, 'Plenty to *ate*, and nowt to do.'

**Behund**, the pronunciation of *behind*.

**Beyund**, the pronunciation of *beyond*.

**Boogth**, the pronunciation of **Bugth**, which see.

**Book**. This word is not pronounced smartly, as in the south, but the *oo* is sounded as in the customary English of *spoon*, &c. See **Oo** under Letter **O**.

**Bottil**, the pronunciation of *bottle*. See Letter **I**, 3 (3).

**Bouster**, the pronunciation of *bolster* (*ou* as in *loud*).

**Brears**, the pronunciation of *briers*.

**Breet**, the pronunciation of **Bright**, which see.

**Broad**, pronounced *brooad*; by some *brode*.

**Bud**, pronounced nearly *bood* (*gl.* *buod*). The word *but* is sometimes so pronounced.

**Butter**, formerly pronounced *boother* (*gl.* *buotthur*). See **Tt**.

**Caa**, the pronunciation of the word *cow*.

**Caird**, the pronunciation of *card*. See Letter **A** (1).

**Chale**, or **Chales**, the pronunciation of the name *Charles*. So *Chaley* for *Charley*. See Letter **R**.

**Chance** (*gl.* *chauns*), or **Chonce**. *O* as in *John*.

**Chayle**. See **Chale**.

**Chossen**, pronunciation of *chosen*.

**Claads**, the pronunciation of *clouds*.

**Claat**, the pronunciation of *clout*, or *cloth*.

**Fother**, the pronunciation of *fodder*.

**Froozen**, the pronunciation of *frozen*.

**Fumme**, the pronunciation of *fumble*.

**Grange**, pronounced *graunge*.

**Gronfathther**, pronunciation of *grandfather*.

**Gronny** (the pronunciation of *granny*), grandmother.

**Grow**, the common verb, pronounced to rhyme to *cow*.

**Haand**, pronunciation of *hound*, but often *yaand*, or



**Haase**, pronunciation of *house*.

**Half**, pronounced *høfe*.

**High**, pronounced *hee*, or *hay*.

**Maunge**, *sb.* the mange.

**Maunger**, *sb.* the manger.

**Päärk**, or **Päërk**, the pronunciation of *park*.

**Scar**, rhymes to *car*, the pronunciation of *scare*.

**Schooil**, pronunciation of *school*.

**Spokken**, *i. e.* spoken.

**Sprëäd**, the pronunciation of *spread*.

**Squent**, to squint.

**Sweat** (pronounced *swëät*, two syllables ; *gl.* swi'h't).

# GLOSSARY OF THE DIALECT

## OF

### ALMONDBURY AND HUDDERSFIELD.

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**A.** (1) When this vowel occurs in some words, it is in the Almondbury dialect sounded as *ai* in *wait*. Thus, *arm*, *caird*, *farm*, *harm*, *wash*, &c., are *airm*, *caird*, *fairm*, *hairm*, *waish*, &c.; but if the word be spoken sharply, there is a tendency to produce the sound of *e* in *met*.

(2) In such words as *make*, *take*, *shake*, &c., the sound of *a* in *man*, *cat*, is used, and the words become *mak*, *tuk*, *shak*, &c.

(3) In the words *chance*, *dance*, *France* (when a family name, but not the country), the short *o* in *John* is used; thus, *chontz*, &c.

(4) When the combination *ange* occurs, the practice amongst old people is irregular; thus, *grange*, *mange*, and *strange*, are *graunge*, *maunge*, and *straunge*; but *range* is *roange*, and *change*, *choinge*.

N.B.—The pronunciations of the last two words have been disputed; but on the case being referred to an aged man, he said, 'I have heard the words so pronounced thaasands o' times.'

(5) **Au.** This diphthong in customary English generally is sounded here as long *o*; thus, *Paul*, *Saul*, *applaud*, *pause*, &c., become *Pole*, *Sole*, &c., in the dialect. *Calf*, *half*, &c., follow the same rule, and become *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.; though some call them *cauf*, *hauf*, which in the dialect would represent the spelling of *cofe*, *hofs*, &c.

N.B.—Nos. 6 and 7, the two next following, are merely conventional forms intended to produce the northern pronunciation by standard English sounds; and this will be generally the case where the spelling is varied or doubtful.

(6) **Aa.** This combination of vowels will be used in the glossary where *ou* diphthong occurs in ordinary English, with the sound of *ow* in *how*, as in *thaasands*, above; but not in such words as *four*, *pour*, &c.

(7) **Au.** When this diphthong stands by itself in the specimens of the dialect in the following work, it is to be taken for the personal pronoun *I*. It may be a matter of some astonishment that the old sound of the above pronoun is so variable and so doubtful that I

H

B

have met with no less than eight forms suggested as representatives of pronoun *I*, viz.—*A*, *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Oh*, *Oi*, *Hoyh*, *Hoyhe*; but I apprehend they are reducible to four. *A* and *Ah* are probably the same sound; *Hoyh* is an aspirated and rather fanciful form of *Au* or *Ō*, and *Hoyhe* of *Oh* or *Ō*; *Oi* is seemingly a transition sound, and to be rejected on that account. We may then consider *Ah*, *Au*, *Ō*, *Ō*, as being, to different ears at least, fair representatives of pronoun *I*. I am inclined to think that hereabout the usual sounds are the southern sound of *Au*, and its short form *Ō* (the *o* in *not*, *cot*, &c.), and one or the other of the two, generally the former, will be the usual representative of pronoun *I* in this glossary; and to this I am the more inclined from having selected the form *Au* years ago, before I was aware of the variations. Long *i* (not the pronoun) has other sounds as well, which will be spoken of in their place under Letter *I*.

**Abbut**, and sometimes **Abbur**, *Ah!* but: a common exclamation.

**Aboon**, above, of which an old form is *Aboven*; and if the *v* were elided, as is constantly the case here (see Letter **V**), *abo'en* would be the result. Halliwell gives two instances of *aboven* for *above*. *Aboon* is pronounced as spelt, and not as though *abooin*, which might have been expected. See *oo* under Letter **O**. Connected with this word is the curious local expression of 'The Man *aboon*,' or 'The Man *above*,' both of which are used for the Omnipotent. And I look upon it as a sign of a tender regard for the Third Commandment, that such a form is current, which, considering the numerous oaths in use here, could hardly have been anticipated. I have heard the expression in conversation more than once, and I understand it is perfectly well known, and quite common. See **Man Above**.

**Addle**, to earn: found in old authors, and still very common. A boy, who had a long way to walk to his work in Almondbury, said, 'Au've *addled* all my wage wi' trailin'.'

**Admirable** has the *i* long, and is pronounced *admaurable*: it is often used in the sense of wonderful, or surprising.

**Agate** (*gl.* *ugait*), in action, or at work. Ray says as *gate* is *way*, so *agate* is *on the way*. In the compound form *runagate* it occurs in Psalm lxxviii. 6, Prayer Book version. In the Authorized Version the word is rendered by *rebellious*. [No doubt *runagate* had this meaning in popular etymology; it is, however, none the less true that it is a corrupt form, and stands for *renegade*.—W. W. S.] *Agate* is still constantly to be heard. 'Who's been *agate* o' this?' = 'Who's been meddling with this?' 'Wat ar' ta' *agate* on?' = 'What are you doing?' 'T' bells is *agate*, i. e. ringing.

**Agate'ards**, i. e. *agatewards*, *adv.* To go *agate'ards* with a person is to accompany him part of the way. 'Au'll go *agate'ards* wi' thee.'

**Āim**, even. The boys play at 'odd or *āim*,' i. e. odd or even.

**Aim**, used to denote a desire, or expectation. I had *aimed* to do so and so, means I had expected, &c. See **Intend**.

**Ains**, or **Anes**, the beards of corn, especially of barley; awns.

**Airm**, the pronunciation of *arm*. 'To mak' a long *airm*' = to reach. In Nashe's *Lenten Stufe*, published in 1599, occurs this sentence: 'It divided them, and it divided them not; for over that arm of the sea could be made a long arm.'

**Airm i' airm**, *i. e.* arm in arm. Some will say 'hand i' airm,' speaking of the woman.

**Aise** (pronounced *ah-ice*, or *ah-eece*), an axe. The *x* is constantly pronounced thus in old Almondbury diction. See Letter **X**. This form, however, though still to be heard, is fast ceasing. Halliwell says the word *aise* is found in Skinner for *axweed*. *Ossings*, the name of a field, is no doubt *ossings*.

**Alegar** (pronounced *allicker*, or *ellic'ker*), a word sometimes used for vinegar, though not exactly the same. It is said to be really *ale*, or beer, allowed to acidify; and the word itself is formed from *ale* and *aigre*, precisely as the word *vinegar* from the French—*vin*, wine, and *aigre*.

**All affoits**, *i. e.* all afloat; all in disorder: as of a house on a washing day; said also of books, clothes, dress, &c.

**All maks**, *i. e.* all makes, or all sorts. Very common.

**All nations**, used instead of the word *enough*. If one had been at a party, he would describe the abundance of eatables, &c., by saying there were *all nations* of things. The expression, however, seems stronger than the simple word *enough*. Both forms are sometimes used together; thus, '*all nations* enough' may be heard to express a superabundance.

**All out**, *i. e.* entirely. 'It is almost, if not *all out*, as bad as thieving.' It occurs in *Tristram Shandy*.

**Allys**, always: pronounced by some as written, and by others *ōlys*, which is the true dialect pronunciation. See **A** (5). A young woman forming one of a wedding-party, at the beginning of this century, was going down Fenay Lane with her companions, when they met a man, who said, 'Eh! what bonnie lasses! Au wonder wheer all t' faal wives come thro'.' She answered, 'Maister, didst ta' ivver see a grey mare foiled? They *olys* grow sooa.'

**Almondbury**, called by the polite *Aimbury*; by the genuine Yorkshireman, *Aumbury*, or, better still, *Oāmbury*. See **A**. The well-known beggar, Joseph o' Nuppits (of whom more anon), when he was asked for what the different villages which he was accustomed to honour with his visits were specially noted, used to reply, 'Honley for brass, Fairley for mail (meal), *Oāmbury* for nou.' In justice to Almondbury, it should be said he lived here in the work-house, and our townsmen no doubt had quite enough of him, and could not afford to be generous as well as just.

**Alto**, *adv.* altogether; entirely; wholly: a word not found now in the dialect, but inserted here as being in an inscription on a fillet round the nave in Almondbury church, where it is spelt as two words—*all to*. See Preface, 'Inscription in Almondbury Church.' It occurs also in Judges ix. 53—'And a certain woman cast a

piece of millstone on Abimelech's head, and *all to brake his skull*;' on which passage a well-known commentator remarks, 'A most nonsensical version of what is literally, "And she brake, or fractured, his skull"'; the writer being evidently unacquainted with this peculiar adverb. I must add that his version reads 'break' the infinitive for 'brake' the past tense, which is perhaps what has led him astray, or else is a second blunder consequent on the first. In Wordsworth's Commentary the passage is correctly rendered; thus—"*all to brake his skull*," i. e. wholly fractured his skull.' The expression *alto* for *entirely* occurs frequently in the *Towneley Mysteries*: e. g. —

'I wold be rent and *alto* torne.'—*Oblacio Magorum*.

[The use of *all-to* as an adverb arose from entirely misunderstanding the M.E. *al tobrak*, in which *al* is the adverb, and *tobrak* the verb.—W. W. S.]

**Amang**, also **Emang**, among. Often found without its substantive or pronoun, as, 'There's a flock of geese, and ducks *amang*.'

**Am'ot**, contracted from *am not*. Without absolutely justifying this form, it may be said to compare favourably with the southern *ain't*.

**Anent**, *prep.* opposite to; over against; in opposition to; in comparison with, &c.: an expressive and very common word, which should be retained in the language. A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is *anent* it; when one man works in company with another, he works *anent* him; a lass striving to rival a lady in the fashion dresses *anent* her, &c. In Scotland it means concerning, but has not that sense here.

**Aran** (pronounced *arrin*), a spider in general: no doubt from the Latin, *aranea*. Ray says it is used only for a larger kind of spider, but I have heard nothing to justify this distinction. In old authors it is found as *araine* and *arane*. See Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaisms*, &c. In Gavin Douglas's Prologue to the 12th Æneid of Virgil the word occurs in a modified form, as derived from the Greek (lines 169—172):

'In corneris and cleir fenystaris of glass  
Full bissely *aragne* wevand was,  
To knyt hir nettis and hir wobblis sle,  
Tharwith to caught the myghe and litill fle.'

See Skeat's *Specimens of English Literature*, p. 132.

**Aranwebs** (pronounced *arrinwebs*), cobwebs.

**Ark**, a chest used for meal, horse-corn, deeds, &c.

**Arrandsmittle**, infectious, or poisonous: and the word *arrandpoison* is used as well. 'It is foolish to let the children go there, for it is *arrandsmittle*,' i. e. the disease is highly infectious. See *Smittle*. The word *arrand* is not unlikely, as has been suggested, the same as *arrant*, as in *arrant knave*, which is the more probable as the letters *d* and *t* are frequently interchanged. See Letters **D** and **T**. Dr.

Bradley of Almondbury, well known to a generation almost passed away, used to say, 'The infection of some fevers would stop in an *arrinweb* for seven years.' Had he, or the good folk who repeat his saying, any unconscious mental association between the words *arrand* and *arrin*? Spiders are still, in some places, considered poisonous.

**Arsy-farcy**, no doubt *arsy-versey*: topsy-turvy; irregular; disobedient. Said of a woman who is dressed in an out-of-the-way style: 'Sho dresses in an *arsy-farcy* way.' A parent will say to a disobedient child, 'Tha a't varry *arsy-farcy*.'

**Ask**, put for *hask*, i. e. harsh. Phillips says *ask* means dryness. Here it is evidently used as an adjective, expressing a peculiar quality or condition of cloth, such as might be produced from boiling in a solution of alum. 'It handles *ask*,' might be said of wool if dried too quickly on a stove, or if it has remained too long, in which case it never works well, *choose what* oil they use. 'It's varry *ask* and drau, and hasn't natur in it it owt to have.'

**Asker**, a newt, or lizard.

**Aakness**, dryness: put for *haskness*, or harshness. See **Ask**.

**Ass** (*a* as in *fat*), *vb.* to ask.

**Ass** (pronounced as above), ashes, or ash.

**Assnook**, the place where the ashes fall beneath the grate. The hole in the hearthstone (chiefly found in kitchens) into which the ashes are drawn is called the *gratehoil*. See Preface, 'Introduction of the Study of Chemistry into this District.'

**Asspan**, a pan, or instrument of iron, placed under the grate to catch the ashes.

**'At**, *pron.* and *conj.* that. But as a pronoun chiefly the relative, as, 'Them *'at* Au catch,' &c. For the demonstrative *that* the word 'you' is commonly employed, especially if emphatic.

**At after**, *prep.* and *adv.* after. It is used by Chaucer in *The Frankelyn's Tale*, l. 483:

'*At after* souper fell they in tretee.'

**Atatta**, or **Antatta**. To go *atatta* is to go a-walking: a word used to children, and no doubt derived from saying 'tatta' on departing. Grown young women will also use this expression to each other, instead of saying 'agate'ards.'

**Avelong** (pronounced *ai'vlong*), oblong, or oval. Spectacle-glasses are *avelong*.

**Awand** (the second *a* pronounced as in *hand*), a word much used. 'Au'll *awand* thee tha'll do it;' similar to the 'warrant thee' in other parts of England.

**Aye**, the usual answer for *yes*. *Ah'ee* is nearly the sound.

## B

**Baan**, the pronunciation of *boun*. In the sense of ready, going, or directed, is very common. 'Wheer ar' ta *baan*? = Where are you going? 'He's nooan *baan* to get t' brass' = He's not about to get the money. Scott uses this word in his *Lady of the Lake*, canto vi. ver. 15:

'To hero *boune* for battle strife,  
Or bard of martial lay,  
'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,  
One glance at their array.'

Again in the far more ancient ballad of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, first printed in 1765:

'Busk yee, *boune* yee, my merry men all,  
And John shall go with mee.'

This word is not the same as *bound*, obliged, for that is called *bun*.

**Baat**, *i. e.* *bout*: very common for *without*. This is the same as *but* frequently found in old writings, as in *A lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, first printed 1489:

'But he come this ylké day  
Disheryted shall he be' (2 Fytte, ver. 6).

Again: "'What doost thou here," said the Abbot,  
'But thou haddest brought thy pay?'" (ver. 24)—

in both which cases it is used for *without*, or more strictly for *unless*. Also in that amusing ballad, *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 15:

'The first time that I married a wife,  
She was far abune my degree;  
She wadna hae walk'd thro' the *yetts* o' Drum,  
But the pearlin abune her bree,  
And I durstna gang in the room where she was,  
But my hat below my knee!'

**Babby** (*gl. babi*), a baby; also a picture or print in a book. For instance, boys at play, guessing whether there were an illustration on the next page, would say, '*Babby* o'er the leaf!' Again, one seeing a tutor teaching Euclid with diagrams, expressed his idea of the study by remarking, 'It's *babby* lakin' yon!' See **Laking**. Halliwell says *babe* is used in the same sense.

**Backend**, the autumn. They also sometimes say the *backend* of the week, but the 'latter end' is more common.

**Backset**, a prop, or anything to lean or fall back upon; money laid up for a rainy day.

~~side~~ (*pronounced backwards*), the premises in the back part of a ~~side~~ of ancient usage in this sense. Occurs in *Exod. iii.* he flock to the *backside* of the desert.'

: one has accepted an engagement, and wishes to  
, he 'sends *backward*.'

**Bad** (to rhyme to *sad, pad, lad, had, &c.*) seems to be the pronunciation, or at least a variation, of the word *bat*; so *bud* is used for *but*. 'Lakin' at *bad*' is 'playing at bat'—a rude kind of cricket, played with a bat and ball, usually with wall toppings for wickets. One of my informants (1875) says, 'There was no *lakin'* at *bad* sixty years ago; they call it *cricket* naa. There's a *déal* more on it at the bothum o' my field nor Au lauken on' (like).

Halliwell says it was a rude game formerly common in Yorkshire, and probably resembling the game of cat. There is such a game still played, and very popular with youngsters, but it is called 'pig'; a dangerous game, against which the superintendent of police issues occasional manifestoes. I have seen one within a week or two (Dec. 1875) warning all lads of the consequences of playing this game.

**Badger**, a flour or corn dealer; a pedlar. Properly, one who buys in one place and sells at a distance.

**Badly**. Some make a distinction between *badly* and *poorly*. 'Oh, Au am *badly* with toothwark,' &c.; but if sick, or really ill, they use *poorly* in preference.

**Bag**, notable for the expression, 'to give the *bag*,' which is to dismiss; or 'to get the *bag*,' i. e. to be dismissed. In some parts to give and get 'the sack.' The word has long been known in this sense. In a *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, published 1592, we read, 'You shall be light-footed to travel far, light-witted upon every small occasion to give your masters the *bag*.' Again, in *The Lamentable Complaints of Hop the Brewer, and Kilcalf the Butcher*, 1641, we find:

'Hop. I pray, Master Kilcalf, can you prevent him?

Kilcalf. Why, I'll show him the *bag*; I'll run, man. Dost understand me?

Hop. Yes, very well; but I believe that he had rather you would show him his money, and then he would understand you.'

From the above quotation 'to show the *bag*' seems to be to dismiss one's self.

**Bags**, a word used by schoolboys when they assert a priority of claim to anything by mere calling. It is used thus: '*Bags* me that bat, seat,' &c. See **Barley**. At King James's School the boy who got first to bed at night (or if sent to bed in the day-time) used to '*bag* the bowls,' i. e. he claimed and assumed the right to say who should wash first in the morning, and which bowl each boy should have for his use. There is some limitation now (1875) on this singular proceeding. In a tale called *My Schoolboy Friends*, by A. R. Hope, half a dozen of the boys have to be thrashed, and one, having his thick jacket away at the tailor's, says, '*Bags* me to go in last; he'll have to go over five of you, and he'll be pretty well tired by the time he comes to me.'

**Bail**, or **Bale**, to fester, or swell, when a wound heals up falsely.

**Bairn**, a child. See **Barn**.

**Bakbrade**. This is the word which Halliwell calls *backboard*. It is in fact the *baking-board*. *Bred* is the Anglo-Saxon word for *board*. The *bakbrade* is about twenty inches long, by eighteen inches broad,



and is used in making oat-bread. It is cut or scored diagonally, so as to form diamonds of about one square inch in size. See *Haverbread* and *Leather-cake*.

**Bakstone** (pronounced *bakst'n*), the stone on which oat-cake is baked. Formerly little or no wheaten bread was used in this neighbourhood; the haver-bread formed the great staple food; and it was always thought a young woman was ineligible for marriage unless she were able to bake oat-bread. About 1825 a man was in the habit of hawking *bakst'ns*; he came from Saddleworth, and went along the street 'shaattin' "havercake *bakst'ns*." He carried them on horse-back, edges upwards, balanced on each side of the animal. They are occasionally still hawked, but rarely, as oat-bread is seldom made by any but public bakers.

**Balk** (pronounced *bauk*), a large beam in a cottage or house roof; or the beam of the scales, which is a weigh-balk.

**Balk**, in mowing: when some portion of the grass, &c. is left higher than the rest it is called a *balk*.

**Balk**, *vb.* to leave such a portion. Halliwell says a *balk* is a ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field.

**Ballance**, or perhaps **Balance**, a word used for *valance*: probably a mere corruption.

**Bally**, belly, but now almost obsolete. The word occurs in *Religious Songs* (Percy Society Edition of *The Owl and Nightingale*), 13th century, in the form *bali*.

**Ballywark**, belly-work; the stomach-ache.

**Balm** (pronounced *bome*), the plant so called.

**Bambooze**, to abuse, domineer over, push one about, &c. 'Au'm noocan baan to be *bambooz'd* wi' thee.' Forty years back this word was 'bamboozle.'

**Ban'**, *i. e.* band = bound, the past tense of *to bind*. So in the *Ballad of Kinmont Willie*, ver. 3:

'They *band* his legs beneath the steed,  
They tied his hands behind his back;  
They guarded him fivesome on each side,  
And they brought him ower the Liddel-rack.'

**Band**, a particular kind of string made into round balls for weavers to tie gear with; also any sort of string.

**Bandend**, or **Bandender**, an indifferent article, such as an old horse. 'It's a owd *bandend* on a horse, that,' meaning one almost finished.

**Bar**, or **Band chap**, one of a band of musicians.

a word commonly used for a hill, and especially to that on traversed by a road: *Almondbury Bank*, *Farnley Bank*, *Bank*, *Shelley Bank*, *Thurstonland Bank*, &c.

**Bank**, to become a bankrupt; or, *vb. a.* to *cause* to become a bankrupt.

**Banker**, a bankrupt.

**Bannock**, a sort of bread made of coarse flour. After baking it is placed on the haver-bread reel (which see) to dry, then it is considered fit to be eaten. Perhaps the same as **Leather-cake**. One aged man knows nothing of this, but thinks he has heard the word *jannock* used for oat-bread.

**Bant**, to abate in a bargain. Few persons seem to know this, and it may be an error for *bate*, or *banter*.

**Banter**, to talk with the object of beating one down in price. 'It's o' no use yor tryin' to *banter* me; Au s'll tak' no less.'

**Baroom** (pronounced *barkum*), a piece of leather on the top of a horse-collar—of little use, but sometimes turned down to let off the rain.

**Barley**, the grain (pronounced *bairley*). This seems also the case elsewhere: see *The Laird o' Drum*, ver. 1:

'The Laird o' Drum is a hunting gane,  
All in the morning early,  
And he has spied a weel-faur'd May  
A-shearing at her *barley*.'

**Barley**, a word used by schoolboys when they want to rest in play; also, like *bags*, to bespeak a thing, as, '*Barley* me that desk.' *Barlow* is also used in the first sense, as, 'I cried *barlow*,' and so on. Both in use as far back as 1814, and supposed to be a corruption of *parley*.

**Barley time**, a period during the great French war, when wheat could hardly be purchased, and barley had to be used for bread.

**Barn**, a child: the true form of the word, but here pronounced *bairn*, and usually spelt so. It merely follows the analogy of certain other words, *arm*, *card*, &c., which become *airm*, *caird*, &c. See Letter **A** (1).

**Barque**, or **Bark**, a box for candles, which is called the '*candle-bark*.'

**Barrow**, a flannel garment for an infant between the chemise and the *lapping* piece. The word used in Somerset in the same sense.

**Bat**, a stroke, or a blow. 'He has not struck a *bat* sin' Christmas,' i. e. he has done no work. It expresses also a state or condition. 'What *bat* are ye at?' i. e. what are you doing?

**Bat**, the straw of two wheat-sheaves tied together. The loose straw arising from the thrashing of several sheaves, after the *bats* were taken, would form a *bottle*.

**Bate**, the past tense of *bite*.

**Batter and crown him**, a well-known boys' game; otherwise, *Baste the Bear*.

**Bear, Beer, or Bere.** In cotton-weaving thirty-eight ends or threads form a *bere*. The word is probably taken from some other source, and forms no part of the dialect, because cotton-weaving, until recently, has not been followed in these parts. See *Porty wove*.

**Beardie**, a small fish formerly abundant in the streams of this locality before they were poisoned by the dye-water; the same as the 'loich' or 'Tommy loich.' *Cobitis barbatula*, or the smelt with the small beard.

**Bearsears**, the plant auricula. In this word the *rs* are almost silent, so that the pronunciation is nearly *baysees*. See Letter **B**.

**Beast, or Beest**, the first milk drawn after a cow has calved. In some parts of England this is called *beastings*, in others *beastlings*.

**Bēāt**, the pronunciation of *beat* in the sense of to surpass.

**Beck**, a small stream, but broader than a dyke.

**Bedfast**, bedridden.

**Bedlam, or Bedlamspit**, the liver, kidney, sweetbread, &c. of a pig; otherwise called pig's fry (pig fra). The termination *spit* may be accounted for from the spluttering noise made in the cooking; much the same way as meat and cabbage fried together have received the name of *bubble and squeak*.

**Bedstocks**, the frame of the bedstead, including the head-board.

**Bee-hoppet**, a bee-hive. *Hoppet* is a hand-basket in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

**Beeter, or Beetin** (the latter form the more common), a piece put in to mend a warp, when an end or thread has broken. If it breaks in front of the 'yeld' it only wants once tying, otherwise twice.

**Beetneed**, a common word. Halliwell says, 'assistance in the hour of distress.' The meaning seems wider than that, for the term when applied to a person, as it often is, is considered offensive. 'I'll not be Mrs. So-and-so's *beetneed*,' may be heard from an indignant matron or helper. Now if the word only implied 'kindly assistance' there could be no offence in it. It much more likely means a last resource, a stop-gap, or even a cat's-paw; in short, anything to serve a turn. This and the preceding word are connected with 'boot' in 'to boot.'

Scott, in his *Old Mortality*, Vol. II. ch. xl., has the word *beetmaster*, evidently the equivalent to *beetneed*. 'Next she' (Mistress Ailie Wilson) 'enlarged on the advantage of saving old clothes, to be what she called *beetmasters* to the new.'

The word *bete* itself occurs in *Chevy Chase*, Fytte 2, line 140:

'Jesu Christ our *balis bete*, and to the bliss us bring,'

to amend our illa.

*Beet* is rather to mend than to assist; hence the opprobrious use  
-W. W. S.]

**vag.** This expression is here sometimes rendered by 'before  
e) owt's so long.'

**Bellman**, the town-crier.

**Belong**, used peculiarly. In such sentences as imply 'To whom does this belong?' the phrase is, '*Who belongs* this house, knife?' &c.

**Benk**, or **Bank**, an early form of *bench*; a stone seat. The *benk* used to be outside the cottage doors, where milk-bowls, &c. were placed to cool; and people were accustomed 'to sit on the *benk*' the summer-time.' Occurs in a tract, *How the Goode Wif thought hir Daughter*, ascribed by Sir F. Madden to the time of Henry VI.:

'Doughter I the praye, that thou the so be thengke  
What men the honouren, and sette the on the *bengke*.'

**Bensel** (pronounced *bensil*), to beat, or bang. Ray has this word.

**Bent**, a small grass which grows on the moors.

**Berrin**, i. e. burying, or funeral. 'It was formerly the custom to note, just as the coffin set off, the first person met coming in the opposite direction, and this was considered to indicate the age and sex of the *neist* person to be buried. At that time they always sang them away, a practice which has nearly died out.'

**Berry**, the common name for the gooseberry. Various fruits are here styled in a different way from that of the south of England; thus, currants are *currant-berries*, sometimes *currans*; raspberries, *rasps*; blackberries, *blags*, &c.

**Beasse** (pronounced *bezzle*), to guzzle, or drink hard.

**Better**, used peculiarly to signify *well* after an illness. 'Are you quite *better*?' is a regular salutation even amongst well-informed persons. It is curiously used in such expressions as 'I sought and *better* sought,' &c.

**Between**. A singular idiom prevails here to omit the first substantive or pronoun after this preposition. '*Between* and next week,' '*between* and the wall.' See note to **Thropple**.

**Beuld**, a former pronunciation of the word *build* (the *eu* as *ew* in *new*—southern pronunciation). This may be still heard with old people.

**Beverage**. 'To pay *beverage*' is to give money for the purpose of drink. When one has a new suit of clothes, or has met with good fortune of any kind, he is asked to pay *beverage*.

**Bilberry**, the whortleberry: a fruit produced abundantly upon the moors of this neighbourhood, most excellent for pies or puddings. In the season large numbers of persons may be seen gathering them. The usual present cost is about 6d. per quart (1874).

**Billy**, a machine for stubbing cardings.

**Bindhome**, perhaps **Bindholm**, copsewood where birds lodge.

**Birk**, the birch tree. The word not much used now in this sense, but found much in compounds: *Birkby*, *Birkhouse*, *Birksmill*, *Birkwood*, &c. *Birksmill* began to work in 1800.

**Black**, used as the word *blue* is, in a bad sense; thus, 'to talk *black*' is to use filthy language.

**Blackthorne**, the name of a boys' game. If played on a road, two marks are made across the road at some distance apart. One boy stands on one mark, all the rest on the other. The odd boy calls out the word '*Blackthorne*.' The others, 'New milk and barley-corn.' The one, 'Haa many sheep ha' yo to-day?' The rest, 'More nor yo can catch and carry away.' They then run to his mark, and he tries to catch one or more as he goes to theirs. The captives join his party, and the game goes on as before. The *nominy* above-mentioned was said in 1814, and is still. At Lepton the word *yamdy* is used for 'how many,' which word is also well known here. See *Nominy* and *Yamdy*.

**Blaggin**. To go *a-blaggin* is to go getting blackberries. Any little urchin bent on this errand will say, 'Au'm baan *a-blaggin*.'

**Blags**, blackberries. See **Berry**.

**Blather**, a bladder. For the interchange of *d* and *th* see Letter **D**.

**Blether**, *vb.* to make a noise like a calf; to make a 'faal' noise. This, in the form of *blother*, occurs in *Colin Clout*, ll. 66-8:

'Thus each of other *blother*,  
The tone against the tother,  
Alas! they made me shudder.'

**Bletherhēad**, or **Bletheryed**, a bladder-head; a stupid fellow.

**Blin**, to stop; to cease to move, flow, run, &c. A child may cry for half an hour, and never *blin*; it may rain all day, and never *blin*; the train ran 100 miles, and never *blinned*. See the *Felon Sew of Rokeby*, ver. 24:

'And Peter Dale would never *blinn*,  
But as fast as he could ryn,  
Till he came to his wife.'

Again, in *Minot's Battle of Nevil's Cross*, ll. 61-4:

'Both Durham and Carlisle they would never *blin*  
The worship of England with weapon to win.'

The past tense was *blan*. See the *Rising of the North*, ver. 11:

'One while the little foot page went,  
And another while he ran;  
Until he came to his journey's end  
The little foot page never *blan*.'

And again in ver. 34. In the heading of one of Laurence Minot's *Political Songs* we read:

'How Edward at Hogges unto land wan,  
And rade thurgh France or euer he *blan*,'

*i. e.* how Edward III. landed at Cape La Hogue, and passed through France without opposition. The extract is taken from Morris and Skeat's edition of *Specimens of Early English*. No doubt the past tense here was *blan*, but it seems to be forgotten now.

**Blinders**, or **Blinkers**, *i. e.* blinders for horses.

**Blind hummabee**, the name of a boys' game. When a strange boy, supposed not to know the trick, comes to a school, one perhaps says, 'Let's play at *blind hummabee*: who'll be king?' The stranger, thinking it a good part, possibly volunteers, and if not he is persuaded to be king. He has to sit and shut his eyes, whilst the bees go 'to fetch the honey.' The boys fill their mouths with water, and approach him humming, and conclude the game by discharging the water over the unfortunate monarch. Thus he may be said to commence his *rain*.

**Bloach**, a blab, or tale-bearer. Skinner says *bloach* is a tumour.

**Blob**, or **Blub**, a bubble, or bulb. A *butter-blob* is a buttercup. And Halliwell says *water-blobs* are water-lilies. Also the marsh marigold.

**Blocker**, an axe, or chopper.

**Blonk**, or **Blunk**, to put on a sour, distressed, or sulky face.

**Blonky**, or **Blunky**, *adv.* corresponding to the word above.

**Bloaneed** (spelling uncertain), a word used in the following way: 'It must be *bloaneed*, or they would not turn out on such a night as this.' A man who made *Jenny broches*, when he came for his money used to say, 'It's nowther for want nor for scant, but fair daan *bloaneed*.' He meant 'he were *bun* to come.'

**Blotch**, a blot.

**Blotch-paper**, blotting-paper.

**Blue uns**, *i. e.* blue ones; the delirium tremens.

**Bluff**, or **Bluft**, to blindfold.

**Bluffers**, not the blinders for horses, which are usually called mobs, but more properly what is placed over a horse's eyes to prevent him from straying when turned into a field.

**Blurry**, *sb.* an error; a blunder; a breakdown.

**Blurry**, *vb.* to commit a blunder, &c.

**Bob**, a nosegay of flowers; also a chignon. The bush carried by wassailers at Christmas is called 'the wassail *bob*.'

**Bodle**, or **Baudle**, half a farthing. 'He pays a penny *bodle* for his land,' *i. e.* one penny and a half-farthing per yard. Halliwell says it is worth one-third of a halfpenny. He spells it *bodle*, as it is here pronounced; but according to the custom of this part, that would be the pronunciation of *baudle*, or *bawdle*, as *au* is usually sounded *ä*.

**Boggard**, the dried moisture of the nostrils.

**Boggard**, a ghost. When a horse takes fright he is said to 'tak' th' *boggard*.'

**Boggard night** (pronounced *neet*), St. Mark's Eve. It used to be said that at any time after 8 p.m. there was always something ghostly to be

seen. At Bretton it was formerly the belief that if a young woman went into a laithe and set both the doors open, the man she was to have would pass through at 'midneet.' Watchers used to sit in Almondbury church porch, who expected or pretended to see all the funerals or weddings which were to take place during the ensuing year. These persons were naturally detested; they would say they saw the funerals of those against whom they had a spite; often with ill results. And sometimes they caused as much annoyance by managing to see weddings. It was believed that if a person went once to watch, he was under a spell to continue the practice year after year, duly as St. Mark's Eve came round.

**Boh**, the interjection: when spoken of as a substantive sometimes called *boff*, of which the following is an illustration. A man had undertaken to train a foal, and he instructed his son to lie in wait under a hedge, and spring out and say *Boh!* in order to startle the animal. This he accomplished pretty effectually, for the father was thrown sprawling upon the road. On rising, he exclaimed, 'Nay, lad, that was too gret a *boff* for a foil.'

**Boison.** See **Boson**.

**Bole**, or **Booal**, the trunk of a tree.

**Bolsh**, to kill by over-feeding. 'Tha'll *bolsh* that if tha' doesn't mind.' Chiefly used with respect to rabbits.

**Bonny**, pretty; fair; beautiful. Also used ironically: 'That's a *bonny* come up,' i. e. a pretty affair.

**Booin**, a word used for a cow-stall.

**Booin**, i. e. boon. 'To give a *booin*' is to assist a farmer gratis to get in his crops. Halliwell says '*boon* days' are those on which a tenant is bound to work for his lord gratis.

**Booltins on**. In making oat-bread there is much waste of meal, &c. This is swept up, and sometimes given to the pigs, and is known by the name above.

**Boose** (pronounced *boois*), the place where the cow lies; an ox-stall.

**Boose-seal** (pronounced *boois-seal*), a piece of wood or chain going round the neck to tie or 'seal' (as it is called) the cow or ox to the stall.

[N.B.—A *seal* is a rope (A.S. *sál*, Du. *zeel*, G. *seil*); nothing to do with sealing.—W. W. S.]

**Boose-stake** (pronounced *boois-stake*), a stake in the mistal or stable to which cattle are tied.

**Boson**, a badger. 'Paid for a pair of *bawsons*.'—Old Churchwarden's Accounts. By some, as at Lepton, called *bawson*. 'He's as silly as a *bawson*;' 'he's a gert *bawson*,' &c. By others called *boison*, as given to me here. In one glossary it is spelt *bawson*, and by Halliwell *boson*. It must, however, be observed, if the true word were *boson*, the Almondbury pronunciation might be *boison*; and if the true word were *bawson*, the local pronunciation would be *boson*.

**Botch**, to mend carelessly, as said of ill-darned stockings.

**Botcher**, a cobbler.

**Bothum**, the pronunciation of *bottom*. Also used adverbially. 'A *bothum* bad un' is a very bad one.

**Bothum'd**, a word much used in quarrels, as, 'Tha' a't a bad *bothum'd* woman.'

**Bothumest**, a sort of superlative of *bothum* or *bottom*, and is probably *bottommost*, corresponding to *topmost*. It may be said of a book in a pile, 'It's the *bothumest* of all the lot.'

**Bottle (of straw)**. See **Bat**. 'To look for a needle in a *bottle* of hay' is a well-known proverb. Occurs also in *Midsommer Night's Dream*, Act IV. sc. I., where Bottom says, 'Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle* of hay: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.'

**Bottlebrush**, a plant otherwise called Common Spurry, or Farmer's Ruin: *Spergula arvensis*. It has received its first name from being suitable to 'fettle a bottle.' See **Fettle**. Another plant bears the same name—the Mare's Tail, or *Hippuris vulgaris*.

**Boulder**, a round stone, called here, and at Lepton, *boulder*.

**Bout**, without. See **Baat**.

**Bowl**, pronounced *baul*. See **Bullybaal**.

**Bowman**, the dried moisture of the nostrils. See **Boggard**. And also, like *boggard*, it means a ghost in some parts.

**Brabblesome**, quarrelsome: not much known. Halliwell also gives 'brabble,' 'brabblor,' and other derivatives.

**Bracken** (pronounced *brackin*), a kind of fern: *Pteris aquilina*.

**Bradford**, often pronounced *Bradforth*. The pronunciation is a favourite one, and the interchange of *d* and *th* is common enough in old English. See Letter **D**.

**Braid**, used in the form, 'to *braid* of,' *i. e.* to be like to, to resemble. Ray gives as a Scotch proverb, 'Ye *breid* o' the miller's dog, ye lick your mouth or the poke be ope.' Also to retch.

**Branded**, perhaps the same as *brinded*. A term applied to express a mixture of black and fawn colour, with which cattle are sometimes marked alternately.

**Brandreth**, or **Brandrith**, a frame, supported on pillars, on which corn-stacks are placed. In some parts a trevet is so called. Ray has it in that sense with the latter spelling; and to the same form Halliwell gives this meaning—'a fence of wattles, or boards, round a well.'

**Brass**, a word commonly used for money. Halliwell says, 'copper coin;' but here it undoubtedly signifies money in general. See note to **Almondbury**.

**Brast**, past tense of *burst*.



**Brat**, the smock worn by wool-sorters; also a pinafore. Halliwell says, 'An Anglo-Saxon word, meaning a coarse mantle.' It is mentioned in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. A little boy from Cumberland, on his first visit to Yorkshire, encountered at Bradford railway station a wool-sorter attired in the usual long clean pinafore. The child gazed with astonishment at the man, whom he evidently regarded as some strange kind of clergyman. The object of his wonder, evidently amused, exclaimed good-temperedly, 'Bless t' lad! Did he niver see a *brat* afore?'

**Braunging**, overbearing. Halliwell says, 'pompous.' The sound of the word suggests the spelling 'brange.' See Letter **A** (4).

**Bray**, to bruise or break (as in a mortar); also to beat. Stones are *brayed* for the roads.

**Brēād** (pronounced as two syllables; *gl.* *breud*). Many other words follow this rule. See **Ea**. 'When Au were a young man up to twenty-four years of age' (i. e. 1824) 'Au'd niver a bit o' whēāten *brēād*, nobbut on a Sunday. Abaat eighteen hundred and ten or eleven we paid as mich as eight shillings and sixpence a stoan of fifteen pund; then it lowered to seven shillings. Theer was no o'oms and boilers i' them days.'

**Bread-creel**, or **Bread-reel**, a frame suspended in the kitchen on which the oat-bread is hung to dry.

**Breadth** (pronounced *bredth*), area, or acreage. Said of a farm, 'What *breadth* o' land is there?'

**Brēāstbeam**, part of a loom.

**Breeder**. A day peculiarly fine, especially if out of season, is said to be a 'weather-breeder,' i. e. worse must be expected soon. Jan. 4, 1876, was a remarkably brilliant day by Castle Hill, when Huddersfield was wrapped in a black fog; on the 6th and 7th snow came. Halliwell says it is an eastern county word for a fine day, but it is perfectly well known here. Also they call it a *breeder* if the sky looks red and angry in a morning.

**Brekken**, same as **Brokken**.

**Brestye**, or **Briestye**, of a coal-pit; called also the *dayhole*, *e'ehoil*, i. e. eyehole. It is the place where the coals are brought out in scoops or waggons.

**Breward**, the brim of a hat. A.S. *brerd*.

**Breward** (pronounced by some as spelt, by others *brayard*, or *braird*), after-grass, or young shoots of corn. 'This corn is i' *breward*,' i. e. in blade. 'That's a nice *breward* o' wheat,' meaning it is coming up evenly and well. A.S. *brord*, a blade of grass.

**Brewis**, or **Browis**. This is a favourite dish with some people. It is made from oat-cake by 'teeming' hot water upon it to soften it; then some sort of fat or 'grēāse' is poured over it, and all seasoned with pepper and salt. There is another kind called 'water *browis*,' but this is very poor, having no fat.

'What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in.'

*Dioclesian* (Beaumont and Fletcher).

See in a pamphlet called *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, by Robert Greene, A.D. 1592: 'Wandering on further, Mercury espied where a company of shoemakers were at dinner, with powdered beef and *brewis*.' A very interesting note on the word *browesse* is in Vol. I. pp. 53, 54 of the Camden Society's edition of the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

**Bridlestile, or Bridlestile**, a narrow road for horses. The latter form pronounced *braudlestaul*. My informant, W. M., had seen many a pack-horse; there were bells on the first horse. The road ran by the old workhouse (now being pulled down, 1876), down 'taan,' by the Grammar School, then by the old road near Mr. Nowell's o' th' Wood, then by Woodsome, Woodsome Mill, Bugden, and so on to Wakefield. It was no cart-road; it was called '*Bridlestile* rōād.'

**Brig**, a bridge.

**Bright** (pronounced *breet*), a clever contrivance. 'There's alls new *brees*.'

**Brigs**, a trevet to set pots on, or, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the *hoptemse*.

**Broach** (pronounced *broich*—see Oa, 2), a piece of wood turned or 'thrown' (as here called), something like a lead-pencil, tapering to one end, thicker at the other, but running to a point at both. It is intended to receive the 'cop,' where the spindle has been, to wind off for the 'bobbin.'

**Brock**, a small insect which produces a kind of froth on plants, commonly called cuckoo-spittle. Hence, perhaps, the saying, 'He sweats like a *brock*,' though some are disposed to derive this from *brock*, a badger.

**Brockholes** (pronounced *Brockhoils*), a station on the Huddersfield and Sheffield Railway, in the ancient parish of Almondbury. Here the word *brock* no doubt means badger. See Tod.

**Broddle**, to pick out, &c. A splinter in the hand is *broddled* out with a pin or needle; a rabbit in a hole is *broddled* out; so is a cork in a bottle when brought out piecemeal. Halliwell says the word means to make holes. [It is a frequentative of *brod*, the same as *prod*.—W.W.S.]

**Brokken**, the pronunciation of *broken*; the past participle of *break*. Another form is *Brekken*.

**Broo**, brother: common with old-fashioned people. 'My *broo* John,' 'my *broo* Will,' &c.

**Broomstale** (*gl.* broomstail), a broom-stick, or broom-handle.

**Broth**. Soup, porridge, &c. are all curiously spoken of in the plural. 'Will ye tak' a few?' is common, and also in Cumberland and Westmoreland. An old London lawyer had the question put to him by his Yorkshire servant, who, to her great surprise, was answered, 'Seven, please.' Now 'two or three,' or 'a to ar thre,'

would not have surprised her, as it would have been a correct reply. This mode of speaking is not confined to these parts, nor is it a modern usage only. Dr. Lever, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the reign of Edward VI., says in one of his discourses, speaking of the students there: 'At ten of the clock they go to dynner, where as they be content wyth a peny pyece of biese amongst four, having a *fewe* porage made of the brothe of the same byefe wythe salte and otemel, and nothing else,' &c.—See p. 122, *Arber's Reprint of Lever's Sermons*.

**Browntitis, or Brown titus**, very commonly used for the bronchitis, which has a very startling effect when pronounced *brown typhus*, as it often is by those who strain after understanding a word. I am told this is far from uncommon. I was once considerably alarmed on hearing that a friend whom I had seen the day before was suffering from *typhus fever*. On inquiry I found the news came through two servants, and I then guessed at the state of affairs, as I knew of the pronunciation. The bronchitis was the complaint.

**Browya.** See **Brewya**.

**Brussen** (*gl.* brus'n), *i. e.* 'brusten,' or bursten, the past participle of 'brust,' or burst.

**Brussen i' taa**, a very peculiar form of words, applied chiefly to sacks, bags, and such matters which have burst to pieces, not necessarily into *two*. The quotation above given might certainly seem to suggest this, but I am assured the *taa* is the same sound as that for the word *thou*, and by no means the sound of the word *two*.

**Brust**, same as burst.

**Brusten**, occurs in its form of *bursten* in the ballad *Lawkin*, ver. 24:

"I wish a' may be weel," he says,  
 "Wi' my dear lady at hame;  
 For the rings upon my fingers  
 They've *bursten* into twain."

**Buffet**, a portable stool for sitting; also a foot-stool. Halliwell says it was in early times applied to a stool of three legs; certainly it is not so here used. A *buffet* has two ends to rest on, and no proper legs at all.

**Bugth** (pronounced *boogth*; *gl.* buogth), bigness, size, &c. If a thing is of a good size, &c., they say, 'It is a rare *bugth*,' or 'a gret *bugth*;' also 'a bit o' *bugth*.'

**Build**, formerly pronounced *bewld* (*ew* as in *few*, com. Eng.): common still with old people.

**Bullepink**, the bullfinch.

**Bullward**, the person who had the charge of the bull at the bull-baiting which was practised on Rush-bearing Monday. See Preface, 'Bull-baiting.'

**Bully bowl** (pronounced *bully baul*), a child's or boy's hoop, which

is beaten along with a stick. The boy in driving the hoop is said to *bully* it.

**Bull-yed**, a bull-head; a tadpole; the fish called the 'Miller's Thumb.'

**Bullyrag**, a bullying fellow. This is no doubt the same as *bullyrock* (see Halliwell), and so found in Shakespere (*Merry Wives*, I. iii. 2) as *bullyrook*.

**Bullyrag**, used also as a verb, to bully.

**Bulsh** (pronounced *boolsh*), to dent, bruise, &c. 'Tha'll *bulsh* that piggin if tha' knocks it agēān t' floor.' If an apple, &c. is indented by being thrown against anything it is said to be *bulshed*.

**Bumroyd**, most likely *Bottomroyd*, the name of a field lying between Castle Hill and Newsome.

**Bun**, bound, in the sense of obliged: so *fun* is found; and *wun*, wound.

**Bun**, a bobbin for thread, &c.

**Bunch**. Six hanks make a *bunch* in cotton and worsted, and four in woollen. See **Hank**.

**Bundle** (pronounced *bundil*). See Letter I, 3 (3). 'Doncin' a *bundil*' is a term used to express the frog's hornpipe, as danced by Mr. Bailey, junior.

**Bur**, a vegetable product found sometimes in wool, having stuck originally to the sheep's fleece.

**Bur**, *vb.* To *bur* a cart is to put a stone under a wheel to rest the horse; to *bur* a gate is to fasten it back with a stone, &c.

**Burl**, to pick small pieces of hair, wool, fibre, &c. from the cloth.

**Burler**, one who 'burls.'

**Burnfire**, the word most commonly and resolutely used to express the *bonfire* of Nov. 5th.

**Burr**, a burrow.

**Burwall**, a wall made for the purpose of holding up a road, &c.

**Busk**, to drive out, or cause to come, as may be said of a bird: 'Au've *busked* her off on her nest.'

**Busk**, to bustle about; to hasten. Occurs in a somewhat similar sense in *Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 55:

"Hastely I wyll me *buske*," sayd the knight,  
"Over the salté see!"

Again in the ballad *Waly, Waly*, ver. 2:

'O wherefore should I *busk* my heid?  
Or wherefore should I kame my hair?'

where it has the original sense of 'prepare,' 'get ready,' or 'dress.'

**Buskers**, a name applied to those who drive game from the cover for those employed in the amusement of battue shooting.

**Buttershive** (pronounced *buttershauve*), a slice of bread and butter. Halliwell gives 'buttershag' in the same sense. *Treacleshive* (*gl. traiklshauv*) explains itself. These are common sayings: 'No thank ye has lost mony a gooid *buttershauv*;' 'There's neer been no gooid doins since thumb *buttershauvs* went daan.'

**Butty** (pronounced *bootty*; *gl. buot'i*), being in league with. If two men engage to deceive a third, they are *butty*. The word in some dialects means a companion.

**Buzz**, to empty a bottle; to drink off.

**Buzz**, to rush out, or against. Perhaps the same as **Busk** in one of its meanings. A person who should run against another in the street would '*buzz* agen him.'

**Buzz**, to force out; perhaps the same as **Busk**. At the time when the first organ was put up in Almondbury church, in order to make room for it several pews were required, one of which the occupants were unwilling to surrender. It was suggested by a member of the committee that the organ should be built over the refractory parties, and, added he, 'we mun *buzz* 'em aat.'

Of course it is quite possible he might intend to employ the word *buzz* solely in allusion to the sound of the instrument, for it is certainly so applied sometimes. Jonathan Martin, incendiary of York Minster, in his defence said, 'The organ then made such a *buzzing* noise, I thought, "Thou shall *buzz* no more; I'll have thee down to-night."'

**Buzzard**, properly a moth, not a butterfly.

**Buzzer**, a kind of whistle used in the mills to call the hands together, &c.; also to give alarm of fire. The noise is hoarser than that of the ordinary whistle.

**By**, sometimes curiously used with the omission of the noun following; as, '*by* the school breaks up,' i. e. *by* [the time when] the school, &c.

**Byname**, a nickname. See Preface, 'Nicknames.'

**Byset**, a channel cut in the road to take off the water.

## C

The letter *c* coming before *l* is supposed to have the sound of *t*; thus *clear* is *tlar*. Only one such word, however, has been given to me, which will be mentioned in its proper place; but I see in some publications the same form continually recurring.

*Ch* at the end of a word is frequently pronounced hard; thus, *birch* is *birk*, *perch* is *pèrk*, *reach* is *rake*, *screech* is *skreek* or *skrike*, *speech* is *speek* or *speyk*; also formerly *church* was *kirk*, as is manifest from *Kirk* Burton, *Kirk* Heaton, *Kirklees*—names of places near; and

*Kirksteel* (or *style*) at *Kirk Heaton*. Exceptions to this rule are *teach*, which is *taiche*, and *preach*, *praich*.

The same takes place in some words even where *ch* is preceded by *t*; thus, *fitch* is *fick*, *hatch* is *heck*, *itch* is *eke*, *pitch* is *pik*, *thatch* is *thak*, *ditch* is *dyke*; but it does not take place in *bitch*, *catch*, *cletch*, *match*, *stitch*, *spetch*, *stretch*, and *watch* (the substantive), but the verb *to watch* is sometimes *wake* (which see).

Lastly, the word *much* is *mich*, and *such* is *sich*.

**Caffing**, funking. In the Craven dialect *to caff* is to run off a bargain, or abandon anything.

**Caffier** (perhaps the same as *caviller*, or possibly from *to caffle*), a shuffler, excuse-maker, &c.

**Cailling**, weakly, sickly, &c. *Cail* appears to mean to wane away.

**Caitiff**, a deformed person, lame in the legs, arms, &c., or simply one infirm. Hunter says, 'This word is used in a memorial sent from Hallamshire to the Council of the North, 1640: "Aged 80 and above, being a very *cuitiff* and lame for impotent old age." That the same word,' he adds, 'should describe that which calls for pity and that which deserves reprobation, is not creditable to human nature.' Perhaps this is hardly the way to regard the connection. The word originally meant a *captive*, and it is easy to see why a lame person, confined to house, bed, &c., should receive that name. Why a captive should be a despicable fellow is another question.

**Cal** (pronounced *kal*), *vb.* to crouch. 'He *cal*s ovver t' fire o' t' day.'

**Calf**, pronounced *cauf* by some, *cofe* by others. A butcher in a neighbouring township, well known to us, ordinarily pronounced the word as above, in the local form; but when calling at the parsonage, where the inmates may be assumed not to understand such forms, he kindly adapts himself to them by invariably pronouncing the word as *caif*.

**Calf-licked**, having a lock of hair turned up and hanging over the forehead.

**Calhoil**, or **Callinhoil**, *i. e.* calling-hole (the *a* pronounced as in *shall*), a house where people go for news, and where neighbours' doings are talked over. Connected perhaps with *callet*, which means a scold, and to scold.

**Call** (*gl.* *kaul*; pronounced as usual), to call evilly, abuse, scold, &c. 'He swore at me and *called* me.'

**Callifugle**, to cheat. See **Fugle**.

**Calling** (*call* like *shall*), gossiping.

**Callis** (*a* as in *shall*). When a bone has been broken and begins to heal, or when it enlarges owing to a wound, it is said to *callis*.

**Cambril**, **Camber-rail**, or **Cameril** (the first is the Almondbury

form), the curved and notched piece of wood which butchers use to stretch the hind-legs of the slaughtered animal. Halliwell says *cambril* means *hock* in Derbyshire, and quotes Blount, who uses *cambrén* (1621) for the instrument above-mentioned.

**Canker**, the rust of iron.

**Cankerdyke**, (*gl.* kang'ur dauk), a ditch or watercourse containing a deposit of iron.

**Cannle**, candle.

**Cannot**, generally used at length instead of *can't*: a peculiarity of the dialect, seen also in *donot*, *munnot*, *sha'not*, *winnot*—all which see.

**Cant** (pronounced not as *can't* for cannot, but as *cant*, religious whining), nimble, active, lightfooted, &c. Used chiefly now in the case of aged persons: 'He's pretty *cant* for an old man.' See *Peebles to the Play* (circa 1450):

'A young man stert into that steid (place),  
As *cant* as any colt.'—ll. 51, 52.

Again in the *Tale of the Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*:

'Fra fute to fute he cast her to and fra,  
Whiles up, whiles down, as *cant* as any kid.'—ll. 169, 170.

**Cap**, to surprise; to take by surprise; to please. 'Sho's *capp'd* wi' a husband,' i. e. pleased with. 'That *caps* all,' i. e. surpasses all.

**Caper-a-fram, or Cater-a-fran**, all on one side; askew.

**Capper**, something surprising; as, 'That's a *capper*,' i. e. that beats all.

**Capple** (pronounced *cappil*), a patch or piece of leather to mend a shoe. When they thrash with the hand they place the striking part of the flail into a kind of leather socket, that also is a *capple*.

**Capplesnod**, a word given to me, but the meaning not exactly defined.

**Card** (pronounced *caird*), a kind of comb used to dress wool, having wires set in leather, somewhat as brushes are made. These *cards* are now made by most ingenious machinery. See Preface, 'Home Manufacture of Cloth.'

**Cast**, a stone to pitch with in 'cots and twys' (which see) and other games.

**Catched** (the past tense of *to catch*), caught. A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse, which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by at the time said, 'Ho! mistress, yon galloway has a varry bad fault; yo cannot catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah! master, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he is *catched*.'

**Catlap**, a name sometimes given to weak tea.

**Caussey** (*gl.* kaus-i), a footpath. O.Fr., *caussie*. Occurs in Sir David Lindsay's *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails*:

' Wherever they go it may be seen  
How kirk and *causay* they soop clean.'

*Causey* seems to be a *paved* footpath. Ancient Roman roads, which were always paved, are in many localities now called *causeys*; e. g., six miles south of Carlisle is an inn on the great Roman road always known by the name of 'Causey House.' *Causeway* is a corruption of this word, and ought to be abolished; the local form is the true word.

**Cavil**, *sb.* a question in dispute. 'It used to be a *cavil* whether Christmas Day was one of the twelve or one of the twenty,' i. e. in reckoning for Twelfte'em (the Epiphany) and Twentite'em.

**Ceiling**, not confined to the roof, but used for a partition, by which a portion of a room, &c. is said to be '*ceiled off*.'

**Censioners**. The judges at ringing matches are so called. Perhaps it is derived from *censure*, to judge, but I can find no trace of it in any glossary. Bell-ringing matches are common enough in this neighbourhood, and would be much more so were it not for the steady opposition of the clergy, who object to them on account of the disorder they sometimes cause. The people frequently take advantage of the appointment of an incumbent to a church which has a peal of bells, and get permission for a match—not often refused under the circumstances.

Formerly each set of ringers had their own *censioner*, but now only two *censioners* are appointed, who are placed in a room isolated from other persons, listen to the ringing, mark the blunders, and give judgment. This room at Almondbury was in the top storey of a lofty house, and the windows were covered with whitewash, so that the *censioners* might not be informed, by any signal from outside, what set of ringers was performing.

**Centage**, i. e. per centage. 'He ligg'd his brass theer, and gate six per cent, and that's a varry gooid *centage*.' This word is certainly admitted into the language, but falls in most harmoniously with the customs of the local dialect, rejoicing as it does in so many abbreviations, some of which will be noticed in their places.

**Chamber**, formerly **Chamber**, now pronounced generally as usual. In the proper name *Chambers* it is still often *Chaumbers*.

**Chance child**, an illegitimate child. Such a child is said to have been 'gotten in a raffle.'

**Change**, with old people sometimes pronounced *choinge*, especially in money matters. Very common, I understand, at Holmfirth.

**Chap**, a very common expression, used for man, person, &c. On one occasion a well-to-do manufacturer, to whom money was 'no object,' brought a boy to school as a boarder, and introduced me to the youth as follows: 'This is the *chap* 'at's to taiche thee; tha mun maund what he ses; and tha'll have to go to church, so tha mun behave thesen.' I must, however, observe that such an introduction never



took place on any other occasion. *Chap* ranks lower than 'man' and higher than 'felly.'

**Charks**, cracks in the hands; chaps; chilblains.

**Charky**. Said of a man in liquor. 'Tha a't gotten varry *charky*,' alluding to his talking too much; possibly connected with the preceding.

**Checkstone**, the name of a game played by children, similar to the dibs of the south and the talus of the Romans. A set of checks consists of five cubes, each about half an inch at the edge, and a ball, the size of a moderate bagatelle ball; all made of pot. They are called *checkstones*, and the game is thus played. You throw down the cubes all at once, then toss the ball, and during its being in the air gather up one stone in your right hand and catch the descending ball in the same. Put down the stone and repeat the operation, gathering two stones, then three, then four, till at last you have 'sammed up' all the five at once, and have succeeded in catching the ball. In case of failure you have to begin all over again.

In Nashe's *Lenten Stufte* (1599) occurs the following: 'Yet towards Cock-crowing she caught a little slumber, and then she dreamed that Leander and she were playing at *checkstone* with pearls in the bottom of the sea.'

**Cheese and bread**, the expression generally used instead of bread and cheese. The tender shoots of the thorn used to be called *cheese and bread*.

**Cheet**, to creak; to chirp, &c. 'Shoes *cheet* as you walk.' Birds *cheet*, and it is said specially of a robin, as winter approaches. Halliwell gives the word 'cheep,' to chirp. If shoes *cheet* they are supposed not to have been paid for. Young pigeons, for about the four first weeks of their existence, are invariably called *cheeters* in Yorkshire—'squeakers' elsewhere.

**Chelter'd blood** is clotted blood.

**Chersen** (*gl.* kers'n), to christen. When a friend of mine was passing over Cowms by the footway, a decent-looking woman called out, 'Hullo, hullo! stop yo!' He pulled up. 'An't you Burton paarson?' 'No.' 'Oh, Au thought *yo had*.' 'Why did you think so?' 'Yo'd a black coit i' yer back lawk a paarson.' 'What did you want?' 'Au wanted him to *chersen* a chauld.'

**Chersmas, or Chersmis** (with *ch* as *k*), the pronunciation of *Christmas*. See Preface, 'Christmas.'

**Chesses**, the forms for children to sit on in school. I have only met with this once. [The phrase 'three *chesses* or rowes' occurs in Fitzherbert's *Husbandry* (note to section 125, l. 4), edited by me for the E. D. S.—W. W. S.]

**Chevil hen, or Chivil hen**, the smaller Redpole, *Fringilla linaria*.

**Childer**, children.

**Chin cough**. See **Kink cough**.

**Chintz cat**, a kind of (light?) tortoiseshell cat. The yellow portion seems to be that specially called the *chintz*. A cat slightly spotted with yellow amongst her other marks was spoken of as having that 'bit of *chintz*.' It may, however, be the introduction of the yellow which forms the whole into a *chintz*.

**Chissup**, to sneeze: a word evidently formed from the sound, but seems not to be much known. When a boy sneezes, another who happens to be near is likely enough to exclaim, 'Say your nominy' (which see). The sneezer then says, 'Bob wood' (cloth, &c.), and touches some article of wood, cloth, &c., and thus proceeds:

'Julius Cæsar made a law,  
Augustus Cæsar signed it,  
That every one that made a sneeze  
Should run away and find it.'

He then whistles, though some whistle before. This has been a boy's custom for at least forty years. It is required to be known if of longer standing.

**Chivs** (*gl.* *chivz*), small scraps of dead branches. In Suffolk *chife* is a fragment, which seems to be the same word.

**Choosehow** (pronounced *choosehaa*, or *shooshaa*). It means, 'under any circumstances,' and is usually placed last in a sentence, but not always. 'He will have to do it *choosehow*,' i.e. whether he likes it or not.

**Choosewhat**, whatever: used adjectively. 'They cannot mak it grow gooid crops, *choosewhat* manure they put in.'

**Chrisamas**, perhaps Christmas, or possibly 'Christenmesse,' as formerly spelt.

**Chrisom** (*gl.* *kraus'm*), still used in the local dialect, and probably signifies a pitiable object, such as a man reduced to a skeleton. The *chrisom* is understood to be properly the white cloth set on the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after baptism. The *chrisin* itself is a mixture of oil and balsam consecrated by Roman Catholic bishops on Easter Eve for the ensuing year, and it is used not only in baptism, but in confirmation, extreme unction, and the coronation of kings. Halliwell says that in the bills of mortality *chrisoms* are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they used to wear the *chrisom* cloth.

**Chuck** (*gl.* *chuok*), a word used in calling fowls to bed. In the Craven dialect it means a hen, and Hunter in his *Hallamshire Glossary* says, a chicken. Part of a turning-lathe is called a *chuck*.

**Chuffy**, haughty; proud; puffed up, &c. In the east 'fat and fleshy.' In some parts 'clownish.'

**Chump** (*gl.* *chuomp*), a block of wood, a tree root, or some other portion of a tree, sought for to be burnt on Nov. 5th. The boys go *chumping* for some time before that date, and lay in a large stock of *chumps*.

**Chumphēād**, a blockhead.

**Chunter** (*gl.* chuont'ur), to complain, growl, grumble, &c. 'If yo said aught to him he'd *chunter* like a bulldog.' In Devonshire 'chowter' is used in much the same sense. A man went once seeking work, and on being asked where he was going, said, 'Au'm baan i' seekin' wark, but for at Au pray 'at Au may find nooan; but Au want a trifle o' spendin' brass, and yaar Joeseeph keeps *chunter*, *chunter*, *chunter*.'

**Churchmaster**, *i. e.* churchwarden. This word is said to occur in certain legal instruments.

**Churchwarner**, no doubt a corruption of churchwarden. These two last words are also used in Cumberland.

**Cinglet** (pronounced *cinglit*), a waistcoat. *Cingle* is a horse-girth, and both words, in all likelihood, from *cingulum*, Latin, a girdle. Some persons, however, say the spelling should be *Singlet* (which see).

**Clag**, the same as *clog*, as when dust causes machinery to move with difficulty.

**Clam**, or **Clem**, *vb.* (both active and neuter) to starve. Ray says, 'clam'd, starved, because by famine the bowels are, as it were, *clammed*, or stuck together; sometimes it signifies thirsty, and we know in thirst the mouth is very often *clammy*.' Found in Ben Jonson's *Every Man out of his Humour*.

**Clap to**. To *clap to* is to begin working.

**Clart**, to slap smartly on the face. This is called 'clout' in some parts of England, and seems, therefore, to suggest *claat* rather than *clart*. Forty years ago it was always *claat*. *Clart* seems to one who formerly knew the dialect well a modern corruption.

**Clarty-farty**, moving briskly about; frisking; unsettled. *Clarty* in some parts of the county means dirty, with a degree of stickiness.

**Clave**, the past tense of *cleave* in both its meanings, to split and to adhere to. Occurs in Ruth i. 14: 'Orpah kissed her mother-in-law; but Ruth *clave* unto her.'

**Cleam** (pronounced as if *tleam*), to cause to adhere, or stick to. 'The wind was so strong it *cleam'd* me to the wall.' '*Cleam* me a buttershauve,' *i. e.* spread me a slice of bread and butter. This mode of pronouncing *c* before *l* as *t* is indicated frequently in the *Tale of Natterin Nan*, ver. 6:

'Yee've seen that dolt o' mucky *tlay* (clay)  
O' t' face o' Pudsa Doas,  
T' owd *madlin's* worn it all his life  
An fancied it a noas.'

A similar pronunciation of *d* for *g* before *l* is supposed to take place, for which see the same amusing poem, last verse but one:

"Tha'll coom ta t' berrin?" "Yus," says Ah;  
"Ah sall be varry *dlad*."

And such substitutes are no doubt more common than this glossary intimates. I have marked it only in the word particularly pointed out to me.

**Cleek**, to catch hold of; to snatch.

**Cleg**, the grey horse-fly: but the word not much known here.

**Cletch**, a brood of chickens, ducklings, &c.

**Clever**, sharp, or brisk, bodily as well as mentally. 'He's a *clever* looking child,' i. e. looks active.

**Clicks**, *sb.* the hooks used for moving packs of wool.

**Clock**, *vb. n.* to cluck. A *clocking* hen = a brooding hen, a hen desirous of sitting before the eggs are given her.

**Clocks**, beetles, chafers, &c.

**Clogs**, shoes with wooden soles, still much worn: they are particularly useful in the factories where dyeing is going on.

**Cloise**, or **Clôis**, a close, or field.

**Cloke** (spelling doubtful), the nail or claw of a cat. *Cluke* in the same sense is found in the *Upland Mouse* and the *Burgess Mouse*:

'And up in haste behind a parralling  
She *clam* so high that Gilbert might not get her,  
Synne by the *cluke* there craftily can *hing*  
Till he was gane, her cheer was all the better.'—ll. 176-179.

Gilbert was the cat.

Trefoil is called *catcluke*, from its fancied resemblance to a cat's paw. See G. Douglas's Prologue to 12th Book of Virgil's *Æneid*, l. 116, Skeat's edition of *Specimens of English Literature*: 'The clavyr, *catchuke*, and the cammamylde,' i. e. clover, trefoil, and camomile.

**Cloke**, to scratch. 'The cat *cloked* me,' i. e. clawed or *scratted* me. *Clouch* in Lincolnshire is to catch, or clutch.

**Clough** (pronounced *cluff*), a ravine, or narrow glen. Much used in names of localities, as *Dryclough*, *Clough* Hall, &c. Connected with *cleave*. Above Marsden the word is *cloos*.

**Clovven**, past participle of *cleave*.

**Clumb** (pronounced *clum*), past participle of *climb*.

**Cluther**. 'Folks *cluther* round t' fire i' winter.'

**Cobble**, to stone, or throw a stone. No doubt derived from *cobble*, a round stone.

**Cobbler**, a piece of cloth which has to be finished over again.

**Cobbler**, or **Cobblin**, a large coal.

**Cockaloft**, high up; puffed up; conceited.

**Cocker**, conceit.

**Cocker**, *vb.* to pamper.

**Cockerate**, to brag. 'He wanted to *cockerate* ovver me.'

**Cocket**, merry, &c. Halliwell says swaggering or pert; Ray says brisk, malapert.

**Cockled** (pronounced *cockl'd*), said of worsted cloth which has gone into lumps.

**Cocklety**, applied to what is likely to tumble or fall off. 'A woman a' horseback is a *cocklety* sort on a thing.'

**Cockstangs**, *i. e.* haycock stangs, two sticks, or poles, used to convey haycocks in dearth of carts, or when the ground was too steep for a cart to be used.

**Cod**, or **Codde**, a pillow, or cushion. It seems rather uncertain whether this word has been known in the dialect of late years. One person asserts it was certainly used in the above sense about thirty-five or forty years ago; another, who is an older man, declares he has no recollection of it. A *horsecodde* is a horse-collar; and a *peascod*, or *peacod*, is so called from its resemblance to a pillow.

**Coddar**, or **Codder**, a saddler or harness-maker.

**Coddar**, or **Codder**, the name given to a football, but apparently passing out of use, though still well known. See Preface, 'Football.'

**Cogglin**, *i. e.* cogging; perhaps *cockling*, likely to fall off.

**Coil**, the pronunciation of the word *coal*. See Letters **Oa** (2) and **Oe**. Hunter says, 'In a lease of the prior of Bretton to a Wentworth in the reign of Henry VII. the word is throughout written *coylle*.' In 'Creatio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) one of the demons says, 'Now are waxen blak as any *coylle*.' But after all these passages only prove that the word was pronounced then as now in this neighbourhood, and that these were simply instances of phonetic spelling, for *coal* occurs in the Early English Psalter, Ps. xvii. 9, spelt *kole*: 'Koles that ware dounfalland' (falling down).

**Coit**, the pronunciation of *coat*; also of *cote* for pigeons, &c. When George Lord Dartmouth came into possession of the Woodsome estate, he visited that portion near the Grammar School, went into a farmyard, and began to cross over the land. The farmer, seeing a trespasser, a stranger to him, went to his door and called out, 'Hullo! hey! coom thee back; a felly with a gooid *coit* on lauk thee owt to know better nor to trespass on folks's land!' His lordship craved pardon and withdrew. When the tenant afterwards learnt it was his landlord, he was much troubled, but the matter passed over.

**Cold pig**, a term used by manufacturers for returned goods which hang upon hand; also by newsagents in case of a surplus of newspapers, magazines, &c. Pouring water over any one in bed is 'treating him to *cold pig*.'

**Collop, or Collup**, a slice of any meat, especially a rasher of bacon. Occurs in Job xv. 27: 'And maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks.' Also see Dunbar's *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*:

'Him followed mony foul drunkart  
With can and *collop*, caup and quart,  
In surfeit and excess.'

**Collop Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday, here called Fastens Tuesday. On this day eggs and slices of bacon form the staple dish. Sometimes children call and beg for *collops*.

**Combs** (pronounced *cums*), sprouts or husks from malt.

**Come thank.** See **Cum thank**.

**Commydick**, a clay marble somewhat despised by the boys; no doubt the same as the *commoney* of Master Bardell.

**Connywest**, *adj.* sheep's-eyed; sidelong; shy, &c.; used also when a person squints a little. *adv.* sily. 'He's a *connywest* sort on a chap—hasn't a word for nobody.' Perhaps the word is *cannywest*, for *canny hinny* in some parts means a sly person.

**Considered**, used peculiarly for resolved, determined, concluded, &c. 'I have *considered* to take the place;' 'I have *considered* to do as you wished me.'

**Cooil**, *adj.* cool, or cold. The verb *to cool* is *keel* (which see).

**Co-operation**, a word used by mistake for 'corporation.' For many years 'co-operative stores' have been familiar to this neighbourhood, but Huddersfield has only been incorporated a short time. The word 'corporation' is therefore comparatively new, and the well-known *co-operation* does duty for it. Certainly a worse mistake might be made.

**Cop**, to catch, or detect. 'Au *copt* him doin' it.' A cricket-ball is *copt*; so is a bird if hit with a stone. 'Au've gotten *copt* fair i' t' face.'

**Cop, or Coppin**, the yarn which is spun on to the spindle.

**Cope**, used sometimes when a person offers or answers a challenge in wrestling, fighting, &c., and is equivalent to 'I'll try what I can do with thee.'

**Corkey**, half-seas over. In some parts of England this word means 'offended.'

**Corn.** To *carry corn*. 'He cannot *carry corn*' is said of one who has got above his business, or who misbehaves when elevated by good fortune.

**Cornish**, *i. e.* cornice; the mantelshelf is so called.

**Cote** (pronounced *coit*), a pigeon-house; a pig-sty: which latter is called a *pigcoit*.

**Cots and Twys**, the present name of a game played by boys; really the designation of two kinds of buttons. The *cot* was a button off the waistcoat or trousers; the *twy* one off the coat, and, as its name implies, was equal to two *cots*. Formerly, when cash was much more rare than now it is amongst boys, these formed their current coin, with which they dealt in birds' eggs and other such matters as are interesting to youths; and in these consisted their wealth.

The game about 1820 seems to have been chiefly one of tossing, and was played with buttons, then common enough. Now, metal buttons being rare, it is played with pieces of brass or copper of any shape, and is a game of skill, in which the element of chance is almost entirely absent.

Each player first selects a *cast*, or stone to pitch with; on another stone called the *hob* the *cots* and *twys* are placed; at some distance *scops* are set in the ground.

First of all they pitch from the *hob* to the *scop*, and the one who gets nearest goes first. He then pitches at the *hob*, and if he knocks off the stakes he has them, provided his cast is nearer to them than the *hob* is; in failure of this, the other player tries. In pitching up, one cast may rest on another, and if the boy whose stone is underneath can lift it up to knock the other cast away, it has to remain at the place to which it has been struck; if he does not succeed in doing this, the second player may lift off his cast, and place it by the side of the first. Whoever knocks off the stakes, they go to the boy whose cast is nearest to them. The *hob* and *scop* are usually three yards apart. The expression, 'I haven't a *cot*' is sometimes used to signify that a person is without money.

**Cotteril**, a small iron pin for fastening a bolt. Halliwell says 'a small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.' The word '*cots*' of '*cots* and *twys*' being originally buttons, i. e. circular pieces of metal, must evidently be connected with this word.

**Couk** (pronounced as spelt, with *ou* as in *out*), a cinder.

**Coul** (by some pronounced as spelt, i. e. the *ou* like *ow* in *cow*; by others as though *coal*, or *cole*), to scrape up the dirt off roads, &c.

**Couler**. The true pronunciation of *coul* will of course affect this word also. It is the name of the instrument used in scraping the roads.

**Coulrake**. This word is variously pronounced *cou'rake*, *colerake*, and *co'rake*. It is an instrument similar to the above, and used chiefly for drawing coals upon the fire; many think it derives its name from this circumstance, but that could hardly be, because then its name would probably have been *coilrake*, to follow the pronunciation of the word *coil* (i. e. coal). On the other hand, Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, calls the word *courake*, and thinks it must be formed from *coul* and *rake*. Both I conceive to be errors, for there can be no doubt that the first syllable of the word is *coul*, to scrape up.

**Counsel** (pronounced *caansel*), to gain the affections of.

**Counsel**, *sb.* likeness. 'He's the very *counsel* of him,' i. e. very much like him.

**Cousin** (not pronounced *coz'n*, or *cuz'n*, as in standard English, but distinctly *cuzin*, the *i* being well sounded. See Letter I. In this case the Yorkshire pronunciation is the more precise). When first cousins marry there is a saying here that the union will be healthless, wealthless, or childless. I heard this many years ago, but have no means of knowing how old the idea may be. Such marriages are not forbidden by the Mosaic law, nevertheless there seems to be an impression that they are not expedient. Combe, in his *Constitution of Man*, ch. v. § 2, says, 'Another organic law of the animal kingdom deserves attention, namely, that by which marriages between blood-relations tend decidedly to the deterioration of the physical and mental qualities of the offspring;' and much more to the same purpose.

**Coverable** (pronounced *cooverable*), used for recoverable (of money risked, owed, &c.). See 'Posit, 'Liver, 'Plain, &c.

**Cow**, pronounced *cāă*.

**Cowbanger**, one who looks after cows.

**Cower** (pronounced *caar*), to crouch down. Halliwell spells it *cours*. Hunter, who spells *cower*, as above, says, 'To *cower* down is to reduce the height as much as possible while still standing on the feet.' He gives a reference to 2 *Henry VI.*, Act III. sc. ii.:

'The splitting rocks *covered* in the sinking sands.'

It is also expressively employed to signify the act of bankruptcy, but is then used without the word *down*.

**Cowlady**, the lady-cow, or lady-bird. The following is the local 'nominy':

. ' *Cowlady*, *Cowlady*, hie thee way *whum* !  
Thy haase is afire, thy childer all gone;  
All but poor Nancy set under a pan,  
Wavin' (i. e. weaving) gold lace as fast as sho can.'

Note the employment of poor Nancy in the general labour of the district; not that they weave gold lace, though, if the glittering equipages of people who were labourers half a generation since be taken into account, the idea of gold weaving is not so fanciful after all, and the local versifier has not gone so much out of the way as poets are wont to do.

**Cowlick**, a mess for cows, composed of chopped roots, grains, bran-meal, &c.

**Crāssing** (probably *crousing*), said of female cats caterwauling at the time of breeding. I have heard this word often, but seen it in no book. See **Crouse**.

**Crack**, to boast. Found in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

'Siche wryers and wragers gose to and fro For to *crak*.'

'Prima Pastorum,' Towneley *Mysteries*.



**Craddock**, said of a woman when confined, but seems not much known.

**Craig, or Craigh**, the *craw*, or *crop*, of a fowl. *Crag* in the eastern counties is used in the same sense.

**Crammle** (pronounced as written), to twitch, or squeeze, into a small compass. Thus a shoe is *crammled* down at the heel. It also means to hobble, or creep, in walking.

**Crampy**, rheumatic. 'Sho's *crampier* nor ivver,' *i. e.* more rheumatic than ever.

**Cranky**, in a bad temper.

**Craps**, the renderings of lard. The same as *scraps* in the south; but not used for scraps of other things.

**Crash**, cress. A hawker of this vegetable (1874) was in the habit of calling out 'Watter-crash.'

**Cratch**, the cradle which glaziers use; also, figuratively, the stomach. It is the name of the *clog*, or table, on which pigs are killed; and *wrecks* (wrights) use a *cratch* to chop on.

**Craw**, the pronunciation of the word *crow*.

**Crazelty** (*a* as in *grass*), the same as *cranky* in the sense of infirm, or dilapidated. It is said of a sick person, or one out of sorts; and a gate ready to fall to pieces is *crazelty*.

**Creel** (called also **Reel**), a kind of rack, or wooden framework, on which the oatcake is placed to dry. It usually hangs suspended from the roof of the kitchen over the hearth. See **Bread-reel**.

**Cronck, or Cronk**, to sit quiet huddled up in a slinking or crouching way. Halliwell gives it the meaning of 'to perch.' Miners and colliers will 'cronk daan i' th' cabin for a taum, when they come aat o' th' pit.'

**Croodle**, much the same as **Cronck**.

**Cropper**, a workman in the factories whose business it was to *crop*, or dress, the cloth with shears.

**Croppy**, proud; like a cropper pigeon in appearance.

**Crouse**, bold; brave; lively. As in *Peebles to the Play*, st. 10:

'Ane spak in wourdis wonder *crous*,  
Adone with ane mischance.'

See **Crääsing**.

**Crozzle** (pronounced *crozzil*), usually applied to signify a hard cinder found in furnaces. Halliwell and Hunter both say 'half-burnt coals,' which would here generally be called conks, or cinders. The word, however (as well as **Crozzlin**), is used to signify that kind of cinder which starts out of the fire, and by its resemblance to a coffin, cradle, purse, &c., is supposed to prognosticate certain future events.

At the time when leather breeches were commonly worn, a prentice lad had got wet, and over night actually placed his small-clothes in the oven to dry. In the early morning he went downstairs, and speedily came running back with a handful of matter which looked like a large brown cinder, calling out to his brother apprentice, 'Ho! Jooa. Au conna get ma' breeches on!' 'What for, lad? arn't they dra?' 'Dra and dra!—all draued to a *crozzil*, all but buttons and shanks.'

**Crozzlin**, the diminutive of **Crozzle**, and signifies a little hard cinder.

**Cruddle**, to curdle.

**Cruddlestaff**, *i. e.* curdlestaff, otherwise the handle of the churn. A respectable and well-known individual of the neighbourhood, when on one occasion they could not make the butter churn, caused a new *cruddlestaff* to be made of *wiggin* to withstand the witch, supposed to be at the bottom of the churn, or at least of the mischief.

**Crut**, a hut, or small cot. In some parts means a dwarf.

**Cuckoo-point**, the name of the well-known plant *Arum maculatum*. It is also called 'Lords and Ladics,' 'Priest's pintle,' and 'Wake Robin.'

**Cuckoo-spit, or Cuckoo-spittle**. See **Brock**. *Cuckoo-spit* occurs in Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*: 'There was the gentle gilliflower, that wives should wear, if they were not too froward; and loyal lavender, but that was full of *cuckoo-spits*.'

**Cum thank**, peculiarly used in the expression, still frequently heard, 'I *cum* ye no *thank*,' *i. e.* I acknowledge no thanks to you; where *come* or *cum* seems a mistake or corruption of *con*, having the meaning of 'know' in the sense of 'to acknowledge.' It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36:

'And thou art made her messengere,  
My money for to pay,  
Therefore I *con* thee more *thank*  
Thou art come at thy day.'

A certain person had the misfortune some years ago, perhaps unwittingly, to appropriate moneys illegally, was tried for the offence, and was in danger of transportation. A friend of mine busied himself in getting up a memorial to the court, in which the prisoner was stated (truly enough) to be of weak intellect. In consequence his sentence was commuted to twelve months' imprisonment. Some years afterwards the grateful prisoner took advantage of the memorialist in a trading transaction, and when he was naturally reproached for his ingratitude, he retorted, 'Au *come* ye no *thank* for what yo did for me, nouter yo nor them 'at signed yor paper; yo made me into an eediot, or waur; it's takk'n away mi' charácter. Au'd rather ha' been sent yat o' th' country nor made into an eediot.'

**Curing-drops**, the last drops of medicine in a glass: obviously so called to entice children to take off their doses.

**Currans, or Currant-berries**, currants.

**Cuss** (pronounced *coos*, sharp; *gl.* *kuos*), a kiss.

**Custen** (pronounced *cussen*), cast. 'Cussen iron' is cast iron; earth thrown into a hole or pit is 'cussen earth'; also the sky when clouded is 'overcussen.' In the form of *casten* it is found in the *Ballad of Young Beichan*, ver. 4:

'They've *casten* him in dungeon deep,  
Where he could neither hear nor see.'

**Cut**, a canal. The Huddersfield and Manchester canal was so called when it was first made, in or about 1814, and is so still by some.

**Cut**. When a warp is long enough to form two or three pieces, each one as *cut* out and taken to the shop is called a *cut*.

**Cuts**. 'To draw *cuts*' is to draw lots. See Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, 'The Pardoner's Tale':

'Wherefore I rede that *cut* among us alle  
We draw, and let see wher the *cut* wol falle;  
And he that hath the *cut* with hertè blithe,  
Shall runnen to the toun and that ful swithe.'

**Cuttle** (*gl.* *kuot.l*), *vb.* to fold cloth in the following manner. First a small portion is doubled, then another upon it (not round it), and so on until it is all doubled up; finally wrap the end, left first or last, round all. The reasons for adopting this mode are, that the cloth is supposed to keep best; it is easier to unfold for show purposes; it piles best.

## D

When the letter *d* is doubled the second is softened in a peculiar way into *th*. Thus *Huddersfield* is by some called *Huthersfield* (as I have seen it spelt), or *Hudthersfield*.

Also when the *d* is final the same change takes place, as *Bradforth* for *Bradford*, and *Bedforth* for *Bedford*. There appears to have been always this tendency in the language, and in some words the change remains to this time; thus in *Robin Hood* we find *feders*, *gadred*, *togeder*, *thyder*, &c., which have become *feathers*, *gathered*, *together*, and *thither*; also *fader* for *father* in Chaucer, *The Knight's Tale*.

On the other hand, *hondreth* is found for *hundred* in *Robin Hood*, and elsewhere. So *murder* was formerly *murther*, &c.

*D* is also sometimes used for *t*, as *bad*, *bud*, *mud*, &c., for *bat*, *but*, *might*, &c.

**Dāāk daān**, to duck down.

**Daasted**, *i. e.* dowed, or what is elsewhere called 'dows'd.' 'He'll get weel *daasted*' (with rain) 'before he gets back.'

**Daft**, *adj.* foolish; stupid, &c.: connected with *duff*, to daunt, and *daffe*, a fool. *Daft* is for *daffed*.

**Dagger**, a word used as an oath : 'By *dagger* !' Also as an exclamation : 'What the *dagger*' (sometimes *daggerment*) 'art ta doin ?' and so on.

**Damp**, offensive fumes from hot coals. Used in a similar way in the words *fire-damp*, *choke-damp*.

**Dampy**, *adj.* damp ; moist, &c.

**Damstakes**, the inclined plane, built of stones, or otherwise, over which flows the excess of water beyond what is necessary for the mill.

**Dance**, pronounced *donce*, or *dontz*. See Letter **A** (3).

**Dark**, blind : said of persons who have lost their sight.

**Dateless**, heedless ; stupid ; without sense.

**Daud**, or **Daudy** (pronounced *Doad*), the nickname for George. I had originally written the word *Doad*, according to the sound I heard ; but I noted Halliwell's spelling, and remembering that *Saul* and *Paul* are called *Sole* and *Pole*, I have thought it better to spell as above. *Soul* itself is frequently called *sowl* to rhyme to *fool*.

**Dawgy**, soft ; flabby. Used of under-done bread, &c.

**Dawkin**, a slut. See **Dule**.

**Daytle**, or **Daytall** (pronounced *dayt'l*), a man who works by the day, frequently changing his master. The word occurs in *Tristram Shandy*, where it is written *daytall*. It stands for *day-tale*.

**Dēāf**, pronounced as two syllables. See Letter **Eea**. So *tēā*, *fēā*, &c.

**Dēāf-yed**, stupid head ; a dull fellow.

**Dēān**, *i. e.* dearn (*r* silent). A 'yate *dean*' is a stone gate-post. See *Dearn* in Halliwell.

**Deem**, to doom, judge, condemn. Used chiefly of a magistrate in some such form as this : 'The chairman *deemed* him to pay a five shilling fine.'

**Dēewark**, or **Dewark**, *i. e.* a day-work : a term often used to mean 'three-quarters of an acre,' that being about what a man may mow in a day. The word is employed when no allusion to mowing is made.

**Deg**, to wet with water ; the same as to 'leck,' or sprinkle. 'Get them clothes *degged*.' In some parts the form is *dag* ; to 'leck,' however, is more usual here.

**Delf**, a stone quarry ; a place where stone is *delved*.

**Delf-case**, the sideboard on which the crockery, &c. are displayed.

**Delve**, to dig.

**Demic**, *i. e.* epidemic. So *liver* for *deliver*, *posit* for *deposit*, &c. A diseased potato is 'a *demick* d un.' This mode of abbreviation is

very popular here, especially in proper names; in such cases, however, the latter part of the word is usually removed, and not the former, as above. Thus *Donk* for *Donkersley*, *Crab* for *Crabtree*, *Jenk* for *Jenkinson*, *Mac* for *Macdonald*, *Tat* for *Tatterson*, and many others.

I have been told of one instance in which the abbreviation caused considerable annoyance. A gentleman took to wife a lady with the classical but uncommon name of Persephone (the name I have changed to save the feelings of the family). This word took the popular fancy, and the lady was incontinently called Mrs. Sephony; by and by her daughters and husband became the Miss Sephonys and Mr. Sephony. In short they found it advisable to seek another place of residence. An instance somewhat similar came within my own knowledge. The lady in this case had a Scripture name—say Kesiah. They were people of wealth and station, but the natives would speak of her as 'Kesiah,' and the boys were 'Kesiah lads.'

**Devil** (otherwise the 'fearnought,' the 'willow,' or 'willy,' but now generally called the 'teaser'), a rapidly-revolving machine for tearing the wool. Should a person be caught by its spikes, which now and then happens, 'he injuries inflicted are frightful; hence, no doubt, the name. Formerly this machine was called a 'shoggy.'

**Devil on all sides**, the common ranunculus, *R. arvensis*. So called from the hooks which surround the seeds and cause some difficulty in separating them from the grains of corn.

**Diabolion**. Formerly, when witchery was more in vogue than now, the above singular cognomen was given to a then well-known dabbler in the black art, i. e. on *stute* occasions; *ordinarily* he was spoken of as 'Old Di.'

**Dick**, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, treacle *dick*. See **Lumpy dicks**.

**Dick**, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather *dick*.' The acquisition of one of these used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads; they regarded it as a kind of *toga virilis*. Girls also wore them; and a lass having got hers very wet, went close to the fire to dry it; of course it curled up, and she called out in some surprise that it was 'frozen.'

**Dike, or Dyke** (pronounced *dauk*), the old form of the word *ditch*. In *Robin Hood*, Fytte vi. ver. 26, the word seems to be undergoing its transformation:

'Some there were good bowes ibent  
Mo than seven score;  
Hedge ne *dyche* spared they none,  
That was therein before.'

*Dike* and *ditch*, however, must not be regarded as exactly equivalent, for the former means (besides what is ordinarily called a ditch) a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield *Dyke*, Fenay Bridge *Dyke*, Denby *Dyke*, &c., all fast-flowing water. If this circumstance had been considered the well-known *Dyke-end Lane* of Huddersfield, which

meant something by no means disagreeable, would not have been converted into Portland Street, which, though perhaps a word more pleasing to the ear, has the disadvantage of meaning little or nothing as connected with the street called by that name.

**Din**, common for 'noise.' 'Hod thi' *din*' is 'hold your noise,' or 'be quiet.' See *Willie and May Margaret*, ver. 13:

'For my mither she is fast asleep,  
And I maun mak' nae *din*.'

**Ding in**, to stir in, as of barm into liquor; or generally to impress a thing on any one.

**Dither**, to thrill, shake, or shiver: as when one has become well chilled with cold in the open air, he will go into the house *dithering*.

**Dizzle**, *i. e.* drizzle (as rain). Note the elision of the *r*. See Letter B.

**Do**, *sb.* a merry-making or festivity, &c. A successful meeting or feast would be called 'a good *do*.'

**Dob**, a pony.

**Dock**, or **Docken**, a common plant, the *Rumex vulgaris*.

**Doff**, *vb.* to do off, or put off. Very common.

**Doffed** (pronounced *doff'd* or *dof*), stripped or unclothed. 'The lads ran across the field *doff'd*,' *i. e.* naked.

**Dognauper**, **Dognoper**, or **Dogknoper**, a name given to a beadle or inferior sexton; in some parts called a *dograpper*. This name is also given to a short staff with a thong, used for self-defence.

**Dogsoap**, black bituminous shale of the coal-measures. It may be found in dike bottoms, and looks like a kind of blue slate. Boys have sometimes used it for slate-pencil.

**Dogstalk**, **Dogstandard**, or **Dogstanders**, the plant ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

**Doidy**. See **Doy**.

**Dollum'd**, soiled.

**Dollums**, a slattern.

**Dolly**. See **Peggy**.

**Dolly**, a term of contempt for a woman. 'He's got a *maungy dolly* for a wife,' *i. e.* one of little value, either for use or ornament.

**Don**, *i. e.* do on; to put on. 'He *donn'd* him' = 'he dressed himself.' It is peculiar to the dialect frequently to omit the word 'self' in such sentences as the above; thus, 'Au'll waish me' means 'I'll wash myself.' This word, or rather the past tense of it, in its progressive form, occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 4:

'The kyng *kest* of his cote then,  
A grene garment he *dyde on*,  
And every knyght had so, I wys,  
They clothed them full soone.'

**Deor** (pronounced *doo-er*). 'To keep t' *door* oppen,' or 'to swing t' *door*,' are phrases both meaning to pay the expenses of the house.

**Doorcheeks**, the side-posts of the door.

**Doorhoil**, *i. e.* door-hole, the doorway.

**Doorstead** (pronounced *dōōerstēād*), the place where the door stands.

**Doorstone** (pronounced *dōōerst'n*), the flag outside the door.

**Dorm**, *vb.* to doze.

**Dorm**, *sb.* a kind of half sleep or cat asleep. A woman speaking of her sick child, said, 'Last neet he fell into a *dorm*, and then he wakken'd, and said his prayers, and Au thowt it were varry gooid.'

**Dotterel** (pronounced *dotteril*), a bird of the plover genus, said to be easily caught: used here formerly to signify a foolish person.

**Doubler**, a pie-dish; a great dish or *patter*: it may be of clay. Hunter says 'a pewter dish,' and spells it *dubbler*. A 'shoal *dubbler*' is a 'shallow dish.'

**Doubt**, *vb.* used in the sense of fear. 'I *doubt* it will rain;' 'I *doubt* he will never get over it.'

**Dough**, pronounced *dofe* [doaf], or by some *dooaf*.

**Doughy**, pronounced *dofy* [doafi].

**Downfall**, a fall of rain or snow.

**Downliggin**, a lying-in.

**Down-spirited**, low-spirited.

**Dowsted**. See **Daasted**.

**Doy**, or **Doidy**, a term of endearment. Perhaps a softened form of the word *joy*, which is also used in the same way in speaking of one beloved. The word *doy* is used chiefly to children, but might be said to a kitten or any small pet.

**Draff**, grains after brewing, or wash for hogs. See *Peebles to the Play*, ll. 137—139:

'Thereby lay three and thirty swine  
Thrunland in a middin of *draff*,'

*i. e.* trundling or rolling in a heap of grains.

**Drake**, used in the same sense as **Drate**, which see.

**Drakes**, the mark from which boys begin to taw at marbles. This is also called *dregs*.

**Drape**, a cow which has borne one or more calves, but whose milk is dried up, and is likely to have no more. Ray has the word. Halliwell says 'a barren cow.'

**Drate**, or **Draight** (perhaps connected with the word *draw*), to drawl. 'Slow *drating*' is applied to a speaker or preacher who drawls. It is perhaps remarkable that this people, fond of abbreviation as they undoubtedly are (see **Byname**), should be so given to *drating* in their conversation.

At the time when Napoleon threatened to invade England, in 1803 or 1804, a beacon was placed on Castle Hill; a hut was built near, and watch was kept by one or two soldiers. One of these happened to be in a public-house in Almondbury when two of the natives were there, who, with a laudable curiosity, desired to know from what district the soldier hailed, when the following colloquy took place:—Native No. 1, 'And wheer do yo come thro'?' Soldier, in a smart, decisive tone, 'I come from Hull, sir;' and the question and answer were repeated in much the same form. Foiled in his attempt to understand the gentleman, who spoke *Dutch* (which see), Native No. 1 turned to No. 2, and exclaimed, 'W'at ses he? Where dus t' felly say he cums thro'?' Then No. 2, as though his friend were deaf, bawled out, 'He ses he cooms thro' Ho-o-o-o-l.'

*Drake* is sometimes used in the same sense as *drate*, and, if not connected with that word, is probably derived from *draw*.

**Drate-hoil**, or **Draight-hoil**, *i. e.* the draught-hole behind the fireplace.

**Drave**, the past tense of *to drive*. Occurs in 1 Chron. xiii. 7: 'And Uzza and Ahio *drave* the cart;' also Judges i. 19.

**Draze**, or **Draeze**, a large flat broom, made with a hurdle and brush-wood, to brush manure into the ground.

**Draze**, *vb.* to use the above.

**Dree**, long; tiresome; tedious. 'A *dree* road,' 'a *dree* job,' &c. A very old and common word. [From A.S. *dréogan*, to endure: a well-known word in Scotch.—W. W. S.]

**Dregs**. See **Drakes**.

**Drence**, a former pronunciation of the word *drench*.

**Drinking**, a tea or meal between chief meals. A luncheon is a 'forenoon *drinking*.'

**Drinking water**, *i. e.* water for drinking is curiously spoken of as 'eating water.'

**Druffen**, and **Drukken**, both forms of *drunken*. Young folks at Golcar and old folks at Lepton have been heard to use the former term. The latter at Golcar is sometimes pronounced by old people as *druchen*, rather guttural. Both words are well known at Almondbury. [Cf. Icel. *drukinn*, drunken, tipsy.—W. W. S.]

**Druffy**, drougty; dry. 'A *druffy* day,' a good day for drying clothes on.



**Drysides**, the word well known, but the meaning not precisely defined. Some say 'a witty or humorous man,' others 'a grasper.'

**Dubs**, *i. e.* doubles. When boys shoot at marbles in a ring and knock out more than one, they have to put the rest back unless they cry *dubs*.

**Dudmanstone**, the proper name of a place near Honley, usually, but erroneously, called *Deadmanstone*. A 'dudman' is a scarecrow, or ragged fellow, and 'duds' are rags or clothes. Gunning, in his *Reminiscences of Cambridge*, vol. i. p. 169, says, speaking of Stourbridge Fair, 'Another row of booths was called "The Duddesy."' These contained woollen cloths from Yorkshire and the western counties of England.' The word *dudds* occurs in *Peebles to the Play*, l. 35:

'Among you merchants my *dudds* do,' &c.

**Duff**, *vb. neut.* to be afraid; also *vb. act.* to frighten. 'Tha's *duff'd* on it,' *i. e.* given in.

**Duff**, or **Duffer**, one short of pluck; a coward, or fool. [*Duff* is a variation of O. Eng. *daffe*. 'Thou doted *daffe*' occurs in *Piers Plowman*, B. 1. 138.—W. W. S.] This is comparatively a new word in this district.

**Dule**, devil, or *dæmon*. The word is not much used now, but the proverb is well known, 'Better have a *dule* nor a dawkin,' *i. e.* an evil spirit than a fool. This saying probably originated with one who had suffered only from the 'dawkin.'

**Dun**, used for *do* in interrogative sentences. '*Dun* yo think sooa?' *i. e.* 'Do you think so?'

**Dunneck**, or **Dunnock**, the Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [The word means the little dun bird.—W. W. S.]

**Dusk o' dark**, an expression used for the faint light just before night begins.

**Dutch**, *sb.* and *adj.* language—scientific, technical, or otherwise—which cannot be easily understood. 'To talk *Dutch*' is to speak in a more refined tongue than the ordinary dialect. The phrase 'as *Dutch* as a mastiff' is used of one who has done some mischief and assumes the air of innocence. In the south I have heard it said of children, when they gabble in the unknown tongue of childhood, that they talk Double *Dutch*.

**Dyke**. See **Dike**.

## E

**Ea**. When this combination of vowels occurs it generally forms two syllables, where in classical English it forms but one; thus, *brēad*, *dēaf*, *fēd*, *lēd* (*sb.* and *vb.*), *swēat*, *tēd*, *whēat*, &c. But *breath* and

*read* are pronounced as usual; also *swear*, though some say *swëär*.  
*Speak* is *spake*.

**Earth**, pronounced *yerth*.

**Easter**, pronounced *Yester*.

**E'e**, the eye.

**E'em**, even, or evening. Not used much now alone, but occurs in the words *Twelfte'em* and *Twentite'em*.

**E'en**, *i. e.* 'eyen,' the eyes. When I first came into this neighbourhood the following sentence was proposed to me as a puzzle, more difficult to the ear than to the eye: 'Bang her amang her *e'en*,' *i. e.* 'Hit her between her eyes.' Now though the words be good of themselves, I am disposed to doubt whether they were ever so used, except as above mentioned. The above was said to be a Skeldmanthorpe 'nominy.' 'Her' is independent of gender, and means 'him.'

**Eh**, *interj.* very common (pronounced as *a* in *mate*); used much as *oh* in the south. But when pronounced as *ee* in *meet* it expresses great delight or surprise. If a crowd of Yorkshire boys of this district were looking on at an exhibition of fireworks, and a flight of a hundred rockets went up together, the general exclamation would be *Ee-ee-ee*, continued for some seconds.

**Either**, pronounced *auther* or *öther*. It has been said that the question was once put to an honest Yorkshireman whether this word should be pronounced *æther* or *ither*, who gravely decided, '*Öther* 'll do.'

**Elder**. See **Helder**.

**Element**, usually spoken of as '*th' element*,' *i. e.* the sky, or atmosphere. [Found in Shakespeare and in North's *Plutarch*.—W. W. S.]

**Ellentree** (pronounced *ellintree*), the elder.

**Eller**, keen. It seems, however, very little known.

**Elsen**, or **Elsin**, a cobbler's awl. See *Fray o' Suport*, ver. 8:

'Hoo! hoo! gar raise the Reid Souter, and Ringan's Wat,  
Wi' a broad *elshin* and a wicker;  
I wat weil they'll mak' a ford sicker'—

*i. e.* with a broad awl and a switch for weapons they will make a ford sure. Cf. Dutch *els*, an awl.

**Elsen**, or **Elsin**, has another meaning not well defined. When something has been eaten with too much pepper and salt, which therefore bites the tongue, it is frequently said, 'It is as keen as *elsin*.' If then the *elsin* were not originally an awl, it must have been something sharp and pricking. See above.

**Emang**, *i. e.* 'among,' or among. The *e* sound in this word is sometimes very distinctly heard. [Cf. A.S. *gemang*.—W. W. S.]

**Etten**, the pronunciation of *eaten*.

**Ever**, pronounced *ivver*.

## F

**Faal**, the pronunciation of *foul*, which word usually means ugly rather than dirty. See **Allys**. [Cf. G. *faul*.—W. W. S.]

**Faan**, or **Fan**, the pronunciation of *found*; past tense of *to find*. The latter form is the better.

**Fadge**, a bundle of cloth, wool, &c., fitted into a pack-sheet, and fastened with skewers, usually four inches long. The word not much used now. Halliwell says 'a bundle, or fagot.' When cloth was packed in this way it was arranged in long *cuttles*, fitted within the sheet, which was then skewered up with *packpricks*, made of wood. Four or five such pieces in one *fadge* were placed across a horse, and tied round the animal with a rope called a *wantey*.

**Fageing**, or **Fagey** (*gl.* *faij'ing*, *faij'i*), deceiving; flattering; soft-sawdering. I have heard this word used, but only as an adjective.

**Faigh**, or **Feigh** (pronounced *fay-ee*, almost as two syllables), rubbish above the stone in a quarry; also in digging for the foundation of a house they take the *faigh* out.

**Faigh**, *vb.* When digging for the walls they say, 'They are *faighing* the groundwork for a building.' [The original word means 'to clean.' See **Fauf**.—W. W. S.]

**Faigh in**, *vb.* 'To *faigh in*' is to scatter the droppings of animals over a field.

**Fain**, glad. This word occurs in Ps. lxxi. 21 (Prayer-Book Version): 'My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee.' The present reading is, 'My lips shall greatly rejoice;' and the Latin version, 'Exsultabunt labia mea.' It occurs also in *Chevy Chase*, Fytte ii. l. 66:

'These worthy frekis for to fight  
Thereto they were full *fain*.'

And in the *Towneley Mysteries*, 'Lazarus':

'Martha, Martha, thou may be *fayn*  
Thi brothere Lazarus shall rise and lif agayn.'

In St. Luke xv. 16 it is used adverbially.

**False**, very common in the sense of cunning or intelligent. As far as my own knowledge extends, it is used chiefly in respect to animals, young children, &c., and it indicates a high appreciation of their

character. I am not aware, however, whether cunning and intelligence are here looked on as synonymous terms. At our rent-audit, Nov. 1874, one of the tenants, speaking of a certain horse, said 'he was as *false* as a Christian,' which, however high a compliment it might be to the horse, sounded a somewhat doubtful one to the Christian.

**Faltering iron** (*gl.* foalt-uring), an instrument employed to knock off 'ains' of barley. Halliwell says 'a barley chopper.'

**Faltree** (*gl.* foaltree), a rough piece of timber placed behind cattle to support the bed.

**Fan** (see **Faan**), found; past tense of *to find*. In its form *fand* it occurs in *The Uplandis Mouse and the Burges Mouse*, ll. 132, 133 :

'The Spenser came with keyis in his hand,  
Openit the door, and them at dinner *fand*.'

And in its form *faand* in the still older poem, *Cursor Mundi* (1320), 'The Visit of the Magi,' l. 145 (or l. 11,517 in Morris's edition) :

'Bot that thai *faand*, wit-uten wand,'

*i. e.* without hesitation.

**Farantly**, handsome; decent; comely: still used by some, but not much known. The word *farand*, from which the above is formed, occurs in Robert of Gloster's description of Vortigern and Rowena:

'A cup with wine she had in hand,  
And her attire was well *farand*,'

*i. e.* well-fashioned, or orderly.

**Fardin**, *i. e.* farthing. Curious as opposed to the habit of using *th* for *d*.

**Far lent**, *i. e.* far learnt, or learned; meaning well-informed. Note the sinking of *r*. See Letter **R**.

**Farrups**, or **Ferrups**, a word used in expressions of surprise, &c.: chiefly by old people. 'What the *farrups* are ye at!'

**Fashion**. 'To be in better *fashion*' is to be in more than ordinary good health.

**Fashion**, *vb.* to venture or dare. 'Why don't you go and ask him for it?' 'I cannot *fashion*,' *i. e.* I am ashamed, or have not the courage. Or if you told of some one's impudence, it would be answered, 'How can he *fashion*!'

**Fast**, puzzled. 'Why don't you get on with your job?' 'Nay, Au'm *fast*,' *i. e.* I don't know what to do next.

**Fast for**, to be in want of (anything).

**Fastens** (pronounced *fassens*), fastings, or Lent. Some call it *Fastness*. Dunbar, in his *Dance of Ye Seven Deadly Sins*, calls Shrove

Tuesday *Fastern's Even*, and it is so called here; in fact the word *Fastens*, instead of being *Fastings*, may be *Fastern's*, sinking the *r*. See Letter B.

'Mahoun gart cry ane dance  
Of Shrewis that were never shriven,  
Against the fast of *Fastern's Even*  
To mak' their observance.'

**Fastens Tuesday**, the name here given to Shrove Tuesday, and, as stated above, is probably a corruption of *Fastern's Tuesday*. See Preface, *Shrove Tuesday*.

**Fat**, or **Fattened**, said of a marble driven up when it lodges on the small ring at ringtaw.

**Fate** [fait'], the past tense of *fight* for *fought*. *Fought* is also used, but is pronounced as *fout* (*ou* as in *sound*).

**Fat hen**, the common name of a plant, *Chenopodium album*. Formerly it was much used as a vegetable, and is similar in its taste to spinach. It grows luxuriantly by *muckmiddins*.

**Father**, pronounced to rhyme to the word *gather* in Southern English.

**Fatshive** (pronounced *shawv*), a slice of bread soaked in the dripping pan, or spread over with fat.

**Fattened**, the same as **Fat** (which see).

**Fauf** (*gl.* foaf), said of land when ploughed or prepared, but not cropped. A 'potato *fauf*' is when the land is ready for the sets, and also after the crop has been taken out.

**Fauf**, *vb.* They say a man is *faufing* his land when he is cleaning it with no crop on it. [The word is probably a variation of *feigh*, or *fay*. The Icelandic is *fága*, to clean, to till the ground, &c.; and the Icelandic *a* is pronounced as *ou* in *foul*.—W. W. S.]

**Fearnought** (pronounced *fearnout*), a machine for mixing wool, shoddy, and mungo before putting upon the condenser.

**Felks**, the pieces of wood which form the circumference of a wheel.

**Felly**, a fellow; used also for a husband. One of our tenants said to me, 'Au've lost my *felly* sin' Au saw yo,' which I soon found to mean her partner.

**Felly**, *vb.* 'He *fellies* about,' *i. e.* swaggers.

**Felter**, to entangle. In *Towneley Mysteries* we find:

'With a hede lyke a clowde *felterd* his here.'—'Prima Pastorum.

and—

'This jelian jowke dryfys he no dogges to *felter*.'—'Juditium.'

**Fend**, to provide; be industrious. A jay is a bird 'fonder of steal-in' fruit nor *fendin*,' that is, will not take much trouble to seek its food.

**Fender**, a careful provider. A cow or horse which takes pains to find all the choice or eatable portions of a meadow is a good *fender*.

**Fending** (used adjectively), industrious.

**Fent**, a fag end of cloth; a portion woven after the piece is completed, three-quarters or a yard long. Formerly weavers claimed the *fent* from every warp, ostensibly to help to clothe the children.

**Fest**, to fasten, tie, or bind; but especially used of binding an apprentice, who is said to be *fessted*. [*Fested* = fastened (*Prick of Conscience*, l. 5295).—W. W. S.]

**Festen** (pronounced *fessen*; *gl.* fes'n), to fasten.

**Fettle**, to clean; set in order, &c. A person when fully dressed is *fettled*; so is a room when set in order; polished or clean shoes are *fettled*. The word occurs in the *History of Sir John Eland of Eland*, ver. 106:

‘ Beaumont of Quarmby saw all this,  
And Lockwood, where they stood;  
They *fettled* them to fence I wis,  
And shot as they were wood.’

Again in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 57:

‘ Then John he took Guye's bow in his hand,  
His boltes and arrows eche one;  
When the Sheriffe saw Little John bend his bow  
He *fettled* him to be gone.’

*Fettled* is also applied to ale or porter which has been refined or bottled; and also to the same liquids warmed over the fire in a tin vessel (specially made for the purpose in the shape of a large extinguisher), and seasoned with sugar and nutmeg.

A well-known eccentric character of Almondbury, B. K., once tried an experiment with a clean shoe and a dirty one, and found there was little difference at the end of the day. ‘W’at’s t’ use, then,’ said he, ‘o’ all this *fettlin’* o’ yor shooins?’

**Fettle**, *sb.* A field in good order is in good *fettle*.

**Fettler**, one who cleans up: especially one whose business it is to clean machinery, engines, &c.

**Few**, pronounced *fa-oo*, or *fe-oo* (*gl.* fai’uo), as two syllables. The expression ‘a good *few*’ means what is elsewhere called ‘a good many.’ It is also curiously used in connection with broth, soup, porridge, bread and milk, &c. ‘Will ye tak’ a *few*?’ is an ordinary invitation; but I am not aware that the substantive to which it refers often follows in the sentence.

**Fick**, to struggle with the feet; to kick about.

**Fidge**, *vb.* to move about uneasily; to fidget.

**Fight**, *vb.* pronounced *fate*.

**Finedrawer**, *sb.* one who follows a trade which, though perhaps not peculiar to the neighbourhood, is of much importance here, where flaws in the newly-manufactured cloth have to be repaired.

**Finkel** (pronounced *finkil*), fennel. [This word, spelt *finkil*, occurs in a copy of *Piers Plowman* (A. text, Pass. 5, l. 156), in the library of University College, Oxford.—W. W. S.]

**Firepoint**, *sb.* the poker. In some parts *firepoit*, which seems the more likely word. See **Poit**. Joseph o' Nuppits, the well-known beggar of Almondbury, once went to Padiham, was thus lost for a time, and fared but badly there. On returning he endeavoured to account for his condition, saying, 'Au've stopp'd at Padiham sooa long that ma legs have swelled as thick as *firepoits*.'

**Five**, pronounced *fauve*.

**Flacker**, *vb.* to flutter : may be said of a bird shaking its wings.

**Flageing**, *pt.* canting ; flattering : but I have met with no corresponding verb.

**Flamshaw**, a word which has been given to me, but with no meaning assigned.

**Flang**, also **Flung**, *vb.* past tense of *to fling*.

**Flasket**, *sb.* an oval-shaped washing-tub, or one of rectangular form. In some counties a clothes-basket of oval shape.

**Flay**, *vb.* to frighten. 'To *flay* the cold off' is an expression used for airing water, in which case it probably means 'to drive away.' So in *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 36 :

' O I sleep saft, and I wake aft ;  
It's lang since sleeping was *flayed* frae me :  
Gie my service back to my wife and bairns,  
And a' gude fellows that spier for me.'

**Flaycraw**, or **Flaycrow**, *sb.* a scarecrow.

**Flayed**, *pt.* frightened, or afraid.

**Flaysome**, *adj.* frightful.

**Flea**, *sb.* (pronounced *fleä*, or *fleäh* ; and on the other hand *fly* is pronounced *flee*, from which circumstance amusing mistakes sometimes occur). A little boy had his face bitten, and on its being remarked, said it was done by the *flees*. 'There are no *fleas* here, child ; do you know one when you see it ?' 'Yes.' 'Where did you see any ?' 'In the wood.' 'Well, what were they like ?' 'They were little things with wings.' 'Then you mean *flies*, or rather gnats, my man.'

**Fleam**, *sb.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

**Flee**. See **Fly**.

**Fleer**, *vb.* to laugh mockingly, or to have a countenance expressive of such laughter.

**Fleet**, *vb.* to skim milk, or other liquid having a scum. The word is most likely connected with *fleet*, the old form of *float*.

**Fleeting-dish**, *sb.* the dish used to skim the milk.

**Flegg'd**, or **Fligg'd**, *pt.* or *adj.* fledged: as of birds.

**Flep**, *sb.* the bottom lip. 'He hings his *flep* this mornin',' *i. e.* he looks cross. Halliwell gives the word *flepper*.

**Fletcher-house**, the name of a farm-house in the neighbourhood. A *fletcher* is an arrow-maker.

**Fleyk**, *sb.* (pronounced *flake*; *gl.* flaik), an article of wickerwork in the form of a gate, used for opening the staple, and beating the dust out of wool, which was placed on it and beaten with two sticks. See **Swinging**. Also a gate set up in a gap, a hurdle. Thoresby spells it as above, but Ray has *fleack*.

**Flick**, the pronunciation of *fitch* (of bacon). So *pick* for *pitch*, &c.

**Flit**, *vb.* to move from one house to another.

**Flite**, *vb.* (pronounced *flaut*), to scold, brawl, &c.: both active and neuter. 'Au've yeer'd 'em *flaut* thee; tha's been doin' some'at wrang.' Occurs in Lindsay's *Complaint*, ll. 31, 32:

'I will not *flyte*, that I conclude,  
For crabbing of thy celsitude.'

Again in his *Supplication in Contemplation of Side Tails*:

'Without their faults be soon amended,  
My *flyting*, sir, shall ne'er be ended;  
But wald your grace my counsel tak',  
Ane proclamation ye should mak,' &c.

**Flizgig**, *sb.* a flighty woman, one adorned with showy, flying cap-ribbons, or dressed at all out of the way. *Flizz* is to fly off in O.Eng., and *gygge* a flighty person. Halliwell says *phizgig*, an old woman dressed extravagantly.

**Floggish**, *adj.* slow; bulky.

**Flonepot**, or **Flonepot**, a small earthenware pan used for holding milk, making pies, &c., and contains generally less than a gallon: if much more, it is called a 'bowl.' [The word probably is *flaupot*. *Flaun* is a custard. Cf. 'As flat as a *flaun*.'—W. W. S.]

**Floor-claat**, *i. e.* floor-clout. See next word.

**Floor-cover**, *sb.* This, with the preceding word, both formerly much used for a carpet or any kind of covering for the floor.

**Floping**, *pt.* flashy; moving about to draw attention, or with clothes not properly arranged.



**Flouch**, *sb.* an awkward mouth. 'Art ta settin' thy *flouch* agean?'  
In southern diction 'making mouths.'

**Flower**, pronounced *flāār*.

**Fluff**, *sb.* the stuff which collects in pockets, under beds, &c.; elsewhere called *flue*.

**Fluggons**, *sb.* a slatternly woman. Halliwell gives *fluggan*, a coarse, fat woman.

**Flup**, *sb.* a stroke, blow, &c. 'Au'll gi'e thee a *flup*.'

**Flup**, *vb.* to hit, strike a blow, &c.

**Flupperlipped**, *adj.* where lips are large, or out of shape or proportion. Halliwell gives *floppermouthed* in much the same sense.

**Fluppy**, *adj.* careless; heedless, &c.

**Flusk**, or **Flusker**, *vb.* to startle a bird out of a bush.

**Flusker**, *vb. neut.* to fly out. 'A bird has *flusker'd* out here.'

**Fluz**, *vb.* the meaning not exactly ascertained. It has been heard applied to a servant engaged in cleaning fire-grates, and may have reference to the noise produced by the brushes.

**Fly**, *sb.* pronounced *flee*. See **Flea**, and **Flee**.

**Fly by sky**, *sb.* a word applied to a woman dressed in an out-of-the-way manner. Halliwell gives this word as *flee by the sky*. I write it as I heard it pronounced. The same word is also used for a sort of fly-wheel in certain machinery.

**Fog**, *sb.* after-grass. Ray spells it *fogge*, and describes it as long grass remaining in the pasture till winter.

**Foil**, *sb.* (one syllable) the pronunciation of the word *foal*. To a respected friend of mine not caring to be dressed in the height of the fashion, a cart-driver said, 'Mester, Au sud lauk a *foil* o' thy coit,' i. e. a foal of thy coat, or a coat like yours. My friend fired up in a moment as he exclaimed, 'Why, this man is a barbarian—a Vandal; let me see his name;' so he danced round to the other side of the cart, to the wonderment and confusion of the driver.

**Foilfooit**, *sb.* the pronunciation of *foalfoot*, the same as Colt's-foot—*Tussilago Farfara*.

**Foil hoyle**, a shed for sheltering foals.

**Fold**, *sb.* a name applied to a collection of cottages standing in a yard more or less inclosed. Thorpe *Fold*, Heck *Fold*.

**Foail**, the pronunciation of *fool*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**.

**Foailify**, *vb.* to make a fool of.

**Fooit**, the pronunciation of the word *foot*. See Letters **O**, **Oo**. This word occurs in the Almondbury Church inscription, and is there spelt

*foyt*, and the latter, sounded as two syllables, is a close approach to the local pronunciation. If then the Almondbury spelling was not correct at the date of the inscription (1522), it was probably phonetic, and at least shows that the local sound, if not the same, was as near as possible what it is now.

**Fooitin'**, a fine paid, generally in beer, by a novice on his first introduction to a gang of men with whom he has to work.

**Fooit it**, to measure distances by placing one foot before the other.

**Forenoon** (pronounced *forenoon*), used for that portion of the morning from breakfast to dinner.

**Forenoon drinking**, *sb.* luncheon.

**Forgat**, and **Forgate**, the past tense of *to forget*. Occurs in Gen. xl. 23: 'Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but *forgot* him.' Also Ps. cvi. 13.

**Forgetten**, *p.p.* used often for *forgotten*.

**Fot**, past tense of *to fetch*, or *fotch*: formerly much used. S. B., in a fit of disobedience, ran away from her father, who followed her for the purpose of punishment. He overtook her in the churchyard, and on reaching home gave the following account of his proceedings: 'Au *fo* her a fillip, and then *fo* her another, and daan her coom, and sho fell agen dame Yetton's tomb.' *Fet* seems to have been an old form. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 2:

'Lytell Johan *fet* his bowe anone.'

**Fotch**, and **Fot**, *vb.* to fetch. Not long since a man rang at a friend's door, and the servant took her own time to answer the bell, to whom in remonstrance he said, 'Yo bide some *fottin*, lass,' meaning she required some fetching to the door.

**Foughten** (pronounced *fuffen*; *gl.* fuof'n), the past participle of *to fight*. Occurs in *The Felon Sew of Rokeby*:

'He told them all unto the end  
How he had *foughten* with a fiend,  
And lived through mickle strife.'

There used to be a story told about Longwood 'Thump,' or wake, to this effect. No 'wake' was thought to be complete unless all the men had engaged in battle on the occasion. A father addresses his stalwart son, 'Jack, has *to foughten*?' Jack replies, 'Noow, fatter,' and the affectionate parent rejoins, 'Kum then, get thee *foughten*, and let's gwoa whom.'

**Foul**. See **Faal**.

**Foumard**, or **Foumart** (pronounced *foomart*), *sb.* a polecat.

**Fouse**, the former pronunciation of the word *fox*, now nearly obsolete, but remaining in the local proverb—'Onny owd *fouse* can bide its own stink.' [Cf. Dutch *vos*, a fox.—W. W. S.]

**Foyt**, the form in which the word *foot* is found in the Almondbury Church inscription. Pronounced as a monosyllable it would be the same as *foit*, which I understand to be the pronunciation in the western parts of the parish of Halifax; but if as a dissyllable, it would be nearly *foet*, which approaches closely to the present local form *foot*, which see.

**Frame**, *vb.* to contrive, attempt, or set about a thing: a word in common use. 'He *frames* well.' 'He doesn't *frame*,' i. e. sets awkwardly to work. 'Are the boys up yet?' 'No; but they're *framing*.' 'What do you mean?' 'They are sitting in bed, putting on their stockings.' Probably the same as A.S. *fremian*. The word occurs in Judges xii. 6: 'Then said they unto him, Say now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth, for he could not *frame* to pronounce it right.'

**Franch**, *adj.* French.

**Frangy**, *adj.* quarrelsome; kicking about.

**Frap**, *sb.* a pet, or ill-temper; also a small firework made by placing a pinch of gunpowder in a piece of paper folded in a triangular form. It is sometimes used by good housewives in cleaning the flues of ovens.

**Fratch**, *vb.* to quarrel as boys.

**Fratch**, *sb.* a quarrel.

**Fraze**, for froze, past tense of *freeze*.

**Fresh**, *adj.* having too much drink. *Sharp fresh* has the same meaning, but in a minor degree.

**Frittises**, *sb.* fritters.

**Froak**, *sb.* a frog.

**Frow**, *sb.* a coarse woman: formerly much used.

**Fruzzins**, *sb.* superfluous hairs, &c. which come off the yarn in the winding, or from the cloth in the finishing, or when being *pearl'd* (perched).

**Fud** (*gl.* fuod), small portions of wool, &c. which come off cloth in handling it.

**Fuffen** (*gl.* fuofen), i. e. *foughten*, which see.

**Fuffle**, **Fooffle**, or **Fufflement**, *sb.* a word applied to an abundance of clothing. A woman with too many flounces or ribbons, &c., would be said to have too much *fuffle* about her; so would a plant of wheat if it had too many blades.

**Fugel**, or **Fugle**, to cheat, deceive, or trick: used actively. One might *fugel* another one of an estate, &c. *Callifugle* has the same meaning.

**Full**, pronounced as usual. When in playing at ringtaw, &c., a boy wishes another to fire, and not place his marble in some convenient place with his hand, he says, '*Full* thee;' or if to fire through the ring, then, '*Full* thee through.' The word '*fullock*' is applied to projecting a marble somewhat slowly by means of the thumb and bent forefinger.

**Fun**, past tense and past participle of *to find*.

**Furr**, *sb.* a furrow. Occurs in Burns's *Holy Fair* :

'The hares were hirpling down the *furs*.'

**Fuzball**, *sb.* the well-known fungus, *F. pulverulentus*.

**Furry**, **secky**, **thirdy**, and **lacky**, all words used at marbles, when boys call for the first, second, third, or last turn.

## G

This letter is not often heard in the termination *ng*, except in words of one syllable. *G* or *gh* at the end of some words is hard here, though softened in classical English. Thus, *craigh*, *craw*; *gnaigh*, *gnaw*; *haigh*, *haw*; *saigh*, *saw*; so *lig*, *lie*; perhaps also *cloke*, or *cloge*, *claw*. There is also a very singular pronunciation of *gh*. See the words **Keighley** and **Fighle**.

**Gabblerratches**, **Gobblerratches**, or **Flee-by-neets**, called by some 'night-whistlers,' birds which fly overhead in the night, and are considered to be forewarners of death. There is an opinion that these birds are at least of two distinct kinds. The 'night-whistlers' are birds high in the air, passing by, but of doubtful race; they have, however, a perfect whistle. The *gabblerratches*, on the other hand, are said to frequent damp places, and their cry is a sort of gabble like that of the magpie.

As specimens of the superstitions which have prevailed, I hear that on one occasion the *gabblerratches* passed over this valley, when a woman had the hardihood to go out and mock them. They flew to the window of her house and left blood there. A person (!) died soon after.

One of my informants remembers his mother to have said to her children, wishing to keep them within-doors, 'Yo'll be hearin' *gabblerratches* some o' these neets, and then yo'll stop i' th' haas.' About Leeds *gabblerratches* are believed to be the restless souls of children who have died unbaptized.

Halliwell says, 'At Wednesbury there is a superstition of hounds in the air, which are called Gabriel's Hounds, but the more sober consider them to be wild geese in their flight.' When it is considered that *rathe* or *rache* is a dog which hunts by scent, it is probable that these superstitions are the same, and the names nearly or quite the same. In an old song the expression 'gable rangers' occurs, the meaning of which is doubtful. Can it be the same as the above? 'Hounds,' 'ratches,' and 'rangers' may be looked on as synonymous, but how about 'Gabriel,' 'gabble,' and 'gable,' which have

three distinct meanings, and all expressive? 'Gabble' might refer to the noise made, and 'gable' to the form of flight; but if one only be the original, of which the others are corruptions, it might be a puzzling inquiry to determine which it is.

**Gadge**, *vb.* to baste (in sewing). 'Gadge me these trousers up,' one might say when they wanted mending.

**Ga'e** (pronounced *gay*), gave. *Gav* is also used.

**Gaerse**, *sb.* grass. A.S. *gærs*.

**Gaersedrake** *i. e.* grassdrake, the Corncrake, *Gallinula crex*.

**Gael**, or **Gail** (pronounced *gay'il*), the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, especially during the night.

**Gael**, or **Gail**, *vb.* corresponding to the substantive above. 'The eyes *gail*.'

**Gaffer**, *sb.* used much for master, or the chief of a gang of labourers.

**Gain**, or **Gane**, *adj.* near; convenient; active; useful; ready to hand: very common. In some parts of Yorkshire 'bane' is used in a similar sense.

**Gainer**, **Gainest**, the comparative and superlative of the above.

**Galcar**, or **Galker** (*a* as in *gallon*, *cat*, &c.), *sb.* beer in course of fermentation. Halliwell says *galcar* is an ale-tub; it certainly is not the tub here, but the new liquor. Ray calls it *gailclear*.

Z. S. was a believer in witchery, and in winter-time when the ale would not ferment he attributed the defect to the ill offices of some witch, and would be heard to say, 'Ay, sho's in it—sho's in it agean, the old pouze.' He would then heat a chain red hot, throw it into the *galcar* (the wort), and burn out the witch, for the beer thus heated would naturally begin to ferment. He would then gleefully exclaim, 'Ay, Au knew sho were in it; we'n maistered th' oud pouze.'

**Galching**, or **Gaulching**. 'Snapping and *galching*' is an expression used to describe the style of colloquy of two irritated persons. 'Galching and retching' another combination of words to express the forcing up of food from the stomach when one is troubled with wind.

**Gallimawfry**, and by corruption *Gallimawverty*, a mixture of several sorts of meat. The latter form is also used adverbially, and is applied to a man who conducts himself in a frolicsome way.

**gam**, *sb.* game. Making *gam* of one is making fun. Pheasants, &c. are *gam*, but the laws for their protection are usually spoken of as 'the game laws.'

**gar**, *sb.* a gander.

**gar**, *sb.* a kind of siliceous stone found in coal-pits. It underlies the hard bed, and is from one to eighteen inches thick.

**Gantry, or Gantree, *sb.*** a frame to set casks upon.

**Gapstead** (pronounced *gapsteed*, or *gapetid*), an interval in a field wall intended for a gate, or merely used for the passage of cattle. If the interval be of an accidental nature, arising from the falling of the wall, &c., it is simply a 'gap.'

**Garnet.** See **Mungo**.

**Garth, *sb.*** a yard, croft, &c.; the same word as *yard*. A *stackgarth* is a stackyard. So 'gate' and 'yate' are interchangeable except when 'gate' means way. [Icel. *garðr*; A.S. *geard*.—W. W. S.]

**Gassy, *adj.*** boasting; bumptious, &c. Used in Huddersfield, but not much in Almondbury.

**Gat, or Gate,** the same as *got*, past tense of *to get*.

**Gate, *sb.*** a street, or way in general. 'Get out o' my *gate*' = 'Get out of my way.' Very common in the names of streets, &c.: Northgate, Westgate, Kirkgate, Castlegate, &c., in Huddersfield; Keldgate and Minster-moorgate in Beverley; Micklegate and Monkgate in York; Briggate in Leeds; Deansgate in Manchester; Skeltergate in Almondbury, &c. As might be imagined, *gate* for way is an old usage. See *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 13:

'As often words they breeden bale,  
So parted Robin and John;  
And John is gone to Barnesdale,  
The *gates* he knoweth eche one.'

**Gatewards** (pronounced *gate'ards*; *gl.* *gait'urds*), used chiefly in the expression 'to go *agate'ards*,' i. e. to accompany part of the way. See **Agate'ards**.

**Gaumless, *adj.*** senseless. [Icel. *gaumr*, heed, attention.—W. W. S.]

**Gav,** past tense of *to give*.

**Gavlock, or Gavelock, *sb.*** a crowbar: formerly spelt *gaveloke*, or *gavyloke*, and meant a spear or javelin. In Cumberland a crowbar is called a javelin. [A.S. *gafeluc*, diminutive of *geafte*, a lever.—W. W. S.]

**Gawby,** same as **Goby**.

**Gawkhanded, or Gawkyhanded,** left-handed.

**Gears** (pronounced *geerz*—*g* hard), harness for horses, &c. The singular is applied to all kinds of household goods and implements. The phrase 'out of *gear*' is equivalent to 'out of health.' In the 'Coliphizacio' (*Towneley Mysteries*) a similar phrase seems to be applied to mental aberration:

'He is inwardly flayde, not right in his *gere*.'

**Gee,** a word used to horses when they are intended to go away from the driver's side. See **Haw**.

**Geld, or Gelt**, *sb.* a cow not likely to have more calves, and fit only for feeding.

**Gemmers** (pronounced *jemmers*), hinges: a very common word. [Lat. *gemellus*, O.F. *gemeau*, a twin.—W. W. S.]

**Gen** (pronounced *jen*). See **Guys**.

**Gennel, or Ginnel** (pronounced *giinnil*), a long narrow passage: according to some, unroofed; others say either roofed or unroofed. [A.S. *gin*, an opening; Icel. *gin*, a mouth.—W. W. S.]

**Gealing**, *sb.* a gosling.

**Gotten**, *i. e.* gotten, or got. When the footpads knocked down Dr. B. and stole a roll of lint from his pocket, the lucky finder exclaimed, thinking it was a roll of one pound notes, then common, 'Au've *getten* it, lads;' and away they went to share their ill-gotten booty. The word is found in Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford*, l. 291:

'For he had *geten* him yet no benefice.'

And in his *Tale of Melibeus*: 'And therefore, saith Caton, use the riches thou hast *ygeten* in such manner,' &c.

**Gie**, give: very common. A friend of mine was once asked out to dinner in the neighbourhood, at a house where everything, including the dialect, was of the first order; and on gathering round the table, the host jogged his guest by the elbow, and said, 'Gie us a word.' The latter was a little startled, but as a pause ensued, he took it for granted he was to say grace, which he accordingly did.

**Gi'ed**, gave; also *p.p.* given.

**Gi'en** (pronounced *geen*), given.

**Gig**, *sb.* a kind of spiral knife used to remove knots, &c. from cloth, in order to *fettle* it up.

**Gillery** (*g* hard; *gl.* *gil'eri*), *sb.* trickery, or deceit: a well-known word, and would be used in matters of horse jockeying.

**Gilliver** (*g* soft), a kind of pink clove or carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Halliwell spells this word *gillofer*.

**Gilliver**, sometimes used as Jezebel, a term of reproach to a woman.

**Gilt** (*g* hard), a sow cut. A sow for breeding is an 'open *gilt*.'

**Gilty galty (or gaulty)**, *sb.* a boy's game, thus played. One boy is chosen, who says the following 'nominy' (see **Nominy**):

'*Gilty galty*, four and forty,  
Two tens make twenty.'

He then counts one, two, three, four, &c., up to forty, having his eyes covered by his hands, and the others hide during the 'nominy.' At the conclusion of it he uncovers his eyes, and if he sees any boys not yet hidden they have to stand still. He seeks the rest, but if he

moves far away from his place, called his 'stool' (stool), one of the hidden boys may rush out and take it, provided he can get there first. Should he fail in this, he also has to stand aside; but if any one succeeds, then all run out as before, and the same boy has to say the 'nominy' again. On the other hand, if he finds all the boys without losing his 'stool,' the boy first caught has to take his place and say the 'nominy,' and the game goes on as above. It was thus played at Almondbury in 1810, and is so still both here and at Lepton.

**Gip** (*gl. gip*), *vb.* to retch. 'Ma heart *gips* reeght agen it.' 'Au *gip* every taum Au smell it.'

**Girn**, *vb.* to grin.

**Gizzen**, or **Gizzom**, *sb.* the windpipe, &c.

**Gizzen**, *vb.* to choke. If a person were swallowing food, and could get it neither up nor down, and consequently be checked in his breathing, he would be said to be *gizzening*.

**Glad**, *adj.* smooth; easy. A screw turns too *glad* when the hole is too large. [Dutch *glad* means smooth, slippery: connected with the Eng. *glide*.—W. W. S.]

**Gladmelshed**, *adj.* said of a cow which loses her milk even as she lies down. The word therefore appears about equivalent to 'easily milked.'

**Glassener** (pronounced *glazzener*), a glazier.

**Gled**, or **Glead**, *sb.* a hawk, or kite. *Gledholt*, *i. e.* *Gleadeholt*, is the name of an estate near Huddersfield, and means Hawkwood. [A.S. *glida*.—W. W. S.]

**Glee**, *vb.* to squint, or look aside.

**Glenk**, or **Glink**, *sb.* a glimpse.

**Glent**, or **Glint**, has the same meaning as *glenk*; and both *glenk* and *glent* with their variations are verbs also.

**Gloppen'd**, *adj.* surprised; disgusted; frightened. If something were set before one too dirty to be eaten, he might say, 'Au'm *gloppen'd* on it,' or 'wi' it'; or one may be *gloppen'd* with a person who is in any way a nuisance. This word was communicated by one who had been a resident in Kaye Lane, and on its being referred to younger persons, they have denied all knowledge of it. I have, however, found it in Thoresby's Appendix addressed to Ray. It also occurs in the *Cursor Mundi* (Morris's edition), in the part describing the flight into Egypt (written about 1320), l. 1,1610:

'The suanis than bigan to cri . . .  
Quen Jesus sagh tham *glopnid* be,  
He lighted of his moder kne,' &c.,

where the word means 'frightened.'

The word *glope* for a surprise, or something startling, occurs in 'Magnus Herodes' (*Towneley Mysteries*):



'O, my hart is rysand now in a *glope* !'

**Gnaghe**, or **Gnaigh**, *vb.* to gnaw. See Letter G.

**Gnaigh**, also used as a substantive. At the open air concert in Greenhead Park, May 1874, the following conversation between two gentlemen of the band was overheard. After refreshment had been served, one said, 'Hey, Jim, hast ta' gotten thi churn full?' 'Nay, lad, Au've nobbut takken away the *gnaigh* on it.'

**Gnang**, *vb.* to gnaw as a pain; to half cry. 'This old tooith is *gnungin'* at it agēān.' A child who neither cries nor lets it alone, *gnangs*.

**Gnangnails**, *sb.* corns.

**Gnatter**, *vb.* to gnaw or nibble, as a mouse; also to tease, worry, &c.

**Gob**, *sb.* the mouth. 'Shut thi *gob*.' [A Celtic word, still preserved in Gaelic, meaning mouth, chiefly in a ludicrous sense; more properly used of a bird's beak.—W. W. S.]

**Gob**, *vb.* to swallow hastily; also to snatch at marbles: as when a boy has been looking on at a game, and offers to snatch one, he is said to be going to *gob*.

**Gobslotch**, *sb.* a term of reproach; properly, one who dirties his mouth; but according to some, one who eats ravenously. See **Slotcher**. The following elegant oration was delivered at Dewsbury Moor in 1856. The Heckmondwike omnibus is approaching, and a little child toddles out of a cottage into the middle of the road. Its mother, armed with a fire-shovel, rushes forth, and standing on the edge of the causeway, flourishing her shovel, thus addresses her offspring: 'Coom yaat o' t' rooad wi' thee, tha' gret *gobslotch*! Doesn't ta' see cooach a cummin! Coom yaat o' t' rooad wi' thee, or Au'll slawve thi' yed wi' mi' shool.'

**Godspenny**, *sb.* earnest money; a penny given when a servant is hired.

**Going part** (pronounced *goin paat*, or *payt*—see Letter R), a portion of a loom suspended just before where the piece is woven. It has boxes to hold the shuttles, and a ledge before the *sleigh* (which see) on which the shuttles run. The boxes may have more than one shuttle.

**Goit** (the pronunciation of the word *gote*), *sb.* a sluice or channel cut to carry water to a mill. This word is always sounded and spelt *goit*; but if properly *gote*, it would still be *goit* in the dialect. See Letter O. The channel which conveys the water from a mill is called the 'tail *goit*.' In the answer to the Inquisition of the Manor of Almond-bury in 1584, is the following passage: 'And they further say that there was a way for the inhabitants of Huddersfield to the said Miln from one Miln called Shower Miln, along the west side of the broad water until anent the Tayle *Gote* end of the Queen's Majesty's said  
‡ the which said Tayle *Gote* they went over the broad water,'  
*irk's Huddersfield*, p. 135.

**Good**, pronounced *goid*. A clerical friend, in his house-to-house visitation, found a boy suffering from a retention of water. The mother, who was a Methodist, had heard say that a borrowed Common Prayer Book was *goid* for it. She put it into his 'coit pocket and ligged it ovver him i' bed.' The boy got well.

**Good few** (pronounced *goid fuoo*), means several, or a good many.

**Good-like** (pronounced *goid-lauk*), *adj.* good-looking, or comely.

**Gow**. See **Guys**.

**Gowk and titling**. When two persons are constantly seen in company together, the one in somewhat obsequious attendance on the other, they are said to be 'like *gowk and titling*.' The *gowk*, or cuckoo, is popularly supposed to be constantly attended by a little bird of the tit species (*titling*). This saying is, or was, in constant use at Paddock.

**Graat** (the pronunciation of *grout*—see **Aa**), *sb.* a term applied to small beer; properly the last runnings of the wort, or what is left in the barrel bottom.

**Grabber**, *sb.* a tight-handed man.

**Gradely**, *adj.* and *adv.* decent; decently. Ray spells the word *greathly*, and gives the meaning 'handsomely, towardly.' This word, though known to some here, is not much used at Almondbury, but is rather perhaps a Lancashire than a Yorkshire word. It is, however, well understood in the parts bordering on Lancashire.

**Gran', or Grun'**, past tense of *to grind*. *Grun'* is also the past participle.

**Gratehoil**, *i. e.* gratehole, *sb.* the hole on the hearth into which the ashes are drawn. See **Assnook**.

**Grēase** (pronounced *grēüz*; *gl.* *grī'h'z*), to flatter.

**Grease in with**, *vb.* to endeavour to gain the friendship of any one by flattery.

**Greasy**, *adj.* flattering. See **Slam**.

**Great**, pronounced *gret*, and formerly *get*. Perhaps this was the first word actually noticed by me in Almondbury itself, through which village I was one day walking, before my appointment to the Grammar School, with the then resident master, about 1846. We met a butcher, to whom he said, 'Is it Halifax *get* fair to-day?' 'What is *get* fair?' said I. 'Oh, it means great fair, but that's the way they say it.' *Gret*, however, is much more common now. For the dropping of the *r* see Letter **B**.

**Greensauce**, the plant Sorrel, *Rumex acetosa*, called also by some *sour grass* (sour grass), much used formerly as a sauce with meat, especially veal. When the Rev. J. Paine entered on the occupancy of Woodland's Grove, Dewsbury Moor, about 1829, there was in the

garden a long row of cultivated sorrel of a superior quality. In the dining-room, called 'the house' (see **House**), was a box seat, or locker, which contained a large heavy ball. This was pointed out to the incomers as to be used for crushing the *greensauce*, which was customarily placed in a large bowl, and the ball rolled about upon it.

One of my informants says, 'About fifty years ago every garden had its *greensauce*. It was very common then to have *cofe* feet boiled, and the *greensauce* was used with them; also 'amang sallit.' He saw it used in 1874.

**Greet**, *sb.* grit; bits of sand, &c.

**Greetty**, *adj.* gritty.

**Grime** (pronounced *grau*m), *sb.* smut or soot on the bars; not dirt of every kind.

**Grimes** (pronounced *grau*mz), *sb.* blacks in wheat.

**Grobble**, *vb.* to grope in the dark, or in a dusky light. [The frequentative of *grope*.—W. W. S.]

**Grobblor**, *sb.* a knacker, or one adapted to odd jobs.

**Groon** (pronounced *groo*in, or *grō*in), *sb.* the snout of a pig.

**Groop** (pronounced *groo*ip), the place behind cows, &c. for receiving the excrement. [In some parts *grip*. A.S. *græp*, a ditch.—W. W. S.]

**Grout**. See **Graat**.

**Grun**. See **Gran**.

**Grundown**, or **Grundaan**, *i. e.* ground-down, the flour with the bran unsifted.

**Gruntle**, *vb.*, and **Gruntling**, *pt.* and *sb.* a word employed to express the moaning noise made by a sick animal, such as a cow. Not the same as *grunting*, for that is here, as elsewhere, applied to pigs.

**Guisors**, persons masked who go about at Christmas time. They have no particular performance, and say little or nothing, but chiefly present themselves for admiration. The last day for this mummary is the 12th of January. They made their appearance at the Grammar School, Dec. 31, 1874, when one had a black mask something like a pig's face.

**Gulley**, *sb.* a gutter; a large knife.

**Gutling**, *sb.* a great eater; a guttler.

**Guts**, *sb.* used freely for entrails, the stomach, &c.

**Guys**, a word used in an old form of oath: 'By *guys*;' also, 'By *gen*' (*jen*), and 'By *gow*'—all well known at Lepton and Almondbury. Occurs in *Dolly's Gaon*, ver. 7:

'Shoo'd fifty gaons, but nooan like that,  
I *gy*, it is a blazer!'

**rattle**, *sb.* a glutton.

## H

**Haa**, *adv.* how. This occurs sometimes as *yaa*.

**Hack**, *sb.* a kind of hoe with a long blade, and may be regarded as a half mattock. It is used instead of a spade for turning up sods; also for hacking out wall or hedge bottoms.

**Hackle**, *vb.* to set in order; to dress. A witness at a late trial said, 'Deceased hardly knew how to *hackle* a child.' Also metaphorically of one well beaten in controversy: 'Au nivver knew a man so *hacked* i' mi' lauf.' It seems to be derived from cock-fighting.

**Haghe**, or **Haigh**, *sb.* the haw; the berry of the hawthorn. I have heard this fruit styled *haghuws* in Hampshire. [This is really a reduplication; both *hay* and *haw* are from A.S. *haga*, a hedge. The same reduplication occurs in *haha*, or *hawhaw*, a sunk fence.—W. W. S.] As a proper name *Haigh* is very common in this locality.

**Hal**, *sb.* a fool, or jester. The word is still used for a fool or silly person. 'He's acting the *hal* agean.' 'What sayst ta, tha' *hal*?' Many tales are told of the *hals* of Woodsome, of Bretton, of Kirklees, &c. There is a saying still in use at Lepton, &c.: 'Tha' ar sillier nor t' *hal* o' Kirklees, for he did know t' way to his määth.' Sir T. Blacket of Bretton, contemporary with Sir John Kaye of Grange, and Colonel Ratcliff of Milns Bridge, who formed themselves into a convivial club, was of an eccentric character, and is said sometimes to have wandered about in the neighbourhood even in the guise of a beggar. He kept a *hal* (the usual appendage of a great house), and in one of his excursions met the jester, to whom he took off his hat. The *hal*, who, as a matter of course, knew him well enough, said in reply to the salutation, 'Keep thi' hat on, lad; cofe yed (calf head) is best wairm.'

**Halsh**, or **Halsh-knot**, *sb.* a slip-knot. [Probably originally a *neck knot*, from A.S. *heals*, the neck.—W. W. S.]

**Han**, much used for the present plural of *to have*. 'We *han* him' = 'We have him.' It should be understood that in many plural verbs the final *en* is still preserved, as, 'We *thinken* sooa'; 'Au mun be careful, for ma clogs *slippen*.' But it is found also in the infinitive mood, as in Chaucer, *The Man of Lawes Tale*, ll. 207, 208 (Morris and Skeat's *Specimens of Early English*):

'And seyde hem certein but he myghte haue gracē  
To *han* Custance with-inne a litel spacē,' &c.

Again in Hoccleve's *Misrule* (A.D. 1400), ll. 203—206:

'Methought I was y-made a man for ever,  
So tickled me that nicé reverēce  
That it made me larger of dispence,  
Than that I thought *han* been.'

**Hand**, *sb.* a workman, especially in a mill. 'The old *hand*' is the master, or head of the establishment.

**Handsel**, *sb.* the first act of sale, or payment for the same, or the first usage of an article. A hawker, or pedler, who had sold nothing would say he had not taken *handsel* to-day. So a man might say, 'I have not *handselled* my new plough,' i. e. not used it: in which case the word is taken as an active verb. On receiving a *handsel* the recipient sometimes turns it over and spits on it 'for luck.'

**Hangby**, *sb.* a hanger-on.

**Hangman**, or **Hangment**, *sb.* a word used in oaths, and generally in the form of '*hangman* tak' it.' Halliwell says the word is *hangment*, but gives no quotation. Many persons think this the correct form, but the meaning appears to be somewhat obscure. When a certain woman of Almondbury for the first time wore a pair of right and left shoes, she by mistake placed them on the wrong feet. She habitually turned in her toes, and being therefore surprised at the appearance of her feet as she walked, she was heard to say—

'Why, what the *hangman* do I ail?  
I used to *twang*, but now I *shale*!'

See **Twang** and **Shale**.

**Hank**, *sb.* thread, &c. in course of preparation wound upon a large cylinder. A hank of wool or cotton consists of 840 yards, and of worsted, 560. Six *hanks* make one *bunch* in cotton and worsted, four in woollen.

**Hank**, *vb.* to associate with. 'Au wonder haa he could *hank* wi' sich folk.'

**Hap**, *vb.* to wrap up in bed-clothes, &c.; but now *lap* is more used. Ray spells the word *happe*. Perhaps it is connected with 'heap.' Occurs in *The Wife of Usher's Well*, ver. 12:

'The mantle that was on herself  
She has *happ'd* round our feet'

**Happen**, *adv.* very common for *perhaps*.

**Harden**, *vb.* a word used of the weather, which is said to *harden* as it becomes drier.

**Hardhædd**, *sb.* same as **Crozzle**, which see.

*y* common use for *scarcely*.

! hare-lipped.

mæd *harrest*), *sb.* harvest. Note the elision of *v*.

aps *arrish*, *vb.* to starve with cold. 'He *harrished*  
left them out in the cold weather.

**Hask**, *adj.* dry; parched, &c. A form of *harsh*. See **Ask**. [Danish, *harsk*, rancid.—W. W. S.]

**Haster**, or **Hastener** (pronounced *haister*), *sb.* a meat screen.

**Hat**, past tense of *to hit*.

**Hand**, hold. See **Hod**.

**Haufrockdon** (pronounced *høfe*), *sb.* a half-rocked one, half-witted. Halliwell spells this word *haufrockton*.

**Hauf-thick**, *adj.* when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted.

**Haupenny** (pronounced *hopenny*), halfpenny.

**Haust**. See **Host**.

**Have on**, *vb.* to make fun of; to chaff. 'They are nobbut *having him on*' = 'They are only making fun of him.' Sometimes they say '*having him on for the mug*,' in the same sense—the latter part of which expression is not quite clear as to its meaning.

**Haverbrædd**, or **Havercake**, oat-cake, or oat-bread; cakes made of oatmeal, very thin, the size of a large pancake. They are still much in use, and formerly little else was to be met with, at least among the rustics.

[Icel. *hafr*, oats; Middle English, *haver*. The word occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. vi. 284 :

'A few cruddes and creem, and an *haver cake*.'

From the Dutch form *haver* comes *haverzak*, and the French and English *haversack*.—W. W. S.]

The 33rd Regiment of Foot rejoices in the title, '*Havercake Lads*,' from the circumstance of its having been originally raised, it is said, in this district. Recruiting parties of this regiment used formerly to carry a piece of oat-cake on a cane as a standard. See Preface, 'Oat-cake.'

**Haw**, a word used to horses when they are to go to the driver's side. *Gee*, when to go off.

**Hawbuck**, or **Hawby** (pronounced the same), *sb.* an ungainly person; a sawney; a country lout.

**Hay**, or **Hey** (*gl.* hai), an old word for a boundary, or fence. Found in names of homesteads, &c.: Farnley *Hey*, Thorpe *Heys* (Holmfirth), &c.

**Head**, pronounced *hæd*, and sometimes *yeɪ*: the latter form evidently arising from the attempt to say *hæd* rapidly. The Anglo-Saxon *hēafod* became subsequently *herved*, or *heved*, and the *v* being elided, the local pronunciation is nearly correct.

**Head-tie** (pronounced *hædtee*, or *yeɪtee*), *sb.* a collar to tie horses' heads.

**Heädwark**, *i. e.* headwork, the headache : a word still often used.

**Heald** (pronounced *yeld*), *sb.* a portion of the loom through which the warp passes into the *slay*.

**Heart**. 'By t' heart' is a very common exclamation, or oath, wherein no doubt the allusion is to the Sacred Heart. A boat's crew, nearing land, seemed suddenly to disappear in the waves, when an Almondbury man, looking on, exclaimed, 'By t' heart they're gone.' If a man were unwilling to believe a thing, the informant would likely enough say, 'By t' heart it's true.' Sometimes the *r* is sunk, and the sound is, 'By t' ha't : ' the *th* as in *thin*.

**Heck**, *sb.* a small gate, or wicket ; the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay ; also a rack for cattle to feed at, in which sense Ray has it. A fold now within the vicarage grounds at Almondbury was, in my recollection, *Heckfold*. There is also the town of *Heckmondwike*, not far from Bradford. [*Heck* = hatch. Swedish, *häck*, a hedge, coop, rack.—W. W. S.]

Mr. North, a well-known attorney, had been to the *Heck* Inn, near the vicarage, one Christmas-time, and on his road home some lads, who wanted money, waylaid him and his man in Fenay Lane, and pelted him, the man, and the lantern with snowballs. He called for assistance, and the boys ran forward, and offered to see him safely home, which they did, and each received a shilling. There were three lads, one of whom told my informant. No doubt the sign of the inn gave the name to the fold, but all traces of inn and fold are now gone.

**Heckles**, *sb.* the long feathers on the neck of a cock, sometimes called *hackles*. Hence, no doubt, 'to set up one's *heckle*' = to show signs of a bad temper. Occurs in Gavin Douglas's Prologue to the 12th Æneid of Virgil, l. 155 :

'Phebus red fowle hys corall creist can steir,  
Oft strekyng furth hys *heckill*, crawand cleir.'

**Hed**, *vb.* to hide. The past tense and past participle are the same.

**Hedden**, also the past participle of *hed*, to hide.

**Heights**, pronounced both *hates* and *hites*. It is an exclamation used when a boy wishes to shoot without the marble touching the ground before it hits the other, at which the aim is taken.

**Heinous cold**, *i. e.* very, or dreadfully, cold.

**Helder**, *adv.* rather : but not now generally known. It was given to me by a respected friend, who about forty years ago was watching some masons setting a flag, which continually wanted more packing so it lie flat and steady. One kept saying, 'It's elder slack & the others evidently understood him. I have found one besides who knows the word. [Icel. *heldr* ; Moeso-Gothic, *haldra*, l. 376 ; *Seven Sages*, ed. Wright, l. 1835.—W. W. S.]

cover up (in the bed-clothes, &c.) ; to hide.

**Heligo, or Helligo, adj.** wild; romping: but the word seems not much known. 'They're just like *heligo* lads.'

**Heling, sb.** I have heard this name given to a kind of garret, or attic, where the roof leans in one direction, and nearly reaches the floor. Halliwell gives *helings*, eyelids. Compare to *hels*.

**Helter, sb.** the pronunciation of the word *halter*.

**Helting, sb. and pt.** In making oat-cake, the water and meal being first put into a tub, the mixture stands for the night, then more meal is gradually stirred in, and this process is the *helting*. Halliwell says, to *helt* is to pour out. See **Haverbread**. A certain woman, reputed to be a witch (about 1823), indulged a neighbour, who was a shopkeeper, with her custom, and ran up a large score. As she showed no signs of payment, the shopkeeper was obliged to stop the credit, and 'sho cursed him.' In the evening the man and his wife were *helting*; the meal would not thicken; the husband poured it in, and 't' wife' stirred it up. Still little progress was made. At length he said, 'Tak' thi' airm aat.' She did. He stabbed a penknife into the tub, and added more meal. Surprising to say, it thickened immediately! The next day the witch, with her arm lapped up, came by, and she said to one of the parties, who went to look at her, 'Yo hev not killed me yet!' She was supposed to have had her arm in the tub to impede the *helting*, and to have been struck by the knife.

**Hen-hoile, i. e.** hen-hole, formerly much used for 'hen roost,' or the place where fowls are kept.

**Hen-race.** This expression is commonly used to denote a certain amount of contempt, in such sentences as, 'Au wodn't be seen at a *hen-race* wi' thee.' The sport in popular opinion is evidently of the lowest degree of merit, and no doubt it is. That the hen is held in contempt witness Chaucer:

'Therefore should ye be holden gentlemen:  
Such arrogance is not worth a *hen*.'

That the bird is nothing for sport or ornament, and that it is perhaps without exception the most useful of all the feathered creation, are severally sufficient reasons for its being treated with high disdain.

**Henscrattins, i. e.** hen-scratchings, small streaky clouds in such form as the name suggests.

**Hazlebroth, i. e.** hazel-broth, a flogging with a hazel stick.

**Hig, sb.** a huff, or quarrel.

**Higgler, sb.** a hawkker of cloth.

**Him, pers. pron.** frequently used for *himself*. 'He has cut *him*' = 'he has cut himself.' The other pronouns are used in the same way, as 'I'll wash *me*,' &c.

**Hime** (pronounced *haum*, or *hoime*—a transition sound), *sb.* the same as rime, or hoar frost. The expression '*himy* frost' for 'white



frost' is common enough. [The Anglo-Saxon for hoar-frost is *hrfm*, and if the *r* be dropped it becomes *hime*. See **Hush**.—W. W. S.]

**Hindlift**, *i. e.* hindlift, *sb.* a joint of beef taken from the hinder part of the animal, and corresponding with the aitchbone of the south of England. Some people call it the 'inlift,' which is probably a mistake.

**Hing**, *vb.* a form of *hang*, but it is not applied when a person hangs himself. See illustration to **Cloke**. Occurs also in Sir Richard Maitland's *Satires on the Town Ladies*, A.D. 1496—1586:

'With *hingan* sleeves like geil pokis.'

**Hip**, same as **Hipe**.

**Hipcloths**. See **Hippings**.

**Hipe** (pronounced *haup*), *vb.* to strike, push, &c. A cow *hipes* another with her horns.

**Hipe**, *sb.* a stroke, or a blow. See **Naybreed**.

**Hippings**, *sb.* hipcloths, or napkins for infants: no doubt connected with **Hap** (which see). [If allied to *hip*, it cannot also be allied to *hap*.—W. W. S.]

**Hisse**l, or **Hisse**'n, both forms used for the word *himself*.

**Hitten**, past participle of *to hit*. See **Hat**.

**Hoast**, or **Haust** (pronounced *hoste*), *sb.* a dry cough. [A.S. *hwöst*; Icel. *hósti*.—W. W. S.] See illustration to **Pay**.

**Hob**, *sb.* the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys,' for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone.' Also a piece of iron—the mark at quoits.

**Hoblin**, *sb.* In the course of hay-making, when rain is expected before the hay is made, it is customary to rake it up into small heaps to prevent it from being spoiled, with the intention of spreading it out again. These heaps are *hoblins*. In size they are between the *ricklin* and the *haycock*.

**Hobling**, *sb.* a silly fellow.

**Hocker**, *vb.* to hesitate. 'I *hocker'd* long about it.' I have heard this word elsewhere called *hacker*.

**Hod**, the pronunciation of the verb *hold*. '*Hod* thi din, wilt ta?' = 'Hold your noise, will you?' See *Thomas the Rhymer*, ver. 14:

'But Thomas ye sall *haud* your tongue,  
Whatever ye may hear or see,'

where the *au* is the lengthened sound of the *ø* in *hod*.

Under this head I may venture to give an illustration of the **Huddersfield street Arab** as he is. A short time back from this date

(1876) the children of one of the Ragged Schools had a feast. At table a young lad, who seemed to have enjoyed his meat, and to have had enough, was asked by a kindly subscriber in attendance if he would have some pudding, to which he promptly replied, 'Now (no), Au'll tak' some more mate.' When this was demolished the question was repeated, and the same answer returned. The proposal was made once more, and the lad, who was now replete and irritable, answered sharply, 'Now; Au'm full up, Au tell thee; Au cannot *hod*.' If some good Samaritan had furnished this youth with the traditional half-crown, as he evidently possessed the quality of perseverance to lead to ultimate success, a splendid career might have been looked for.

**Hodden**, or **Ho'den**, *i. e.* holden, the past participle of *to hold*.

**Hodfast**, *i. e.* holdfast, *adj.* used thus: 'Au'm varry *hodfast* on it' = 'I am sure of it.'

**Hoil**, the pronunciation of the word *hole*. 'T' *hoil*, *i. e.* the hole, means a cage, or a prison. Used also in various compounds: draught-*hoil*, hen-*hoil*, pickin-*hoil*, steel-*hoil*, &c. (which see).

**Hollakes**, *sb.* the name of a game of marbles, which are cast into a hole on the ground. The word is no doubt formed from *hoil*, hole, and *lakes*, games.

**Holeyn**, or **Hollin**, *sb.* the holly tree. *Hollin* is quite generally used. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 3:

'There's the picture of a knight, and a lady bright,  
And the green *hollin* abune their bree.'

'Thick *Hollins*' is the name of a residence near Meltham.

**Hoo**, *pers. pron.* she [A.S. *héo*]: nearly gone out of use, but I occasionally meet with it. *Shoo* [A.S. *seo*] is now much more used here. Connected with the pronoun of the third person singular, masculine or feminine, two curious usages prevail.

1. The speaker will use correctly the first person of the verb, and with it what is now the third, as thus: 'I haven't been there, nor *isn't* going;' 'I haven't taken that house, nor *doesn't* intend' [which in fact is the old Northumbrian first person preserved.—W. W. S.]

2. In families parents will speak to their children, even when grown up, addressing them in the mass in the third singular, and then as it were tossing the remark to one. Thus a father, instead of saying to his daughter, 'Mary, iron me another handkerchief,' would express himself thus: '*She* must iron me another handkerchief—Mary!' This certainly has the effect of keeping all attentive.

**Hoodstone**. See **Hudstone**.

**Hoof**, or **Hoove** (pronounced as spelt), *sb.* a part of the skin on the hand made hard by labour. Sometimes *hurriers* in coal-pits will have *hooves* on their heads, from constantly pushing the carts.

**Hoofed**, used as a participle, connected with the above. 'He's *hoofed* to it,' *i. e.* he is hardened or accustomed to it.

**Hooker in**, *sb.* a traveller, or other person, who is accustomed to stand outside merchants' warehouses to invite customers to enter. A merry friend of mine was in the habit of alluding to one of these gentlemen as 'the Judicious Hooker.'

**Hooned** (pronounced *hooined*), *pt.* harassed ; overworked.

**Hoop** (pronounced as usual), *sb.* a finger-ring. Shakespere so uses the word—*Merchant of Venice*, Act V. sc. i. :

*Portia.* A quarrel, ho, already? what's the matter?

*Gratiano.* About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring.

**Hoop** for a barrel, sometimes called a *garth*.

**Hoop** for a wheel, generally called a *tire*.

**Hopper**, or **Hoppet**, *sb.* A sowing *hoppet* is a basket made of wicker-work, used for sowing corn, &c. ; a bee *hoppet* is a bee-hive. Ray says a *hoppet* is a hand-basket. [The same as M.E. *hoper*, a basket; P. Plowman, B. vi. 63.—W. W. S.]

**Hoptemse** (pronounced *temce*), *sb.* a hop sieve. Ray has *temse*.

**Hopy**, perhaps the same as *hobby*, *sb.* a child's name for a horse, or for a toy-horse. In one glossary spelt *howpy*.

**Hopy dob**, used in the same sense as *hopy* at Holmfirth, &c.

**Hoste.** See **Hoast**, and **Haust**.

**Hotch**, or **Hutch**, *sb.* a bout, or turn. 'Give him a *hotch* over.'  
[The same as *hitch*.—W. W. S.]

**Hotch**, or **Hutch**, *vb.* to move on a seat without lifting oneself ; also to give a slight lift to ~~one~~ getting over a wall, &c.

**Hound**, pronounced *huand*, or *yaund*. Formerly these dogs were much kept in Almondbury, and when one sat on his haunches and barked upward in the dead of the night, it was considered to be a warning of death.

**House** (pronounced *haas*, or *yaas*), especially signifies the kitchen, or the common room in which the family usually sit.

**Housings** (pronounced *huasingz*—*s* sharp), the lower edges of a roof or eavesings. It is clear that this word is a corruption of 'eavesings,' though the people here suppose it to be derived from 'house,' and pronounce it accordingly.

**However**, pronounced *haaivver*, or *yaaivver*.

**How go?** Although the people hereabout do not profess to be very polite, some are undoubtedly civil, and will occasionally salute each other in the above form, instead of saying, 'How d'ye do?'

**Hubbling**, *pt.* stuttering.

**Hudstone**, *sb.* the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

**Huffle.** See **Huvvle**.

**Hug** (pronounced *hoog*; *gl. huog*), *vb.* to carry a load : very common.

**Huggen**, *sb.* the bone of an animal projecting on each side close to the tail.

**Hum**, *vb.* to humbug.

**Humlock**, *sb.* the name of a plant, but not the same as hemlock.  
The former is *Chærophylum silvestris*, the latter is *Conium maculatum*.

**Hundreds**, *sb.* the name of a boys' game at marbles, which is carried on till one of the players scores 100, or some higher number agreed upon; at that stage a change takes place in the proceedings. Any number can play at the game, but it will be best described for two players, A and B. First they *taw* up to a hole; if both get in they repeat the process until one is left out, say B; then A counts 10. Should both fail the nearest goes first. He may now lay his *taw* about the hole, or fire at the other, on hitting which he counts another 10. He now goes for the hole again, and failing, lies where he happens to stop. If he misses, B from his present position tries to get into the hole, and failing, lies still; but if he reaches the hole he counts 10, and proceeds as A had done. The one who first gets the 100 (or other number) now goes in for his *pizings*, which performance takes place thus:—The loser, so far, is lying about, and the winner goes back to *drakes*, and again tries to lodge in the hole, and if he succeeds the game is up. If not, he lies still, and the loser tries for the hole; if he gets in he counts another 10, or if he should succeed in hitting the winner, he scores his adversary's hundred to his own number, and then goes on for his *pizings*, as the other had done.

In failure of either securing the game thus, the process is repeated at *drakes*. When, however, the one who is on for his *pizings* manages to *taw* into the hole, the game is concluded.

**Hurchent**, or **Hurchin**, *sb.* the hedgehog. See *The Cherry and the Slae*, by Alexander Montgomery (circa 1597):

'I saw the *hurcheon* and the hare  
In hidlings *hirpling* here and there.'

**Hurcle**, *vb.* to cower down; to squat. When persons are gathered close round a fire for warmth they are said to *hurcle*; also if a horse or a cow appears poorly, or if they have been out on a cold night, they *hurcle*. Perhaps the word means to draw up in a small compass, as we do when cold. In some parts the word is *hurple*, or *hirple*. See the illustration to **Hurchent**. [Connected with *hurken*, to squat—Dutch.—W. W. S.]

**Hurrier**, *sb.* a boy who pushes coal-trucks, &c. in a pit.

**Hurry**, *vb.* to draw or move a cart. A horse *hurries* coals, &c.

**Hurted**, past tense of *to hurt*.

**Hurted**, and **Hurten**, past participle of *to hurt*.

**Hush**, *sb.* a gust of wind : evidently for *rush*. [A.S. *hréosan*, to rush; drop the *r*, *hush*.—W. W. S.]

**Hussle**, or **Hustle**, *sb.* rubbish. Halliwell has *hustlement* = odds and ends. 'Before Au turn'd it into a garden There was nowt but *hustle* there.'

**Huvvle**, *sb.* a stall for the finger or thumb. The word is usually pronounced *uvvil*. Now, making allowance for the *vil*, which would suggest the spelling *vel*, or *vle* (see Letter I, 3, 1, 3), and admitting the *h*, which might or might not be intended, we come to *huvvle* as the most probable local form. Grose, however, calls it *huffle*.

# I

The personal pronoun *I* is generally sounded like *au* in *caught*.

1. But the long *i* in words has a greater diversity of sound.

(a) In some words it is pronounced as *ee*; thus, *light*, *bright*, *alive*, &c., are *lect*, *breſt*, *aleſve*, &c.

(b) And occasionally, but rarely, like *a* in *ray*; thus, *right* is sometimes called *rate*, and *fight* generally *fate*; also *pismire*, *pismare*. [The Anglo-Saxon has both *riht* and *reht* for *right*.—W. W. S.]

(c) Again, in some words, the long *i* is shortened; thus, *wind* (the verb) is *wind*, *hinder* is *hinder*, and *hindlift* is *hindlift*. In fact the long *i*, as sounded in customary English, is almost or quite unknown here in the dialect.

2. On the other hand, the short *i* is a particularly favourite sound, that is, it is introduced in numberless instances where in customary English it is not found.

(a) Some words containing the diphthong *oa* are pronounced as if spelt *oi*, or *oy*; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foal*, *loan* (a lane), and *throat*, are *coil*, *coit*, *foil*, *loin*, and *throit*. The exceptions are numerous—*load*, *road*, &c.; *oak* is *yak*.

(b) The same sound is given to *o* followed by *e* with a consonant intervening; thus, *cote*, *hote*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., are *coit*, *hoil*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoil*, &c. *Choke*, *coke*, *smoke*, &c. are among the exceptions.

(c) The short *i* is introduced after *oo* in a large number of words, chiefly, however, where the *oo* is full in ordinary English; thus, *boon*, *boot*, *boose*, *fool*, *goose*, *moon*, *noon*, *roose*, *school*, *shoot*, *spoon*, *tool*, *tooth*, &c., become *booin*, *booit*, *booise*, &c.

(d) The same takes place, but more rarely, in words where the *oo* has the shortened sound of *u* in *put*; thus, *foot* and *good* are *fooit* and *gooid*. But in such words generally the sound of *oo* is simply lengthened.

(e) The rule, therefore, seems to be, when the *oo* is full the *i* is introduced, and when short it is lengthened, in the dialect.

3. The short *i* sound of the South in such words as *din*, *pin*, *sin*, &c. is used here for words ending—

(a) In *en*; thus, *brethren*, *children*, *Ellen*, *cleen*, &c., are *brethrin*, *childrin*, *Ellin*, *clein*, &c.

(b) More strangely, for words in *on*; *acron* (acorn), *mutton*, *Nelson*, *ribbon*, &c., are *ackerin*, *muttin*, *Nelsin*, *ribbin*, &c.: all which I myself have heard.

(c) In such words as *Christmas*, *Michaelmas*, &c., which are *Keremis*, *Michaelmis*, &c., and *Australia*, *Austrilia*.

(d) And in some words ending in *le*; thus, *bottle*, *bundle*, *crozzle*, &c., are *bottil*, *bundil*, *crozzil*, &c.

4. In *cousin* the *i* is distinctly heard.

The following is an illustration of the sound of pronoun *I*. A tenant of the Grammar School once on our rent day told a long story of his searching for his father, who had been, as it is called, 'out on the spree.' On the son's return home, sick and weary, after a bootless errand, as he was toiling up Almondbury Bank he fancied he heard his father calling for help. He immediately posted off for Dalton, and found his father in the dyke, about one and a half miles from the town end. One of the audience said, 'Warn't it queer, Jooa, tha' yeerd thi fathther sooa far?' To whom he replied, 'Au deedn't say *Au* yeerd him, *Au* said *Au* thowt *Au* yeerd him.'

**I'** (pronounced *ee*), used for *in*. 'Theer isn't a better haas i' th' taan.'

**Ickle**, for *icicle*. [A.S. *gicel*, a little jag. The Anglo-Saxon for *icicle* is *is-gicel*.—W. W. S.]

**If** is sometimes pronounced *ef*. Three men stood by the wayside chatting over matters, and one was heard to say, 'Au'll tell thee w'at; *ef* a man does wrang, yo'll yeer on it all over t' country; but *ef* a man does reight, nobody sees nowt.' [Icel. *ef*, *if*.—W. W. S.]

**Imp**, *sb.* always used in a bad sense.

**In**. See **I'**.

**In**, used as a verb, as, 'The clock *ins*,' i. e. gains. See Hoccleve's *Poem and Roundel* (A.D. 1408), ver. 29:

'Were our seed *inned* then we mighten play,'

where *inned* means gathered in.

**Ing**, *sb.* a field, or meadow. Halliwell says, 'generally one lying low near a river,' but it hardly seems so here; in fact the word is very common in this hilly district.

**Inkum jinkum**, the name of a 'nominy' (which see) used at Lepton, and formerly at Almondbury, in the game of 'Buck, Buck,' which is thus played. A boy jumps up on another's back, and holding up some fingers, says,

'*Inkum jinkum*, Jeremy buck,  
Yamdy horns do Au cock up?'

If he guesses wrong—say two for three—the first proceeds:

'Twó tha' sès, and thrée there is;  
Au'll leán thee to lãke at  
*Inkum jinkum*, &c.,

and repeats the question, striking the under boy alternately with his flattened fists, fingers downwards, and keeping time with the emphasized syllables. When the under boy guesses correctly he mounts the other, and the game goes on.

N.B.—*Yamdy* means 'how many,' and is a well-known word.

**Insense** (accent on last syl.), *vb.* to inform, or to make one acquainted with. Ray says, 'a pretty word used about Sheffield,' but it is common enough here. 'I *insensed* him with it,' or 'into it' = 'I explained it to him,' or 'informed him about it.'

**Intend**, *vb.* used curiously to express a desire or expectation in matters beyond one's own control. 'I had *intended* our rector to be a bishop,' &c. *AIM* is used in a similar way.

**Ippity pippity**, an expression of contempt; but I am unable to say whether used as an interjection or adjective.

**I'se**, an abbreviated form of 'I shall.' So 'We'se,' 'Ye'se,' &c. See *The Outlaw Murray*, ver. 5:

" "I make a bow," then the gude king said,  
 "Unto the *man* that dear bought me;  
*I'se* either be king of Ettrick Forest,  
 Or king of Scotland that outlaw sall be."

**Ista'**, *i. e.* art thou; but *art ta'* is also used. [Chaucer has 'I *is* as ill a miller as *is* ye'; *Cant. Tales*, 4043.—W. W. S.]

**Itches**, *vb.* pronounced *eeke*, or *ekes*.

**Ivin** (pronounced *auvin*), *sb.* the Ivy.

**Ivver**, the pronunciation of *ever*.

## J

**Jackabout**, or **Jagabout**, *sb.* one of no particular branch of business, but willing to do anything.

**Jackband**, *sb.* a figurative expression for 'the course of the year,' derived no doubt from the kitchen apparatus. The phrase 'When the *jackband* is turned' means 'after the 21st of June or December.'

**Jacks**, *sb.* a portion of a loom, formed of pieces of wood several together on a pivot, which passes through the centre of each. At each end of the *jack* is a string; the one connects it with the *lam* (below), the other with the *yeld*.

**Jamb**, or **Jambstone** (pronounced *jaum*), *sb.* The side-stone of a fireplace, door, or window is so termed.

**Jamp**, past tense of *to jump*.

**Jannock**, *adj.* genuine; honest; straightforward. 'That's not *jannock*' = 'That's not fair.'

**Jannock**, *sb.* Ray says this word means 'oat-bread made into large loaves.' I have met with one aged man, and only one, who seems to know this fact; but *bannock* has a similar meaning.

**Javel**, *vb.* to wrangle, or quarrel. Spenser uses the same word for a worthless fellow.

**Jealous**, *adj.* afraid, or suspicious. 'Au'm *jealous* he's not baan to carry on long,' i. e. 'I fear he is not going on long with his business.'

**Jegging**, *pt.* joining at dinner, &c. from another's stores.

**Jegs**, *sb.* shares. 'To go *jegs*' = to go shares.

**Jemmers**. See **Gemmers**.

**Jenny broach** (pronounced *jinny broich*), used for the hand jenny to spin from. In form like a pencil pointed at both ends, and thicker towards the bottom. [The old meaning of *broach* was a *point*, or *pointed pin*.—W. W. S.]

**Jerry**, *sb.* the common name of a machine for finishing cloth, by which all the rough portions are removed.

**Jezebel**, *sb.* a term of reproach curiously used even for a *man*. F. said to M. H. the constable, 'Au'll mak' thee do thy duty, tha old *Jezebel*!'

**Jiste** (pronounced *jaust*), *vb.* to 'agist,' or feed cattle for hire: used chiefly in the participle *jisting*. An animal so fed is a *jister* (*jauster*). [Ultimately from Latin *jacere*. It originally meant to find cattle a lodging, or lying-down place.—W. W. S.]

**Jobby**, *sb.* a beam or jamb.

**John it, or Jon it**, an expression used by some as an oath.

**Johnny ringo** (pronounced *ring-go*), the name of a children's game, thus played. One kneels down, and the rest, boys and girls, one or both, stand round in a ring. One of the players goes round the ring and says,

'Johnny, Johnny ringo.'

The centre player calls out,

'Don't stale all my faun sheep.'

The outsider says,

'Nobbut one by one  
Whaul they're all done,'

and as he takes them one by one from the ring they hide. *Johnny Ringo* at length gets up to look for his sheep; when he finds them they run about 'baaing,' and he catches them, and *reckons* to cut



their heads off, till he has caught them all. Then the game begins anew. It was so played as far back as 1810, and is still.

**Johnny Ringo**, *sb.* the Yellow Hammer is so termed by some.

**Jooah**, or **Juah**, the pronunciation of the name *Joe*, but when used with the surname sharply it is *Ju'* (as in *jut*), as *Ju'* Brook, *Ju'* Sykea. (See Preface, 'Christian Names.')

**Joss**, *sb.* the master or leader. '*Joss* o' t' haas' is the master of the house. 'He's nooan baan to be *joss* ovver me' = 'He's not going to be my master.'

**Jot**, *vb.* to distribute, &c. '*Jot* out their dinners,' i. e. place on their plates so much, and no more.

**Jowl** (pronounced *joul*, or *jowl*), to knock the head against anything.

**Joy**, *sb.* a term of endearment: much used. See **Doy**.

**Jubberty**, **Jubbity**, **Jubblety**, *sb.* a difficulty; misfortune, &c. 'He's had some *jubbities* in his lifetime.' [A corruption of O.Eng. *jupardy*: Modern English, *jeopardy*.—W. W. S.]

## K

This letter suffers elision in some words; thus, *ta'* and *ma'* for *take* and *make*. *Ta'ed*, i. e. *taked*, is used for *took*.

**Kay**, the pronunciation of *key*, as in Middle English.

**Kecker**, *adj.* squeamish; cowed; fearful. '*Kecker* o' food' means dainty, and '*kecker*-hearted' is cowardly.

**Keel**, *vb.* (active and neuter), to cool; but not *adj.* A person may *keel* himself, or let his tea *keel*, but he would not speak of a *keel* evening. [A.S. *cól*, *adj.* cool; *célan*, *vb.* to cool.—W. W. S.]

**Keighley**, *sb.* the name of a town in the West Riding, introduced here on account of the peculiarity in the pronunciation. It is not called *Kerley*, as might be supposed, but as if written *Keihley*, wherein there seems to be a relic of a guttural sound.

**Kelt**, *sb.* money: common word.

**Ken**, *sb.* knowledge: chiefly in such phrases as 'that's past my *ken*.'

**Kenspeck**, or **Kinseback**, *adj.* easy to be known. 'This is *kenspeck* enough,' i. e. you may see what it is. Halliwell spells this word *kensback*. [A well-known Icelandic word, *kennispeki*, the faculty of recognition. From *kenna*, to ken, *spakr*, wise.—W. W. S.]

**Kenspeckled**, *adj.* marked or branded, as sheep, &c., with the iron. Ray calls this word *kenspecked*.

**Kerry**, *sb.* a passion.

**Kersen, Kersmas, &c.** See **Chersen, Chersmas, &c.**

**Kesh**, *sb.* used only in the phrase 'to be in one's *kesh*,' i. e. in a state of elation, or delight. A man just come to good fortune, or married, would 'be in his *kesh*.'

**Ket**, *sb.* carrion; offal, &c. An exclamation on seeing offensive animal matter: 'What *ket*!' [Icel. *ket*, or *kjöt*, flesh.—W. W. S.]

**Ketlock**, *sb.* the plant charlock, *Brassica campestris*.

**Kettish**, *adj.* putrid, &c. It may be said of meat too far gone, 'It's varry *kettish*.'

**Ketty**, *adj.* putrid; rotten; stinking, &c. The word a little though not much known, used by an old man of Lepton in sentences similar to the following, said to tiresome children. 'Od bone yor *ketty* heads on yo, ye little *ketty* madlins.' The meaning of 'Od bone' not clear.

**Kex** (pronounced *kāise*, or *kay-eecs*; *gl.* *kai'h's*), *sb.* Halliwell says the dry stalk of Hemlock, or similar plant. 'He is as hollow as a *kex*,' said of a deceitful man. For pronunciation see Letter **X**. There are two sorts of *kex*—Shiny *Kex*, *Angelica sylvestris*; and Rough *Kex*, *Heracleum spondylium*.

**Kink**, *vb.* to choke: in laughter, &c. A child who throws himself into a kind of fit, laughs or cries till he *kinks*.

**Kinks**, used also as a substantive. 'Kinks of laughter,' &c.

**Kinkcough**, otherwise called the **Chincough** (pronounced *tchin*), *sb.* the whooping-cough. This word occurs in a Cambridge MS., Ff. ver. 48, fol. 74, in the University Library: *Weather Prognostications for when the Year begins on a Friday, die Veneris*.

'The *chincough* shall be full rife  
That many men shall short her life.'

The word *kynke* = to draw the breath audibly occurs in 'Juditium,' *Towneley Mysteries*:

'Peasse, I pray the, be stille, I laghe that I *kynke*.'

**Kinkhost**, *sb.* same as the above. [Dutch *kinkhoest* = Eng. *chincough*. See **Hoast**.—W. W. S.]

**Kinsbody**, *sb.* a relative.

**Kippersome**, *adj.* (perhaps *capersome*), used of a prancing horse, &c.

**Kist**, *sb.* a chest, especially for corn. See *Uplandis Mouse* and *Burges Mouse*, ll. 13, 14:

'And freedom had to go quhair e'er echo list,  
Among the cheese in ark and meal in *kist*.'

**Kit**, *sb.* a pail or vessel with two handles, used for water or milk,

and is placed on the head. At merry-meetings there is a well-known game called 'Duck under the water *kit*.'

**Kitling**, *sb.* very common for kitten : from the word *cat*. It was once in dispute, when J. R. was in the company, what animal most resembled a cat. Some said the tiger, lion, leopard, &c., but Jem, with great gravity, observed, 'I' ma 'pinion theer's nowt so mich lauk a cat as a gret big *kitlin*.'

**Kittle**, *vb.* to have kittens.

**Kittle**, *adj.* dangerous ; ticklish, &c.

**Kiver**, *i. e.* cover, *sb.* ten sheaves of corn set up together. Eight sheaves form a *stack*. See **Thrave**.

**Knackle**, *vb.* to mend in a small way ; to trifle, &c. 'He is a *knackling* fellow,' *i. e.* one who works on small and varied jobs. So 'knicknacks' are trifles.

**Knackler**, *sb.* connected with the above.

**Knade**, past tense of *to knead*, but *kneaded* is also used.

**Knadekit**, commonly called the *nakit*, a kind of tub, two feet deep by one and a half broad, used to hold the meal and water to form the dough for oat-bread, from which vessel it is ladled and placed upon the *bakbrade*. They don't *reckon* to clean the *nakit*, as it is considered the bread is better to manage by leaving the remnants of the old bread in the tub.

**Knock on**, *vb.* to get on fast.

**Knodden**, past participle of *to knead*.

**Knoll** (pronounced *nole* ; *gl.* *noal*), *vb.* to sound the knell.

**Knoll**, *sb.* a little round hill, or the top of a hill. Raven's *Knoll* is the name of a farm near Farnley Tyas.

**Knop**, *sb.* a bud. A flower in bud is said to be 'in *knop*.' Occurs in Scripture, as in Exod. xxxvii. 20 : 'In the candlestick were four bowls made like almonds, his *knops*, and his flowers.'

**Knope**, *vb.* to strike on the head ; to break (stones).

**Knopple**, *sb.* the head ; the diminutive of *knob*, or *knop*.

**Knor and spell**, the name of a game played with a wooden ball (the *knor*), a *spell*, and a pommel. The *spell* is a kind of stage with three or four iron feet to drive into the ground ; on the top of this stage is a spring made of steel, containing a cup to receive the *knor*, which is about one or two inches in diameter, and usually made of holly or box. The spring is kept down by a *sneck*, which is tapped by the pommel when the *knor* is intended to be struck. Two may play at the game, or two sides. When a player goes in he drives the *knor* for, say, 100 yards, *i. e.* five score, and he reckons five. Each person has the same number of strokes, previously agreed upon, but generally only one innings.

The pommel is thus formed. The driving part is frequently of ash-root, or *owler*, in shape like half a sugar-loaf, split lengthwise, but only three or four inches long, and the handle is of ash, wrapped with wax band where held, which is in one hand only.

This game was not practised here in 1810, and is not much now; but it is very popular about Dewsbury, Batley, Robert Town, &c.

**Kransom.** See **Chrisom**.

**Kuss**, *sb.* a kiss.

**Kuss** (pronounced *koos*, sharp; *gl.* *kuos*), *vb.* to kiss. Hearing a merry girl use this word to a half-witted youth, who appeared dreadfully alarmed, I thought it meant to curse, but on seeking an explanation I found I was greatly in error. 'Coom hither, George,' says she, 'and Au'll *kuss* thee.' 'Nay, nay, tha' shannot.'

## L

This letter in many words is entirely silent.

1. In those in which it is silent in ordinary English.

2. In some few other words, as in *cold*, *fold*, *hold*, *moult*, *old*, &c., which are *cowd*, *fowd*, *hod*, *maat*, *owd*, &c.

*Sold* and *told* are *sell'd* and *tell'd*; *mould*, earth, is sometimes *mull* (*muol*), but *mould*, a shape, as spelt. As to *bold* and *gold*, they are generally sounded as usual, though sometimes *bowld* and *gowld*. *Scold* is a word not much used, but *call* instead (which see).

**Laak.** See **Laiak**.

**Lad**, *sb.* the ordinary word for boys; also much used in addressing men, or speaking of them. The soldiers of the 33rd Regiment are called the Havercake *Lads* (see **Havercake**). The Oddfellows are often spoken of as 'th' Odd *Lads*, and so on. Before I was acquainted with Yorkshire usages, I was on one occasion much scandalized when a freshman from this county spoke of his fellow-students at Emmanuel College as 'the *lads*.'

**Lady's smock**, *sb.* the local name of the plant *Cardamine pratensis*.

**Laiak** (two syllables), *vb.* to take the weeds out of corn. Ray spells it *lowk*, of which *laak* (*lah'ak*) would be the usual pronunciation, but Halliwell gives *lauk* with the same meaning, a word which here would be pronounced *loke*.

**Laithe** (*th* as in *though*), *sb.* the ordinary word for barn.

**Lake**, *vb.* to play, be idle, &c.: very common. When men are out of work they are said 'to *lake*.' The word is sometimes pronounced as above in one syllable, and occasionally as two—*laiak* (*lay-ak*).

**Lake**, *sb.* a game. The word is common in Early English. It is the origin of the word *lark*, which is sometimes also used here. Behind the choir-stalls of Carlisle Cathedral is a series of ancient paintings illustrating the legends of St. Anthony, St. Cuthbert, and St. Augustine. On the first of those relating to St. Cuthbert is this inscription:

‘ Her Cuthbert was forbid *layks* and plays,  
As S. Bede i’ hys story says.’

An ancient dame who lived at Sharp Lane end, being of an economical turn of mind, was fond of knitting, and said one evening at the conclusion of her labours, ‘Au ha’ burnt a hopenny cannle, and addled a fardin—it’s better nor *lakin*.’

**Lakins**, *i. e.* lakings, *sb.* games; also toys, or playthings.

**Lam**, *vb.* to beat, or thrash.

**Lammin**, *i. e.* lamming, a beating. ‘Au’ll gie thee a gooid *lammin*.’

**Lams**, *sb.* pieces of wood in a loom, connected with the treadles by strings, which are connected also with the *jacks* (above) in a similar way, and work the *yelds*.

**Lang**, *adj.* long.

**Lang larence**, *i. e.* Long Lawrence; also **Long lorren**, **Long lawrent**, and **Lorrimer**, an instrument marked with signs, a sort of teetotum. A *long lawrence* now before me is about three inches long, something like a short ruler with eight sides; occasionally they have but four. On one side are ten *x*’s or crosses, forming a kind of lattice work; on the next to the left three double cuts, or strokes, passing straight across in the direction of the breadth; on the third a zigzag of three strokes one way, and two or three the other, forming a *w* with an additional stroke, or a triple *v*; on the fourth, three single bars, one at each end, and one in the middle as in No. 2, where they are doubled. Then the four devices are repeated in the same order.

The game, formerly popular at Christmas, can be played by any number of persons. Each has a bank of pins, or other small matters. A pool is formed. Then in turns each rolls the *long lawrence*. If No. 1 comes up the player cries ‘Flush,’ and takes the pool; if No. 2, he puts down two pins; if No. 3, he says ‘Lave all,’ and neither takes nor gives; if No. 4, he picks up one. The sides are considered to bear the names, ‘Flush—Put daan two—Lave all—Sam up one.’

It has been suggested that the name *Lawrence* may have arisen from the marks scored on the instrument, not unlike the bars of a gridiron, on which the Saint perished.

**Lang saddle**, or **Lang settle**, *sb.* a long wooden seat with a back, such as are seen in public-houses. [*A.S. settl*, a seat.—*W. W. S.*]

**Lant**, *sb.* a word not unknown here, but doubtful whether it belongs to the dialect. The substance is more usually called ‘weetin’ (wetting), or ‘old waish’ (wash); the former word being the more common. It is urine, much used in cleansing cloth. Ray says the

word is *land*, and common in Lancashire. [A.S. and Icelandic, *hland*.—W. W. S.]

**Lap**, *sb.* the end of a piece of cloth, which in weaving *laps* round the low beam. [O.E. *wlappe*.—W. W. S.]

**Lap**, or **Lappe**, *vb.* to wrap up. See a *Lytell Geste of Robin Hood*, Fytte i. ver. 70:

“ ‘Mayster,’ then sayd Lytell Johan,  
 “His clothyng is full thynne.  
 Ye must gyve the knyght a lyveray,  
 To *lappe* his body ther in.”

**Largesse** (pronounced *lairgésse*). This word, at least in latter times, was only used on Plough Monday, the celebration of which holiday was discontinued here about 1838, but I cannot ascertain the exact date.

A miniature plough was driven through the town, drawn by two men, and one held it; another, who was the driver, had a bladder ‘teed to th’ end o’ a stick.’ The man who went into the houses begging was ‘donna’d i’ ribbins’; and when money was given all the men cried ‘*Layergéss*’ three times, finishing with a long-drawn ‘Whoo—oop.’ The word ‘Hurrah’ was not used.

**Lash**, *sb.* to comb the hair.

**Lashcombs**, *sb.* hair-combs. Halliwell says a ‘wide-toothed comb.’

**Lass**, *sb.* the ordinary word for a female, as *lad* for a male.

**Lat**, *sb.* a lath (sounded as in *rat*, *cat*, &c.).

**Lat**, *adj.* out-of-the-way; awkward, &c. ‘A *lat* place to build upon’ = awkward to get at.

**Late**, the past tense of *to let*.

**Lathrock**. This word seems to be almost unknown. It was given to me in the relation of an anecdote, and appeared to mean ‘a slice,’ and it may be connected with ‘lath.’ Be that as it may, it looks like a genuine word, and accordingly I have retained it.

**Lauker**, the pronunciation of *liker*, i. e. more like. ‘Tha’s *lauker* thi mother nor thi fathther.’

**Laver**, *vb.* said of a person looking older, perhaps of one who shrinks in his clothes; but I cannot exactly ascertain the meaning.

**Lays**, *sb.* a technical term in weaving; also used figuratively in such sentences as ‘Au cannot get the *lays* on it,’ which means ‘I do not understand it.’ When the warp is made ready for the loom, the threads are separated, and passed alternately above and below a string called the *laysband*. Where the threads cross, or perhaps the whole arrangement itself, may be considered the *lays*. In this condition the warp is ready for work; hence the figurative use above mentioned.

**Laysband**, *sb.* See **Lays**.

**Lēād**, *sb.* the metal; also the verb *to lead*: are both pronounced in two syllables as *lee-ad*.

**Lēād**, *vb.* to draw or haul coals, lime, manure, &c., or indeed almost anything; see above. The owner, or driver, is said to *lead* the coals, &c., and the horse to 'hurry' them.

**Lēāf**, *sb.* lard before it is *rendered*, or melted down.

**Lēārn**. See **Lern**.

**Leathercake**. It was formerly the custom to make some oat-cakes not *thrown* as usual, but simply *reeled* (see **Reel**). These were much thicker than the ordinary ones, and the mode of making them was as follows. Upon the *bakbrade* (which see) was scattered some oatmeal, then the *dofe* (dough) was taken out of the *nakit* with a ladle and placed upon the meal. Then commenced the *reeling*, after which it was allowed to slip off upon the *bakstone*. When sufficiently baked it was placed on the bread-reel to dry. Sometimes it was baked before the fire.

**Leatherdick**, *sb.* a leathern pinafore, such as is used by shoemakers. The acquisition of one used to be a great object of ambition with Almondbury lads; they regarded it as a kind of *Toga virilis*.

**Leck**, *vb.* to sprinkle, or throw on water or other liquid. Halliwell spells this word *lake*, but it is not here pronounced as the word which means to play. [Connected with *leak*, Dutch *lekken*, to leak, or drip. —W. W. S.]

**Leech**, *sb.* pronounced as usual, but I have heard these creatures termed *lyches*, probably a mistake arising from the supposition that the word is so spelt, and improperly called *leeches*.

**Leg**, *vb.* to walk, or run. 'He *legs* it rarely.'

**Lennock**, *adj.* nimble; flexible; limp; pliable; supple, &c. 'Haa *lennock* he is i' lopin ovver t' wall.' Its Cumbrian equivalent is 'lish.'

**Lern**, or **Learn** (sometimes pronounced *lēān*; *gl.* lih'n), *vb.* to lend. 'Lern me that knife.' This is very much used by those who probably consider it the correct word. [Cf. M.E. *lenen*, to lend. —W. W. S.]

**Let**, past tense of *to light*, or *alight*. 'I *let* on him' = 'I met with him.'

**Letten**, past participle of *to let*. Occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte viii. ver. 37.

'Than bespake good Robyn,  
In place where as he stode,  
"To morow I must to Kyrkeslye,"  
Craftely to be *leten* blode."

**Lift and lurry**, *i.e.* lift and turn (a sick person in bed), by pressing against him.

**Lig**, *vb.* to lie down; also to tell a lie: in both senses very common. [In the former sense from A.S. *liegan*, in the latter from A.S. *leogan*. —W. W. S.]

**Light** (pronounced *leet*), *sb.*

**Light** (pronounced *leet*), *vb.* to alight, or happen. 'That's just as it *leets*,' i.e. as it may happen. 'She didn't *leet* to be at whum.'

**Lighters** (old pronunciation, *leeters*), *sb.* layers. 'It was all laid i' *lighters*.'

**Light on** (pronounced *leet on*), to meet with.

**Lightsome** (pronounced *leetsome*), *adj.* active, &c.

**Like** (pronounced *lauk*), likely; bound; obliged, &c. 'He's *lauk* to do it' = He's bound to do it, or must do it.

**Liken** (pronounced *lauken*), the plural of the verb *like*. The following is a well-known specimen of the dialect. 'He comes *thro'* Denby *dauk* *saud*, wheer they *lauken* *pau*, wheer they put a sheep in a *pau* and call it a *tayat*,' i.e. Denby dike side, where they like pie, where they put a sheep in a pie and call it a tart.

**Likened**, *pt.* This word is sometimes called *likken'd*. 'It had *likken'd* to ha' gone,' i.e. it was likely to have gone.

**Like on**, or **Liken on**, *vb.* to like. 'They do it a deal more nor *Au lauken on*,' or '*lauken on*.'

**Like urrow**, for *lauk urrow*. Both spelling and meaning somewhat uncertain. It is used thus: as in a race when one is far ahead, he is said to have beaten his competitor *lauk urrow*.

**Lippen on**, *vb.* to expect, depend on, &c. 'He *lippen'd* on the goods coming to-day.' 'Au should ha' gone to see him, but *Au lippen'd* on him comin' here.'

**Lithaas**, i.e. lith-house, *sb.* a dye-house. Ray has it. It was given to me as a local word, but does not seem much known, but as illustrating other words is useful. [Mid. Eng. *litten*, to dye; hence *litster* and *lister*, a dyer.—W. W. S.] The 'Pharao' in the *Towneley Mysteries* is entitled the '*Lytster* Play,' because it was performed by the dyers.

**Lithe**, or **Lithen** (pronounced *lauthe*; *gl.* *laudh*), *vb.* to thicken (as milk, water, &c.) with meal, flour, &c.

**Lithe** (pronounced *lauthe*), *adj.* thick, as sauce may be.

**Lithening** (pronounced *lauthenin*), *sb.* that which is put into broth, &c. to thicken it.

**Liver** (*gl.* *liv'er*), to deliver; so *posit* for deposit, &c.

**Lob**, *sb.* 'lobscouce,' a kind of hash.

**Lobby**, *sb.* a shelf or platform consisting of boards, &c. brought



forward beneath an unceiled roof, used for lumber, and sometimes serving for a chamber: it is generally reached by a ladder.

**Loich** (probably *loach*), a small fish found in the becks, peculiar for its swift and direct motion. Hence the expression as 'straight as a loich.' It is also called a Tommy *Loich*, and *Beardie*. See *Beardie*.

**Loin**, sometimes considered a vulgarism for *lane*, but really the local pronunciation of *loan*, which means *lane*. Both *lane* and *loin* are generally used where *road* would be in some counties, which latter word is used as well, but is never pronounced *royd*. See *Royd*.

An eccentric character, G. B., well remembered by myself, once was met by J. N. near Coldhill Churn (commonly called Crudhill Churn), and although unacquainted with J. N., he began laughing, and said, 'Wat does ta think? Yon Ben Walker o' Mirfield, he strake me wi' a stick. Au said to mysen "Au'll reeght thee, lad;" an' sooa Au coom'd into *Kaye loin* fro' Mirfield, and sitha' Au gate a stooan as big as that, an' lapp'd it up in a hankerchy, an' I went wi' it all the gate to Mirfield' (which must be four or five miles), 'and Au bang'd it reeght thro' his windy. Ha! ha!'

**Loise** (*gl.* loiz, or looiz), *vb.* to lose. G. H. and his sister Sal went to Huddersfield to sell a piece, which (or the money) they somehow managed to lose, when G. exclaimed, 'Eh! yo' may weel *loise* t' piece, goin' i' a *bonnet*!' This article of head-gear must have been looked on as a rarity not so long since, for when a friend of mine some thirty years ago became incumbent of B., he noticed Sunday after Sunday a certain style of bonnet, which on inquiry he found to be the same bonnet lent about among the females of the congregation, that evidently being considered the only proper head-dress in which to appear at church.

**Lollicker**, *sb.* the tongue: not much known.

**Lolly**, *sb.* either the upper or lower lip.

**Lolting**, *pt.* lying against.

**Long dog**, *sb.* an expression sometimes heard for 'greyhound.' 'He runs like a *long dog*.'

**Lop**, *sb.* a flea: the word evidently derived from *lope*, to leap. 'T' bairn's as wick as a *lop*,' i.e. as lively as a flea.

**Lope**, *vb.* to leap. *Hop*, *stride*, and *lope*, an expression used for what is elsewhere called 'hop, step, and jump.' [A.S. *hleópan*, to run, leap, &c.—W. W. S.]

**Lopperd**, *adj.* or *pt.* a well-known word, and often applied to milk, blood, &c. Halliwell gives instances in which it is spelt *lopird* or *lopyrd*, and says it means coagulated. Here it is used when milk is gone sour and lumpy, and not exactly for curdled milk. *Lopper milk* occurs in Spenser. It is applied also to clotted blood. Trousers splashed are sometimes said to be '*lopperd* wi' muck.'

**Lorrimer**, *sb.* a name given by some to the 'lang larence' (which see).

**Lotch, or Lotch in**, *vb.* to move as children do with the hand and thigh; to take more space than is allowed at a game; to go further than the rest to make a jump; to peg too many holes at bagatelle, cribbage, &c.

**Loup**, *vb.* another form of the verb *lope*. See *Annan Water*, ver. 2:

'He's *loup*en on his bonny grey,  
He *rude* the right *gate* and the ready:  
For a' the storm he wadna stay,  
For seeking o' his bonny lady.'

Again in *May Colvin*, ver. 6:

" 'Loup off the steed!' says false Sir John,  
" Your bridal bed you see."

**Love** (pronounced in the plural as *loaves* of bread; *gl.* loaf), *sb.* a term of endearment: much in use.

**Love and sich**. 'All *love and sich*' is an expression signifying full of love.

**Lövers** (pronounced *loavers*), *sb.* Chimneys or chimney-pots are sometimes so called. The word was heard at Halifax, but seems hardly known here. [It occurs in Spenser's *Faerie Queen*, vi. 10, 42:

'Ne lightned was with window nor with *lover*.'

It rhymes with 'discover,' 'over,' and 'hover.' It is the Mid. Eng. *louvre*. Cf. Eng. *lufferboards*.—W. W. S.]

**Lozin**, a word used to express the dismissal of a congregation. 'T' church is *lozin*, i. e. the people are leaving after service.

**Lugs**, *sb.* the ears, or hair; also the handles to a tub or pitcher.

**Lum**, *sb.* a chimney.

**Lumb**, *adj.* useless, in the sense of 'numb.'

**Lumbman**, *sb.* a shiftless fellow.

**Lumphēād, or Lumyed**, *sb.* a blockhead; also a hemispherical-headed iron used for ironing into the 'gathers' of shirts.

**Lumpydicks**, *sb.* a kind of oatmeal porridge made with water. If ordinary porridge were being made the meal would be scattered in finely; but in the case of *lumpydicks* the meal is dropped in lumpy as the water is boiling. The hot liquid *sears* it over, and it still remains lumpy. This may be improved by adding milk.

**Lumreek**, *sb.* chimney-smoke.

**Lungin, or Lungy** (*g* soft), *adj.* coarse; sulky-looking, &c.

**Lurcher, or Lurching man** (*ch* soft), *sb.* one whoslinks about poaching,

&c. Rather remarkable if the same word as *lurker*, as the tendency here is to harden *ch*. See Letter C.

**Lurgy** (*g* hard ; *gl.* *luorgi*), *adj.* idle ; loafing, &c. Halliwell has a word of similar meaning spelt *lurdy*, which he states to be a north-country word.

**Lurry**, *sb.* a kind of dray, or waggon.

**Lurry**, *vb.* See **Lift**.

## M

**M** final is often found where the proper termination is *n*. See Letter N.

**Ma** (pronounced *may* ; *gl.* *mai*), *vb.* to make. See **Mak**.

**Ma** and **Ta**, for make and take. Both occur in Douglas's *King Hart*, 369—372 :

‘Soon came delight, and he begouth to dance ;  
Green love upstart, and can his spreitis ta’.  
“Full weill is me,” said Disport, “of this chance,  
For now I traist gret melody to ma’.”’

**Maäs** (pronounced *mah-as* ; *gl.* *maa’h’s*), *sb.* a mouse. ‘Tha hasn’t as mich wit as ‘ud bait a *maas*-trap.’

**Määt** (pronounced *mah-at* ; *gl.* *maa’h’t*), *vb.* to moult. The proper local pronunciation, sinking the letter *l*.

**Määth** (pronounced *mah-ath* ; *gl.* *maa’h’t’h*), *sb.* the mouth. A white cat with a black mark by her nose was trotting along within sight of two boys, when one hastily remarked, ‘Sitha, sitha, t’ cat’s gotten a *maas* i’ her *maath*.’ She came a little nearer, when the other replied, ‘Nay, lad, sho’s nobbut been amang posnits,’ *i. e.* among the sauce-pans or pots.

**Maddled**, *adj.* or *pt.* puzzled ; partially mad, or mazed, for a short time, as when one has been struck on the head.

**Madlin**, or **Maddlin**, *adj.* perplexing ; and as a substantive, a simpleton.

**Maiden**, *sb.* the peggy for washing clothes.

**Maidening tub**, or **Swiller**, *sb.* a tub in which is worked an instrument called the maiden, peggy, or dolly.

**Maispot**, or **Masepot**, *sb.* a sort of black pipkin holding about a pint. This word may be connected with *mazars* or *masers*, *i. e.* bowls, goblets, &c. ; in which latter form it occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 31 :

'They toke away the sylver vessel,  
And all that they myght get,  
Peces, *masars*, and spones  
Woldne they *non* forgete.'

Joseph o' Nuppits went from house to house for dinner on Sundays in a kind of rotation. Once at John Shearran's he was somewhat dissatisfied with his allowance, and said, 'Is thish all Au'm to hev? Ef Au'd been at Aylom's o' Lockwood, Au could ha' had sa'em (seven) or naun (nine) *mase*,' i. e. *masepots*.

**Maister**, the pronunciation of *master*.

**Mak**, *vb.* to make. 'To *make* the door, shutters,' &c., is to fasten them.

**Mak**, *sb.* make; kind; sort, &c. 'All *maks*' = all sorts. A lass, in return for some impudence from a boy, said, 'Sattle thee, lad, Au'm noan one o' that *mak*;' i. e. Be quiet, lad, I'm not one of that sort.

**Make** (pronounced *make*), *vb.* to riddle oatmeal, &c.

**Maleder, Melder, or Milder**, *sb.* what a man takes to the mill to be ground, whether a large or small quantity. [Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in a mill.—W. W. S.]

**Mally**, *sb.* Molly, the nickname for Mary. '*Mally* Pashley's' is a well-known roadside inn, called the Three Crowns, kept formerly by one Mary Pashley.

**Man above, The**, the Supreme Being. See **Above**. I am informed that children, when asked who is the best *man*, will answer to this effect, though not in these words. The idea is evidently not confined to any age or locality, for at Oswestry on Hallow e'en is sung a kind of carol, in which occur the following words:

'One for Peter, and two for Paul,  
And three for the *good man*  
That made us all.'

Again in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iv. ver. 36:

"'I make myn avowe," said Robyn,  
Monke, thou art to blame,  
For God is holde a ryghtwys *man*,  
And so is his dame.'

Which words are addressed to the monk of St. Mary's Abbey. The expression 'Being above' is also used.

**Manchet** (pronounced *manshet*), *sb.* a species of fine bread. The word has now disappeared from the neighbourhood, but I have met with persons who remembered a man whose business was to sell such bread, from which circumstance he was known as 'Billy *Manchet*.' The word occurs in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, 'The King's Scholar's Story'

'Her *manchets* fino  
Were quite divine.'

**Manifold**, *sb.* the bag of a cow which contains the excremental matter.

**Mank**, *sb.* a trick; silly trick; practical joke, &c. 'Can you show any *manks* on the bar?'

**Manner**, *sb.* a minnow.

**Map**, *sb.* a mop.

**Marlocks** (*gl.* mair'loks), *sb.* tricks; playful proceedings.

**Marrables**, *sb.* lumps containing worms, &c., found on the backs of horses, cows, &c.

**Marrow**, or **Marry**, *vb.* to match. This word is sometimes pronounced *marry*, especially in a kind of tossing, when each spins a coin, and one calls out heads or tails, according to the indication of his own coin. When challenging another to this game it is no unusual circumstance to hear one say, 'Au'll *marry* thee,' *i. e.* match my coin against yours.

**Marrow**, *adj.* similar; corresponding to, &c. 'The *marrow* glove, shoe,' and so on. 'The *marrow* figure' is the figure corresponding to the pattern. See *The Banks o' Yarrow*, ver. 3:

'O stay at home, my ain good lord,  
O stay, my ain dear *marrow*;'

where, however, it is used as a substantive.

**Marrow to bran**, *i. e.* to brand, and **Marrow to bonny**. Both these expressions signify 'exactly alike.'

**Marry**, an interjection still much used. '*Marry*, lad!' 'Now, *marry*!' 'Aye, *marry*!' 'Yus, *marry*! can he?' &c.

**Martlemas**, or **Martlemis**, *sb.* Martinmas, Nov. 11th; Old Martinmas, Nov. 23rd.

**Mash**, *vb.* to smash, break, bruise, &c.

**Mater**, or **Mauter**, *i. e.* malter, a vessel so called.

**Maunce** (*gl.* mauns), *sb.* a blunder, or dilemma. 'It's a pratty *maunce*.' 'Tha's made a bonny *maunce* on it.' Perhaps the spelling should be *mance*; then by the analogy of Letter **A** the above sounds would follow. See **Mense**.

**Maunder**, *vb.* to mutter, as an old man.

**Maungy**, *adj.* mangy: a word common, and used in the peculiar sense of 'foolishly fond, sentimental, peevish at trifles.' At a certain wedding where the bride was saluted in church by her female friends, a strong-minded woman looking on said in my hearing, 'Sitha, sitha, they're kussin' one another, the *maungy* things!'

**Mawky**, or **Morky** (*gl.* mauki), *adj.* maggoty (as cheese, bacon, &c.).  
A *mawk* is a maggot.

**May geslings, or goslings, sb.** the flowers of the Willow, &c., sometimes called 'palms.' See *Palms*.

**Maze, sb.** a state of amazement.

**Mazy, adj.** dizzy, as when one turns round too often.

**Meant** (pronounced *ment*), *sb.* meaning, or importance. 'Are these letters of any *meant*?' i. e. are they on business, or of any more importance than circulars? A white cat appeared to a man at Bradley Spout fields always when he went home at 'neet.' He could not tell what was the *meant* o' this cat, but he knew a certain woman was *agen* him. So as he was going thro' a *steel* (stile), he struck at the cat, and the next mornin' 'th' woman was i' bed wi' her theegh brokken.'

**Measure** is pronounced *mezzur* (*gl.* *mez'ur*), no *h* sound; so 'sure' is *sewer*, or *secoar*; and 'sugar' is nearly *secogar*, or *seugar*. Perhaps this pronunciation is really that of the word 'messour.' See Alexander Scott's *Roundel of Love*:

'Short pleasour, lang displeasour,  
Repentance is the hire;  
And pure tressour, without *messour*,  
Luve is ane fervent fire.'

**Meaverly, or Meverly, adj.** Halliwell says, 'bashful; shy; mild;' but I have heard it stated to be 'middling' as regards health. 'Art ta *meaverly*?' = 'Are you pretty well?' But it seems not much known.

**Meg, sb.** a halfpenny.

**Meist** (pronounced nearly *maycest*), the old form of *mixed*. A similar character to Joseph o' Nuppits was one Ben Morton, who lived at Milnesfold, on Almondbury Bank. He was chiefly remarkable for begging with a can, into which was put everything that was given him. First perhaps went in bread, then meal, then milk, potatoes, porridge, and so on; his theory being, 'As it has to be *meist*, it *mout* as woe be *meist* first as last.' Like many other plausible theories, it did not answer in practice. His route was not much in Almondbury.

On one occasion there was a festival of some kind near where he lived, and the pudding sauce was missing—in fact some one had seen old Ben drink it. The violence of the threats denounced against him will be understood from his own reply, which amounted to this: 'Ef there's poisin o' bottoms, there's nae rippin o' ballies.'

Ben was not without wit. He once met a gentleman coming up the Bank on horseback, who said to him, 'A fine morning.' He answered, 'Aye, maister, it is;' adding, 'an' it's a rare thing for some on us horses weer made.' 'What for, my man?' said the equestrian. 'Wha, if theer had been nooan, sicklaik as me would ha' had to *hug* sicklaik as thee.'

**Melder, sb.** a confusion in the mind.

**Mell, vb.** to meddle. See Skelton, *Colin Clout*, ll. 161-3:

‘ But they are loth to *mell*,  
And loth to hang the bell  
About the Cattes neck.’

**Melsh**, *adj.* moist ; mild, &c. A *melsh* nut is a soft one, not ripe ; and a *melsh* night is a mild or moderately warm night. It occurs in a different form in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii., in the last two lines of the Player’s speech :

‘ The instant burst of clamour that she made  
(Unless things mortal move them not at all,)  
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,  
And passion in the gods.’

**Melsh Dick**, a wood-demon, who is supposed to guard over unripe nuts. ‘ *Melch Dick* ’ll catch thee, lad,’ was formerly a common threat used to frighten children going a’ nutting.

**Melt**, *vb.* to make malt. ‘ They don’t lauk malt ’at were *melted* i’ cuckoo taum.’

**Mense**, or **Menseful**, *adj.* tidy ; clean ; comely, &c. Ray has *menseful*. A.S. *mennisc*, human, manly.

**Mense** is also a substantive [and is constantly so used in Lowland Scotch.—W. W. S.].

**Merritrotter**, *sb.* a species of swing, formed by a rope thrown over a beam.

**Mester**, *sb.* Mister ; Mr.

**Met**, *sb.* a bushel.

**Mew**, *pt.* mowed, the past tense of *to mow* ; so *sew* for sowed, and *snew* for snowed.

**Mich**, *adj.* and *adv.* much. ‘ By far and *much*,’ an old expression.

**Mich** (pronounced *mauch*), *vb.* to move quietly, or slily. If one were asleep it would be said, ‘ Tha mun *mauch* in,’ &c.

**Midden**, **Middin**, or **Midding**, *sb.* a dunghill, &c. Ray has it. The *ass-middin* is an ash-heap ; the *muck-middin* a manure heap, or dunghill. Occurs in Dunbar’s *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins*, l. 68 :

‘ Sync sweirness, at the second bidding,  
Came like a sow out of a *midding*.’

**Middlemost**, *adj.* the centre, &c. See Ezek. xlii. 5 : ‘ The galleries were higher than these, than the lower, and than the *middlemost* of the building.’ Occurs again ver. 6.

**Midge**, *sb.* the common word for a gnat. See **Aran**.

**Milkhaas**, *sb.* milkhouse, i. e. a kind of dairy, or cellar, on the ground floor.

**Millin**, or **Milling**, *adj.* middling.

**Miln**, *sb.* a mill. *Milnsbridge* a village near Huddersfield, in the parish of Almondbury.

**Milner**, *sb.* one who *milns* the cloth, *i. e.* puts it into the stocks.

**Minch-pau**, pronunciation of *mince-pie*.

**Min' me on**, *i. e.* mind me on, or remind me.

**Mischief neet** (night), *sb.* the 30th of April, when it was formerly thought the canny Yorkshireman might do what mischief he pleased, and often did a great deal. Policeman X is now the spoiler of this sport.

**Mistal** (pronounced *mistl*), *sb.* a cow-house.

**Mixed**. See **Meist**, and note to it.

**Mobs**, *sb.* blinders (blinders) for horses.

**Mod**, *sb.* A little *mod* or *moddin* thing is a dumpy or clumsy child, one that 'sets down *flat* feet,' &c.

**Mödiwarp**, *sb.* a mouldwarp, or mole. Pronounced generally *mouldwarp* at Lepton. Occurs in Spenser [in *Colin Clout's come home again*, l. 763; and in Shakespeare's 1 *Henry IV.*, Act III. sc. i.—W. W. S.]

**Mog**. See **Mug**.

**Moich**, *i. e.* 'moche,' or 'moach,' *vb.* to measure (land, &c.). In a game where the distance from any mark is doubtful, it might be said, 'Au'll *moich* thee.' It is not used for measures of capacity, but *mezzur*.

**Moit**, *sb.* a mote.

**Moit**, *vb.* to pick out motes, burrs, small pieces of wood, &c., from the cloth; which process is called *moiting*.

**Mooil**, or **Mooild**, *i. e.* 'mool,' used for mood, or temper. 'Sho's in a queer *mooil* to-day.'

**Moolter**, or **Mooter**, *sb.* what a miller takes for his work.

**Moorgrime** (pronounced *graum*), *sb.* drizzling or hazy rain, not likely to be permanent.

**Mopple** (pronounced *moppil*), *vb.* to confuse. Halliwell says *moppil* (which is the local form of *mopple*) is a mistake, or blunder. I have never heard the substantive, though often the verb. At a cottage prayer-meeting an Independent—W. B.—was, as it is called, 'engaged' in prayer, when he was much annoyed by one of the assembled hearers, who was a Wesleyan, and continually exclaimed, 'Glory, Amen, Yus,' &c. Suddenly he stopped in the midst of his petitions, tapped his troublesome hearer on the shoulder, and said, 'Drop it, mun; tha *moppils* me.'



**Morky.** See **Mawky**.

**To-morn, to-morrow.** See *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 56 :

“Or I here another nyght lye,” said the Sheryfe,  
 “Robin, now I pray thee,  
 Smyte of my hede rather *tomorne*,  
 And I forgive it the.”

**To-morn at neet, to-morrow night.** This and *to-morn* are both now very common.

**Moaker, vb.** to fritter away, decay gradually, as a wall, &c. ; also to smoulder, as of burning wood.

**Moss, sb.** peat ; also that part of the moor where it is found, as *Harden Moss*, *Holm Moss*.

**Moss-wether, sb.** a moor-edge wether, or sheep. Used figuratively for a slovenly or uncombed man.

**Mot, sb.** on a bagatelle-board, the small mark from which the balls are started, &c. ; or in quoits, pitch and toss, &c., the mark to which the object is thrown.

**Mow, hay stored in a barn** (pronounced *moo*).

**Muck (gl. muok), sb.** manure ; also dirt of any kind.

**Mucky (gl. muoki), adj.** dirty.

**Mu1 (gl. muod), vb.** might.

**Mudnt, i. e.** might not.

**Muff, vb.** to speak indistinctly, or make a slight noise. ‘The cat pass’d me, and neer *muff’d*.’ Said of a child who was scalded, ‘We took his hand, held it under the tap, and wrapp’d a wet cloth about it, and he never *muff’d*.’

**Mug, or Mog, vb.** to move gently. ‘*Muggin* on’ = moving or getting on. ‘When a man helps t’ wauf (wife), they may *mug* on,’ i. e. get on.

**Mugpot, sb.** a small mug of common brown or black ware, holding three gills, or a quart. The *messpot*, or *maspot*, held a pint.

**Mule (gl. meul), sb.** the word generally in use for ‘ass.’

**m, sb.** a machine in a mill on which yarn is spun.

(*gl. meul*), pronunciation of *mould*, i. e. earth, &c. A certain known inhabitant of Almondbury had a determined purpose to be himself independent, and spoke constantly of his resolution. Forts, however, one and all failed ; and after one of some significance a friend met him and said, ‘Well, M., are you independent To which he replied, ‘Naw ! nor nivver mun be, whaul (till) I live ast o’ door and ate mull.’

**Mullock** (*gl.* muol'uk), *sb.* a mull; blunder; mess, &c. It is also sometimes used for dirt, or rubbish.

**Mullock**, *vb.* to make a blunder.

**Mungo** (*gl.* muong'oa), *sb.* old cloth, stockings, rags, and other material, chiefly woollen, opened out by a machine (called a garnet, waste-opener, or rag-machine) for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth. The origin of this word is involved in great obscurity, but it has been thus accounted for. When the machine was first introduced something was presented to its maw which it refused to receive, and one of the hands reported to the master that it would not pass through the machine, on which he exclaimed, 'But it *mun go*,' and hence the word. This does not seem a very satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but I give it for what it is worth. [More likely from M.E. *mungen*, mixed; cf. *mung-corn*, mixed corn.—W. W. S.]

**Mutty cauf** (*gl.* muoti' kauf), *sb.* a little calf; also figuratively, a silly fellow.

**Muzzle** (*gl.* muoz'l), *vb.* used for *muffle*, in regard to the church bells.

**Mysell**, and **Myssen**, both common for *myself*.

## N

The letter *n* at the termination of some few words, or syllables, is turned into *m*; thus—*eleven* becomes *ela'em*, or *elām*; *even* (not odd), *āim*; *even*, i. e. evening, *e'em*, in the words *twelfte'em* and *twentite'em*; *oven*, *o'om*; *seven*, *sa'em*, or *saim*: *seven*, *sta'em*, or *staim*; *Stephen*, *Ste'em*; *gizzen*, *gizzem*. Also *flaunpot* is *flaumpot*; and *grandfather* and *grandmother* are sometimes called *gromfuther* and *grommother*.

**Naa**, the pronunciation of *now*. Though the inhabitants of this neighbourhood are generally well disposed, they are not exactly what would be termed a polite people; still this word is sometimes used, as a pleasant form of address, when one meets a passing acquaintance.

**Nab**, *sb.* a projecting hill: very common here in local names. Thus, *Nab* hill at Dalton Bank end, *West-nab* near Meltham, *Hunter's Nab* between Almondbury and Farnley, *Butter-nab* at Lepton. [A variation of *knap*, or *knop*. A.S. *cnap*, a rounded hill.—W. W. S.]

**Nabreed**, or **Naybreed**. I have only heard this word in expressions like the following: 'Watch t' *nabreed*, it comes round once in seven years, and gives somebody a *hipe*.' A similar sentence might be used by a person injured, who thinks the wrong will be returned on the wrong-doer. It seems, therefore, a kind of Nemesis, but no doubt there is some tradition connected with this expression other than what is intimated above.

**Nacks**, *sb.* used in the following way. 'Yaa art ta, lad?' 'Au'm

no gret *nacks*.' Evidently equivalent to the 'no great *shakes*' of the south. A poorly-bred cow is also 'no great *nacks*.'

**Nadekit, or Nakit.** See **Knadekit**.

**Naff.** See **Nath**.

**Naffler, sb.** a person busy about trifles, doing something, and nothing. Used also contemptuously to a child: 'Tha' little *nafflin* thing.'

**Naked, or Nakt** (*gl.* *naikt*; the *a* as in *fate*). This word is pronounced as one syllable, and not *nāktēd*.

**Nanberry, or Nanbury, sb.** a kind of wart formed on the bag of a cow. See **Anberry** in Halliwell.

**Nantle** (sometimes pronounced *nontle*; *gl.* *nontl*), *vb.* to move about with a mincing step; to dance attendance, as on a young woman. Halliwell says, to fondle, or trifle.

**Nar, or Naur, adj.** (which would be pronounced *naur*), used for *nearer*, and even *nearest*, and seems to be a sort of correlative to *far*. [*Near* is *nigher*, and *nearer* is *nigherer*, a reduplicated comparative. *Near* is always a comparative in Old English.—W. W. S.]

**Nath, also Naff, sb.** the nave of a wheel.

**Naturable** (*gl.* *naat:uru:bul*), *adj.* natural: used in many parts, at Lepton and Almondbury. When some lovers of music, for which the West Riding is noted, were returning from one of the Bradford Festivals, a discussion commenced as to the merits of the Hailstone chorus. One said it was 'vary gooid.' Another caught him up, indignant at such scant praise: 'Gooid! Au mean to say it was perfectly *naturable*.'

**Naunt** (pronounced *naunt*), *aunt*. 'Yaa's thi' *naunt*?' 'O, sho's brawly.'

**Nawther, also Nowther, and Nother**, the pronunciation of *neither*: an equivalent to the local sound of *nither*. But *nowther* is found in Chaucer. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we have *nother* and *nawder*.

**Near, sb.** the kidney: connected with the latter syllable of that word. [Mid. Eng. *neere*; Germ. *niere*.—W. W. S.]

**Neese**, used to express the whistling sound in breathing through the nose when one has a cold. [Occurs in Job xli. 18; and (in some old versions) in 2 Kings iv. 35.—W. W. S.]

**if** (pronounced *nāif*, or *nayif*; plural, *neives*), the fist. [Icel. *angl*.—W. W. S.]

**ighbour row, sb.** In most country districts a certain distance is laid out by custom within which persons are bidden (from each house) at funeral; called as above.

; (pronounced *nāist*, or *nayist*), *adj.* next. [The local word is

often better than the standard one. *Nighest* and *next* are both derived from A.S. *nehsta*, in Mid.Eng. *nehst*, or *neist*.—W. W. S.] It must, however, be remarked that the mode of pronouncing *next* in the local fashion would be *neist*, as 'vaist' for 'vexed,' &c. See Letter X.

'She *neist* brought a sark o' the saftest silk,  
Well wrought wi' pearls about the band.'

*Alison Gross*, ver. 5.

'The *neistan* step that she waded,  
She waded to the chin.'

*Willie and May Margaret*, ver. 30.

**Nesh**, *adj.* tender; delicate; nice; sensitive to cold. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

'I can fynde no flesh,  
Hard nor *nesh*,  
Salt nor fresh,

Bot two tome platters.'

'Secunda Pastorum,' *Towneley Mysteries*  
(Surtees Society), p. 113.

**Nestlecock**, *sb.* the youngest child, &c.

**Nife**, *vb.* to steal quietly, or sily.

**Nifler**, *sb.* a sly thief.

**Night**, pronounced *neet*, but sometimes *nawt*. On one occasion a friend of mine heard two persons taking leave. 'Gooid *neet*,' said one; 'Good *nawt*,' said the other. The latter is considered the more modern form, though it is hard to say why, as the long *i* is so frequently pronounced as *au*, or *aw*.

**Nip**, *scrat*, and *bite*. Used to express a scramble.

**Nipper**, *sb.* a boy who runs to different offices to see whether there are any goods for the station. To *nip* about is to go about quickly.

**Nobble**, *vb.* to thrash or beat a person; also to take possession of.

**Nobbut**, or **No' but**, *i. e.* not but, or nought but, constantly used for *only*. 'It's *nobbut* me.' Henryson, who wrote about 1540, has in his *Abbey Walk*, ll. 41—44:

'This changing and great variance  
Of earthly stasis up and down,  
Is *not but* casualty and chance,  
As some men say without reason.'

Also in the *Yorkshire Horsesdealers*:

'Thinks Abey, t' oud codger 'll nivver smoak t' trick,  
I'll swop wi' him my poor deead horse for his wick,  
An' if Tommy I *nobbut* can happen ta trap,  
'Twill be a fine feather i' Aberram cap!'

**Noddlin**, nodding (?). A man brought his wife to Almondbury to

be buried. The coffin was placed on horseback, and of course moved about with the motion of the horse. The husband, observing this, said, 'Tha's bin a *noddlin* fool all thi lawf, and tha goes *noddlin* to thi gravo.' He was not over careful himself, for he had not ordered a grave to be made, and the coffin was left on the churchyard wall till it was ready.

**Nogs**, *sb.* certain instruments like the letter L, and made of elastic iron. They were formerly much used in woollen weaving to put on the beam for the purpose of holding the warp. As the piece gradually progressed towards completion, they one by one fell out. They are not much used now, but *flanges* instead.

**Noint**, for *anoint*, *vb.* to beat. 'Au'll *noint* thee.' [*Noint* for *anoint* is a corruption of the 15th century.—W. W. S.]

**Noit**, the pronunciation of *note* in the sense of business or employment: here very common. Chaucer uses *note* in this sense (*Canterbury Tales*, line 4000): 'What *noit* are ye at?' = 'What are you doing?' 'We sud be at the same *noit* as before,' *i. e.* in the same position, or difficulty. It is said of a cow a long time after calving, 'Sho is old *noited*.' If giving no milk, and not in calf, 'Sho is at no *noit*.' In the *Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees Society), at p. 58, we find:

'To neven (*i. e.* name) sych *noytes* new  
To folk of wykyd wylle,  
Wyth outhen tokyn trewe,  
Thay wylle not tent ther-tylle.'

**Nominy**, or **Nomine**, *sb.* a tale, or formulary. 'He gave us the whole *nominy*.' 'He told us all about it.' A woman, describing the ceremony of her marriage, said, 'Paarson read t' *nominy* over us,' *i. e.* the service. No doubt derived from 'In *nomine* Patris,' &c. For various *nomines* see the games 'Blackthorne,' 'Inkum Jinkum,' &c.

**None**, or **Nōōān** (*gl.* noun, or *noa'h'n*), not. 'He's *nōōān* baan to do that,' *i. e.* not going to do it. See quotation to **Maaspot** from *Robin Hood*.

**None** (pronounced *nōōn*), not one.

**Nooa**, **Now**, or **Naw**, the pronunciation of *no*.

**Nooin**, or **Nooinin**, noon; midday.

**Nook** (pronounced like *book*), *sb.* a corner. 'Ass *nook*,' the place where the ashes fall.

**Nor**, than. See note to **Lake**.

**Noration** (see **Oration**), *sb.* It is doubtful which form the word takes, *i. e.* I have not been able to make out whether people say 'an *oration*' or 'a *noration*'; perhaps the latter is rather more probable, as the natives here are not, more than elsewhere, addicted to use the article 'an.'

**Nought** (pronounced *nowt*), nothing. A sensible old saying here is,

'Too mich o' owt  
Is gooid for *nout*.'

**Nower**, *i. e.* nowhere.

**Nucket**, *sb.* a little nook, or corner.

**Numbling**, *adj.* unhandy ; same as fumbling.

**Nuncle**, *sb.* uncle. 'My *nuncle* Joe,' &c. *King Lear*, passim. An old gentleman, coming from the Cock at Farnley (1858) late at night, and going towards Almondbury Common, the night being dark, lost his way, and fell into a small *dyke* near Newcastle Park. He could not get out, having a weakness in his back, and being, moreover, an old man, so he sat on the brink to reason. 'Au say, Joe, tha's hed many ups and daans i' this world, but this is lawk to be a finisher.' He then called out lustily, 'Is there nobody to save me in a Christian land like this?' At last, however, his own niece found him, and on recognizing his voice exclaimed, 'Good gracious—my *nuncle*!'

**Nuppit**, *sb.* simpleton : still used. Halliwell says *nup* is a fool. See Preface—**Joseph o' Nuppits**.

## O

The long *o* has chiefly two forms.

- (1) In some words it takes the sound of *aw* (which also represents *i*), as *no*, *Joseph*, *Moses*, *slow*.
- (2) In other words it is lengthened into two or three vowels, *ōā* ; as *go*, *no*, *so*, which are *goā*, *noā*, *soā*.
- (3) In some words it has the usual pronunciation.
- (4) And in many the long *ō* becomes *ō*, as *over*, *over* ; *open*, *open*.

**Oa** (1) forms two syllables ; thus, *brōōād*, *lōōād*, *rōōād*.

(2) Sometimes, when sounded as *o*, it becomes *oi*, diphthong ; thus, *coal*, *coat*, *foul* are *coil*, *coit*, *foit*. See Letter I (1).

(3) And when *o* is followed by a consonant and final *e* the same change takes place ; thus, *cote*, *hole*, *pose*, *pote*, *thole*, &c., become *coit*, *hoit*, *poise*, *poit*, *thoit*, &c.

**Oo**. This form has two sounds.

(1) As in *book*, *cook*, *crook*, *hook*, which take the southern sound of *oo* in *moon*, *soon*, &c., except the words *good* and *foot*, which fall under the next rule.

(2) In such words which in the south have *oo* pronounced full, as in *moon*, *cool*, *spoon*, *noon*, *school*, *soon*, *fool*, *goose*, &c., the pronunciation here is very singular,—*mooin*, *cooil*, *spooiin*, *nooin*, *schooil*, *soovin*, *fooil*,

&c.,—together with the words *foot* and *good*, which become *foot* and *gooid*. *Hoop* and *wood* seem to be exceptions to this rule.

**Oi**, in the words *oil* and *soil*, appears in the dialect as *ō*, these words being often called *ōle* and *sōle*; possibly under the impression that *oil* and *soil* are corruptions.

**Ou**, when sounded in the southern dialect as in *about*, *scout*, *out*, &c., here takes the sound *aa*, the first *a* as in *father*, the second as in *fat*. Thus *out* (when not sounded *yat*) is *aat*, or *ah-at*, nearly. When *ou* takes the sound of *o* in southern English, as in *soul*, pronounced *sōle* (*gl.* *soal*), it here becomes *sowl* (*gl.* *soul*); thus *four* is *fowr*; *pour*, *powr*.

**Oachering**, or **Ochering** (*ch* soft), lavishing.

**Ockslaver** (*gl.* *ok'slav'ur*), perhaps *ack slāver*, or *hawkslaver* (pronounced *slavver*), one who froths at the mouth. It might be said, 'Yo' gret ockslavering yāand,' as an expression of contempt.

**Odd**, used in a peculiar sense. An *odd child* is an illegitimate child.

**Oddlads**. Th' *oddlads*, i. e. the odd lads, the order of Odd Fellows.

**Oddments** (*gl.* *od'ments*), remnants; odds and ends: the syllable *ments* distinct; not *munts*.

**Off**, different; besides; or in addition to. 'You will want some *off* the scholars,' i. e. besides the scholars.

**Offald** (pronounced *offuld*), a term of reproach. From *offals* (off-falls), fragments of meat, &c. A word much used. 'An *offuld* fellow.'

'Then Nan began to froth an' fume,  
An' fiz like botteld drink.'

"Wat then, tha's enter'd t' haase agean,  
Tha *offuld* lowkin slink."—*Natterin Nan*, vor. 44.

**Offalment**, a bad man, article, &c.

**Oil**, **Aul**, or **Anal** (spelling very uncertain), the pronunciation of a word applied to those circular and raised portions of grass left by horses when pasturing in a field.

**Old** becomes *oud* or *oad* (*gl.* *oud*, or *oad*).

**Olys**. See **Allys**.

**On**, used for *of*. 'Tak' hod *on* it, lad.' 'What sort *on*?' (or sort *on*). 'What is it made *on*?'

**Onely** (pronounced *wunly*; *gl.* *wun'li*), solitary; lonely. 'He feels varry *oneley*.'

**Or**, before.

**Oration**, a large number, or a long row. 'There's walls enough to build an *oration* of cottages for poor folk.' 'Au saw an *oration* of people.' See **Noration**.

**Oss** (pronounced *os* sharp), to offer, attempt, &c. Ray suggests from *ausus*. [But rather from *F. oser*, a derivative of *ausus*.—W. W. S.] 'Au sall ne'er *oss*' = 'I shall never attempt.' On the occasion when Sir John Ramsden came of age, he gave several public dinners, and on passing between Longley Hall and Huddersfield, he encountered some mill hands, lads and lasses. A lad taps a lass on the shoulder, and she says, 'Drop it, lad; Au want none o' thi bother.' The lad, 'Au'm noan baan to mell on thee.' 'Well, but tha were *ossin*.' Sir John was much exercised with this, and took it up at the dinner, where he found plenty of his guests able to restore the dialogue to its beauty, and explain its meaning.

**Ossings**, the name of a field: probably *oxings*. See **Aise**.

**Othersome**, i. e. others: very common. Sometimes used even in the plural.

**Ouse**, formerly used for *ox*. See Letter **X**, and **Ossings**. Occurs in *The Death of Purity Reed*, ver. 20:

'O turn thee, turn thee, Willie Ha',  
O turn thee, man, and fight wi' me.  
When ye come to Troughend again,  
A yoke o' *ousen* I'll gie thee.'

Again in *The Fray o' Suport*, ver. 1:

'Nought left me o' four and twenty good *ousen* and ky,  
My weet-ridden gelding, and a white quey.'

**Out-trees**, cross pieces of wood which support the material of a door.

**Ou-wher**, or **Awer**, anywhere. 'Tha'll nooan faund (find) it *awer* near theer.' They say also *nower* for nowhere, a word which seems closer to its equivalent.

**Oven** is pronounced *o'om*, as in *room*. See Letter **V**.

**Overlade** (pronounced *overlade*; *gl.* ov·urlaid), sick; troubled; over-burdened. It is a corruption of *overled*. To *overlead* in Old English means to oppress.

['Shal neither kynges ne knyghte, constable ne meire  
Overlede the comune,' &c. (i. e. oppress the commons).  
*Piers Plowman*, B. text, 3. 314.—W. W. S.]

**Owler**, or **Oler** (*gl.* oul·ur, or oal·ur), the alder tree, *Alnus glutinosa*.

**Owlet** (pronounced *ullet*; *gl.* ul·et), the owl.



## P

**Paak**, a sty on the eyelids.

**Paand**. See **Pound**, and **New Road to Farnley** in Preface.

**Paddle**, *vb.* to lead by the hand.

**Paddle**, or **Peddle**, *sb.* a huckster's cart ; a hand cart. [In form, a diminutive of *ped*, a basket. — W. W. S.]

**Padfoot** (pronounced *pad'foot*), a kind of ghost, or goblin, still often talked about here, and probably believed in by some. It is described as being something like a large sheep, or dog ; sometimes to have rattled a chain, and been accustomed to accompany persons on their night walks, much as a dog might ; keeping by their side, and making a soft noise with its feet—*pad, pad, pad*—whence its name. It had large eyes as big as 'tea-plates.' To have seen it was of course a portent of various disasters. See Preface, **Padfoot**.

**Padinoddy**, or **Palinoddy** (*a* in *had*), funk ; agitation ; or embarrassment.

**Pagmag**, odds and ends ; nonsense. J. B. made a dish of bacon, fowls, and greens ; and, being a strong-stomached man, he actually added a tallow candle. He called it a *pagmag*.

**Pail**, or **Pale** (pronounced as *pay-il* ; *gl.* *pai'h'l*), to hit hard ; to drive ; to thrash. Said to one thrashing corn, '*Pail* it out.'

**Paise waise**, or nearly **Pisewise** (*gl.* *paai'iz waa'iz* ; *a* in *father*, *i* in *sit*), *i. e.* *pax-wax*, the ligamental matter of the neck of ruminating animals. Here understood of the gristle in a neck of mutton. Also said of what is tough.

**Pale away**, work away ; push along. See **Pail**.

**Palm** (pronounced *paum* or *poam*), the tree so called. Sallow buds are so called. We find the following in a note on p. 334 of *Acts of the Chapter of Ripon* (Surtees Society, vol. lxiv.) : 'Our forefathers used any substitutes for the Oriental *palm* that came most readily to hand : in Italy, olive branches ; in France, box or laurel ; in Russia, some kind of sallow ; in England, the yellow flowering sallow, yew, and box ; in Scotland, the sallow ; in Ireland, the yew. The term *palm* is popularly applied in the north of England and in Scotland to the yellow sallow, and in the south to the yew. In North Yorkshire '*palm crosses*' are made every *Palm* Sunday, and hung up in the cottages till the next year ; so, in Ireland, tufts of yew that have been blessed as *palms*. In the prayer of benediction of the *palms*, the words of the Roman missal are, "*benedic etiam et hos ramos palmarum et olivarum* ;" in the Parisian, "*hos frondium ramos* ;" in Sarum, York, and Hereford, "*hos palmarum ceterarumque arborum ramos*." There is no mention of the custom previous to the eighth or ninth century.'

**Palt** (pronounced *pault*), to mend. May be said of mending a stocking, a coat, a cart, or indeed anything. 'Tha' a't *paltin'* up then.'

**Pan**, *vb.* to settle, unite, fit, &c. Boards *pan* when they lie close together. Also may be said of a man: 'He *pans* to work,' i. e. settles down to it.

**Pancake Bell.** See *Fastens Tuesday*.

**Pancheon, or Panshun**, *sb.* an earthenware bowl, unglazed externally, and internally glazed black or yellow: used for kneading bread, washing small articles, and containing milk to be skimmed.

**Parkin**, oatmeal gingerbread, universally used here on the 5th Nov., and for many days after. Presents of it are often sent to me by the boys' parents, and others.

**Parlour** (pronounced *paylour*; *gl.* *pail'yr*). See *Letter R*.

**Parpoint**, the name of a certain sized stone, much about the form and bulk of a brick, but rather thinner. It is used chiefly for forming inner and division walls, and is no doubt derived from the old French *parpaigne*. 'Parpaigne, a pillar, buttesse, or supporter of stone-works, serving to bear up a beam or summer in a wall.'—Cotgrave.

**Part**, used by some persons in a peculiar way for *some*. 'He has *part* money' = 'he has some money.'

**Pash**, *sb.* a word used to express a quantity of rain (Hall. says of snow also). 'It will clear up after another *pash* of rain.' Used jokingly also of fine weather. Also used for a large quantity of any liquid. A Huddersfield woman, determined to marry a man in spite of the strenuous opposition of her friends, said, 'I'll have a *pash* in the piggen, though I pay for the girthing.'

**Pash**, *vb.* The wind *pashes* (i. e. blows) the door to. 'He *pash'd* his neive i' mi face' = struck me. *Pash*, to strike, occurs in Tudor-English in Ford's *Lovers' Melancholy*, i. 1; and in Shakespeare.

**Pattren**, i. e. pattern. George Hepplestone, a well-known humorous native who had the unenviable distinction of being one of the last men placed in the stocks (which he preferred to paying the fine, in order to annoy the constable), on one occasion had been to 'The Wood' for work, and proceeding homewards, met John Mallinson, father of the well-known schoolmaster, to whom he said, 'Johnny, what does ta' think? Au've been to t' Wood for mi *pattren*, an' it's to be wooven wi' fouer treddles. Naa, if we had been intended to wave wi' fouer treddles, we'd ha' had fouer legs instead o' two. Doesn't ta' think sooa?' Cf. *F. patron*, a pattern.—Cotgrave.

**Pawk** (*gl.* *pauk*), the pronunciation of *pike* (which see).

**Pay**, to beat. Formerly in good use. See Dunbar's *King Hart*, c. ii. st. 58: 'Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy maid grit *pay*,' i. e. gave a sound beating.

**Peace Egg**, the name sometimes given on the title-page of the drama of 'St. George,' which is performed at Christmas. I insert it here, not as necessarily forming a part of the dialect, but as being an instance of a very singular corruption, arising from the straining of a word to meet the knowledge, or ignorance, of the mass of people. The true name is *Pace Egg*, i. e. Pasch Egg, or Easter Egg. Still it may be asked why such a name should be given to a drama performed at Christmas, and the entire reason may be difficult to make out. It must not be forgotten that the drama was, and I believe is still, in some parts performed at Easter, and the egg is the symbol of the Resurrection. It is much the same as if a Christmas publication were called the 'Holly Branch'; but the *Pace Egg* of course has a far wider signification.

**Peahull.** See **Peascod**.

**Pear**, the fruit, is pronounced *pěär*, as two syllables (*gl.* pee'h'r).

**Peartly**, *adv.* in a brisk, lively manner. See *Merrie Conceited Jest* of *George Peele, Gentleman.* 1607. 'So down-stairs goes she *peartly*.'

**Peascalding** (pronounced *payscalding*). This was a kind of pea feast, formerly popular enough, and conducted as follows. A large quantity of peas were gathered, say two strokes, which equal a bushel. They were boiled with the *swads* on in the *set-pot*; they were then piled upon a riddle and placed upon the table. Round the base of the mountain were a lot of cups containing butter, which was melted by the warmth of the peas. The neighbours and friends gathered round. To eat the peas, they took hold of the stalk and stripped the pods in their mouths after dipping them in the melted butter, and the sweetness thus derived from the *swads* made the peas delicious. Bread was eaten with them. In the midst of the mound of peas was a salt pot, into which the peas were dipped. Sometimes a little playfulness arose, and they pelted one another with the *swads*.

**Peascod**, the pod of the pea: so called probably from its resemblance to a pillow, in some places called a *cod*. 'Hull' is also used, i. e. *pea-hull*.

**Peaswad**, or **Peaswod** (pronounced *payswad*; *gl.* pai-swaad, second *a* as in *had*), a pea-pod.

**Peddle**, a long tale. 'Let's ha' a less o' thi *peddle*,' i. e. not so much of your talk.

**Peggy**, an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs; also called 'the maiden.'

**Pelt**, *sb.* a skin: used chiefly for rabbit-skins, which are called rabbit *pelts*, and for hare-skins also.

**Pen**, a feather.

**Penk**, and sometimes **Pink**, to wink, or squinny. Dr. Kenealy in his speech for the defence of the Claimant, said, 'One of the witnesses

spoke of a *pinker* in the eyebrow, whatever that may mean.' A poor fellow about here, who had drooping eyelids, used to be teased by impudent boys, who entreated him to sell them a penn'orth of '*penkin* drops.' [To *pink* is used by Heywood for 'to peer.' See Nares's Glossary. Dutch *pinken*, to wink, leer.—W. W. S.]

**Pennett**, a kind of sweetmeat, of the humbug species, cut in form like a double pyramid. [Occurs in *Piers the Plowman*, B. v. 123. O.Fr., *pénide*; Mediæval Greek *πηνιδιον*, the diminutive of *πήνη*, a thread. Properly applied to twisted sticks of barley-sugar. '*Penide*, f. a pennet; the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold.' Cotgrave.—W. W. S.]

**Penny**, a word used to describe the appearance of birds when moulting, the feathers sticking up, or being otherwise irregular. A young bird, in its process of coming to maturity, is first *nakt* (which see), then in *blue pen*, then flegg'd.

**Penny Cast**, the name of a game played with round flat stones, about four or six inches across, being similar to the game of quoits; sometimes played with pennies, when the *hobs* are a deal nigher. It was not played with pennies in 1810.

**Pentys**. So spelt in old documents. A part of the street at the bottom of Almondbury was called *Pentys End*, possibly from a roof over the churchyard gate close by. Hall. spells the word *pentice*, but gives also *pentes* and *pentys*. He says it means, amongst other things, 'an open shed or projection over a door.' In Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 147, among extracts from the accounts of the church of Durham, we find:

' 1425-6. Paid for making the organs	6. 8.
One <i>Pentys</i> made anew	10. 0.'

And in a note below on the word *pentys* Raine writes thus: 'Primarily a porch or some such matter, "*Penticium*, appendix ædis, gurgustium, tuguriolum parieti affixum."—Du Fresne. It is, perhaps, no great stretch of supposition to conceive that the small partitioned-off recess within the feretory, appropriated to its keeper, is here to be understood under the term *pentys*; it was literally his *pent-house*.' The *Promptorium Parvulorum* gives '*Pentyce*, of an house end, Appendix, imbulus, appendix.'

Caxton, in *The Boke of the Fayt of Armes*, explains how a fortress ought to be supplied with fresh water, cisterns being provided 'where men may receiue inne the rayne watres that fallen doune a-long the thackes of *thappentyzes* and houses.' The Camden Society's edition of the *Promptorium*, from which this last extract is taken, also gives the following: 'Bp. Kennett states that in Chester there was a "*curia penticiarum* tenta in aulâ *penticid* ejusdem civitatis." I am informed that boys playing at the game called 'stag' at Lidget, Lepton, used to shout out on beginning a game, 'Th' owd baandaries—Billy loin end, *penny haas* end, and t' hussin steps;' and my informant appeared to think '*penny haas*' a corruption of *pentys*, which seems to me all the more probable, as I have heard of '*pent-houses*' elsewhere. [*Pent-house* is a corruption of *pentis*, which is the O.Fr. *apentis*.—W. W. S.]

**Perch** (pronounced *peerk* or *pěrk*).

**Perch** (*pěrk*), to examine. This meaning is thus derived. Pieces of cloth are placed over a pole or *perch*, to be thoroughly examined in order to discover burls or motes. I have heard this word used to explain the looking through an account-book with the view of discovering errors.

**Perfectly**. Mentioned here to note a peculiarity of the dialect in laying the accent on certain words of three syllables; thus, *perfectly*, *spectacles*, *Doncast'er*, *Manchest'er*, and no doubt many more, are all accented on the middle syllable, which has a singular effect, especially in the word *spectacles*.

**Pettibab**, or **Pettibabe**, a spoilt child; also used for older folks who behave childishly.

**Pewtling**, **Puteling**, or **Poutling** (pronounced *pay-ootling*), crying. Perhaps connected with *puling*.

**Pic**, or **Pick**, pitch from tar; also an emetic. To '*pick up*' is to vomit. Also for pickaxe.

**Pick**, to pitch. To *pick down* is to throw down; to *pick up*, to throw up. See last word. Observe what in the south is called 'picking up' is here 'samming up.' To *pick* also means to throw the shuttle, and the thread thus laid is called a 'pick.' When speaking of the number of threads, the weavers sometimes say, so many 'picks' to the inch. 'To *pick a pick*' is to throw the shuttle once across. [*Pick* in the sense of to pitch occurs in Shakespere, *Coriolanus*: '*pick a lance*,' i. l. 204.—W. W. S.] A cow which *comes* before her time is said to *pick* her calf. If the cow were frightened it would not be 'arrandsmittle' (which see), but if the occurrence takes place naturally, it is so.

**Pickin-hoil**, *i. e.* pitching-hole, a hole in the wall of a barn through which hay, &c. are tossed in. When J. N. lived at Almondbury in the house at the top of Grasscroft, he was annoyed by the road, which led to his kitchen-door, being too near some *assmiddins*. He accordingly caused the road to be altered, and the doorway from the lane to be walled up, leaving what is called a *pickin-hoil*, two feet square and two feet from the ground, through which the coals might be shovelled. A *soft* innocent woman, L. B., had often come to the kitchen door with messages from her mistress. Lo! she found the way walled up, except the narrow aperture. 'What,' she exclaimed, 'is this all the *gate* there is to t' haas?' 'Yus,' was the answer given by J. L., W. H., and other awkward bystanders; 'yus, yo're lawk to go thro' theer.' She had a jug in her hand containing *beast* as a present, and she hesitated. 'Eh, bud yo mun traw, Sally!' Thus encouraged, she put her pitcher of *beast* first, and then her head, and managed to struggle part of the way through, but got wedged fast. The bystanders urged her on with shouts of laughter. This called out the owner, to find the unfortunate woman vainly struggling. On seeing him she exclaimed, 'Eh! maister, Aw'd ha' made a bigger gate nor this to t' haas, yah-ivver!' As soon as he could recover from his merriment

he prevailed on her tormentors to withdraw her from the durance, which had now become insupportable. She never attempted that way again.

**Pie** (pronounced *paw* ; *gl.* pau). See **Liken**.

**Piece**, a name given to a person, man or woman. 'A queer *piece*' is a queer fellow.

**Pienet** (pronounced *pawnet* ; *gl.* pau'net), a magpie.

**Pig**, a game for boys, well known, but comparatively new here, somewhat similar to the 'cat' of the south. See **Bad**. The *pig* is a long piece of wood pointed at the ends.

**Pig-coit**, or **Pig-hoil**, *i. e.* pig-cote, a pigsty.

**Piggen**, or **Piggin**, a vessel with one handle, of wood, tin, &c., for holding or transferring liquids. Ray says an erect handle. [Welsh *picyn*, a piggin, or noggin.—W. W. S.]

**Pigmarine**, a term of contempt formerly applied to volunteers.

**Pig's fraw**, *i. e.* pig's fry. See **Bedlamspit**.

**Pike** (pronounced *pauk* : *gl.* pauk), to pick. They *pike* a bone, teeth, &c. After a mowing-machine has gone over a field, the labourers go round near the edges *piking* with a scythe; after harvest, raking over the field to gather up stray corn is *piking*. Not used for picking a thing from the ground. See 'to pick.' As a sort of catch specimen of Yorkshire dialect, the expression, 'T'weet maks 'em *pauk* 'em,' is a great favourite. It is applied to fowls cleaning themselves after rain, and the interpretation is, 'The wet makes them *pick* themselves.' *Pike* occurs in Dunbar's *Tidings from the Session* :

'Some cut throats, and some *pykes* purses.'

Again, in the *Twa Corbies* (ravens), ver. 9 :

'Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane,  
And I'll *pike* out his bonny blue e'en.'

**Pikelet** (pronounced *pauklet* ; *gl.* pauk'let), a crumpet : also used in Monmouthshire.

**Pill**, to peel, or strip off the bark from a tree : common in Old English.

**Pimrose**, a primrose : note the elision of the *r*. See **Letter R**.

**Pindar**, or **Pinder**, the keeper of the pound, or pinfold. [A.S. *pyndan*, to pen up.—W. W. S.]

**Pinfold**, the pound for cattle.

**Pinnacle**, the name of a field at Farnley Wood ; also of one on the top of a hill between Whitley and Mirfield. Perhaps this word is the same as *pendicle* : see *Dedication to the Heart of Midlothian*.

**Pismire** (pronounced *pissmare*; *gl.* *pis'mair*), an ant. The sound of the second syllable we should expect to be *mawr*, but it seems rather as above. Dandelions also go by the same name.

**Pitcher**, to ask money of one who goes courting, especially if out of his own neighbourhood: the demand, if not complied with, is followed up with great violence. The origin of the word is said to be derived from the fact that money is sometimes rattled in a pitcher, to express in an unmistakable manner what is desired. Two young fellows some years since had to pay £4 for *pitching* a young man who came from Huddersfield to Almondbury Bank courting. They were taken to the Wool-Pack, Back Green, where the magistrates then sat, and were 'deemed' to pay £1 each to the infirmary, and £1 expenses.

W. M. was *pitched* at Smithy Place, near Honley; he was, in fact, thrown into a sump-hole, where he was almost suffocated. The violence in this case may be accounted for, as he stole away another man's sweetheart. A case was mentioned in the local papers of Saturday, Sept. 25th, 1875.

**Pizeball** (pronounced *pauseball*), a ball which children play with, formerly stuffed with sawdust, &c., and used on 'Yester Monday, Fastens, and so on.' It was often parti-coloured and ornamented; now it is sometimes of india-rubber, and hollow. The idea seems to be a ball for *tossing*.

**Pizings**. See **Hundreds**.

**Plain**, exposed. 'That house is in a *plain* situation.'

**Plaining**. To be *plaining* is to complain, to tell tales, &c.

**Plant**, to hide. When hens are stolen and hidden they are said to be *planted*.

**Plat**, the ground. See 2 Kings ix. 26. A field at Whitley is called *White Platts*.

**Plēād** (pronounced in two syllables), to plead. The past tense is 'pled,' which is also the past participle.

**Plēāse** (*gl.* *pli'h'z*), to satisfy, or remunerate well. 'Tell him to do that for me, and I'll *please* him well.'

**Pled**. See **Plead**.

**Pleg**, to run away, *especially* from school.

**Plevy**, a bricklayer's hammer with a cutting edge; also a tool used by farmer men when ploughing, to set the ploughshare right.

**Plod**, plaid. *Ploddy* Hall, a house at Almondbury, near the Grammar School, where formerly *pluids* were made. So *clod* for *clad*. It is customary here to call any largish house, above a cottage, a hall.

**Plonk**, to hit plump. Used especially of marbles, when the one shot strikes the other before touching the ground. If the driven marble

runs on the ground it is *dribbled*, or *drilled*. In a trial at Dewsbury, June 25, 1874, a witness said, 'There were three fighting when you *plonked* Wells in the face.' *Plonk* is a variation of *plump* and *plunge*.

**Plonker**, a large marble of stone, clay, pot, &c. about one and a quarter inches in diameter.

**Plough** (pronounced *pleugh*, or *ploo*).

**Plumb**. 'He's not altogether *plumb*' means 'He's not right in his head.'

**Pobble**. See **Poddle**.

**Poddle**, a puddle. An ancient pronunciation. Hall gives an example, *podelle*.

**Poidles**, or **Pawdles**, fancies. Perhaps, according to the analogy of the dialect, this word should be *poadle* or *podle*, but I can find no trace of it in books. It was said to me of a poor little boy temporarily lame, 'Eh! poor bairn, he's all *poidles*,' i. e. full of fancies. [Probably connected with the Welsh *pwd*, a fit of the sullens; *pwdu*, to pout.—W. W. S.]

**Poise** (pronounced *poiz*), i. e. pose, to kick: a very common word. Perhaps from the French *pousser*, to push out, or perhaps connected with the word following. Many years ago three well-known gentlemen, all of whom afterwards became in their way distinguished men, were coming up over the fields to Almondbury, and had to pass a number of youths, who, as the custom was, and in a less degree is still, saluted them with their native humour, in these terms: 'Sitha, here's long A——, and Ombry B——, and owd C——; let's *poise* his legs straight. Didst ta' ivver see a faaler set o' chaps? Let's *poise* 'em all.' It is, however, but right to say no violence was attempted, and the three passed on no doubt deeply impressed with the magnanimity of their assailants. See **Poss**.

**Poit** (i. e. *pote*, the original of *potter*), to poke, kick about, &c. *Poit* and *potter* are both used of poking the fire, but the latter would imply reiterated action. 'The child is *poitin*' about i' bed.' One boy *poits* another out of bed. It was said of a woman who had fallen down, 'She were liggin on her rig a *poitin*,' i. e. lying on her back kicking about. [Welsh *pwio*, to push or poke.—W. W. S.]

**Poke** (pronounced *pōāk*; *gl.* *poa'h'k*), a bag or sack.

**Poll** (pronounced *pole*, and by some *poul*; *gl.* *poal* or *poul*), to cut the hair. Ophelia, in *Hamlet*, Act IV. sc. v., uses *poll* for a head of hair.

**Pommel**, **Pommil**, or **Pummil**. To *pommel*, to strike. See **Knor** and **spell**.

**Pompey**, the House of Correction.

**Poppydock**, or **Puppydock**, the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.



**Porridge**, oatmeal boiled with water or milk : used for breakfast or supper, now not unfrequently. This is the substance of which Dickens thus writes : ' Into these bowls Mrs. Squeers poured a brown composition which looked like diluted pincushions without the covers, and was called *porridge*.' One of my tenants remarked, ' There's not *many* *porridge* made now.'

**Portywoof, or Portywoove**, wooven in a peculiar manner. A *porty* is forty ends, *i. e.* forty threads—in woollen; and in cotton thirty-eight ends or threads is called a *beer*, *bear*, or *bere*. *Bere* is probably not a word of this dialect, as cotton weaving has not been much followed here until recently. [Dutch *portie* means a portion, and is evidently a word of French origin.—W. W. S.]

**Posit, or Possit**, no doubt *deposit*. An infant *posits* when the food runs out of its mouth. So *liver* for deliver; *plainin* for complaining.

**Posnet** (pronounced *posnit*), an iron pot with feet; a skillet, or pipkin. The word is found in old writings.

**Poss**, to rush, or plunge head first. Hall. says ' to dash about.' Clothes in a tub are *possed* with a stick. Said of a lamb, ' See haas he's *possin* t' owd ewe agean.' [Occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, and is the old form of the modern *push*. In *Piers the Plowman* it is said of a cat playing with mice that she '*possed* him aboute;'. B. prol. 151.—W. W. S.]

**Potates** (two syllables), used very commonly for *potatoes*.

**Potter**, to bother, stir, disorder, &c. : used in a varied sense. One is *potted* when perplexed; *potters* coals out of the fire, or money, &c. out of his pocket.

**Pough** (pronounced *pah-oo*; *gl.* *paa'uo*), the lower lip. *Pout* perhaps connected with this word. *Poughing* is crying.

**Pound**, pronounced *pund* when signifying weight, and *paand* when signifying money.

**Pouse**, a baggage; dirty slut, &c. I have heard this word addressed to a trespassing cow. Weak or tasteless liquid is called '*weary pouse*.' I take it to be the same word as that of which Hall. says, ' It was formerly a common and not indelicate imprecation.' See Letter **X**, and Galker.

**Prabble**, a quarrel, or squabble. When John Hepworth was ill, his mother sent Tom Bell to Dr. Bradley to get him some medicine. He said, ' If yo plëase Au'm coom for some phezzic for little John; he's varry, varry badly.' Dr. ' Who's little John?' T. B. ' Wha, little John, yo know.' Dr. ' What little John?' T. B. ' Wha, little John up yonder; ' and Tom could get no further. ' Little John, yo know—yo know, little John.' The doctor, getting a slight understanding of the case, prepared some medicine. The mother of the boy, becoming impatient of her messenger's delay, went to meet him, and said, ' What has ta been doin', Tom, so long?' Tom. ' Doin'? Au've

had enough to do, Au think. Au could mak' nowt o' yon doother ; Au couldn't mak' him understand who little John was.' 'Wha ! did ta tell him t'other name ?' *Tom*. 'Nooa. Everybody knows little John, yo know. Eh, bless yo ! he's sich a man Au dar say nowt till him. Au darn't differ wi' him for fear on a *prabble*—for fear on him geein' t' lad sommat to do him hurt.'

**Pratly**, softly ; slowly. Hall calls this word *prattily*. I have only heard it pronounced as spelt. A child who takes short steps walks *pratly*. A tap runs *pratly* when it lets out only a small stream in proportion to its size. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 4 :

' *Pratly*, reyt *pratly* ovver t' floor,  
A' top o' toas ye walk.'

**Presently**, immediately : also used in Pembrokeshire. [Common in the Bible.]

**Preya** (generally pronounced *pray-ya*), *i. e.* I pray you. Common.

**Prial, or Prile** (*gl.* praul). Hall gives the former mode of spelling, and thinks it a corruption of *pair royal* [which it undoubtedly is ; the expression is used at cards even in the south, though now nearly obsolete.] It means three of a sort taken together. I met a man, July 24, 1865, driving two donkeys tandem in a coal-cart, and I said to him, 'A fine team you have there.' To which he merrily answered, 'Yus, there's a *prial* on us when we are all at whum.'

**Priest**, the orchis, *O. maculatus*. Probably so called from its gay colours resembling a priest's chasuble.

**Prise** (pronounced *prauz* ; *gl.* prauz), to force open by leverage.

**Prospect glass**, a telescope.

**Proven prickt** (*o* as in *John* ; *gl.* prov'n prikt), over-fed, or so well kept that a man does not know what he would have. *Provent* = provender.—*Legend of Montrose*, p. 56. [*Provand* is found in Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, Act II. sc. i. l. 267.]

**Psalm** (pronounced *saum*, or *sawlm*).

**Pullen**, domestic fowls ; turkeys ; ducks, &c. Hall. says *pullaine* and *pullen* are found in several early plays. The word is very common here, as well as the two following. ['A false thief That came, like a false fox my *pullen* to kill and mischief.'—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, in *Old Plays*, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 239.—W. W. S.]

**Pullendry and Pullentry**, having the same meaning as above.

**Pund.** See **Pound**.

**Putten**, past participle of *put*. Is used at Heckmondwike also.

**Putting on**, a makeshift, or convenience for a time.

## Q

In some words this letter seems to have been silent. Thus we find *wick* for *quick* (very common); *wartern* for *quartern*; *weak* for *squeak*; *swurrel* for *squirrel*; and, more oddly, *twilt* for *quilt*.

**Quarrel**, a stone quarry. There is a place near Almondbury called Warle Hill (*a* in *ware*). I am told this is *Quarrel*, or Quarry, Hill. If so it illustrates *wartern* for *quartern*, and *querfore* for *wherefore*, in the Almondbury Church inscription. In 'Mactatio Abel' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Cain says:

'Bery me in Gudeboure at the *Quarelle* hede.'

**Quarrel**, or **Quarry**, a square or pane of glass. An old lady friend of mine, feeling a draught, said to her granddaughter, 'Isn't there a *quarrel* out of the window?' The little girl looks out, expecting to see two boys fighting, and innocently says, 'No, grandma dear, I don't see any.' Robert of Gloster, who lived in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., in his description of Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, says:

'Thycke man he was ynou; but he nas noght wel long,  
*Quarry* he was, and well ymade vorto be strong,'

where the word *quarry* implies that he was square built. See Hearne's edition, p. 412. French *carré* = square.

**Quart** (pronounced *quāĕrt*).

**Queer**, *i. e.* quire, for choir.

**Quilting feast**. When a woman had patched a bed-quilt, she invited her neighbours to help to quilt it, for which purpose it was stretched with its lining on a long frame, and sewn across. Sometimes they drew figures with saucers, oyster-shells, &c. In later times tea and cake were given; formerly a *cold posset* consisting of new milk, sugar, currants, and rum (or beer). When they could get it, the milk was taken warm from the cow, and milked fast into the 'piggins' to froth it.

**Quite**, very much used for *quiet*. 'He is a *quite* lad.' On the contrary, I have known *quiet* put for *quite*. The same word is peculiarly used in the expression '*quite* better,' in general usage, and signifies perfectly recovered. Mrs. Scott of Woodsome stood one evening at the court door, and wanted the opinion of W. I. about the weather, saying, 'What do you think of the moon to-night?' Possibly she had a cold; at any rate W. I. thought she said 'Bull,' and answered, 'He's as *quite* as a lamb, madam; he'll hurt nobody.'

## R

This letter is much elided or slurred over. Thus the proper names *Armitage* and *Charles* are generally called *Aymitage* and *Chales*, or *Chale*; so *parlour*, *parson*, and *primrose* are *paylor*, *paason*, and *pimrose*. [The dropping of the *r* occurs in standard English in *speak*, invariably used for A.S. *sprecan*, showing that our word should be *spreak*. The *r* was dropped in that word about A.D. 1100.—W. W. S.] Again, *h* is found in a few instances where *r* occurs in ordinary English, as *hime* for *rime* (hoar-frost), *hush* for *rush* (of wind). [This *h* probably represents the A.S. *hr*, the *r* being dropped.—W. W. S.]

**Räävy**, not fresh; dissipated; half washed; unshaven; untrimmed.

**Rack**, the apparatus for roasting meat.

**Raddle**, a piece of wood stuck full of pegs, having also a top part which *dons* on to hold the warp while it is wound on to the beam. A *porty* (and sometimes half a *porty*) goes through one space in a woollen warp.

**Rade**, past tense of *to ride*, for rode. See *Bonnie George Campbell*, ver. 3:

‘He *rade* saddled and bridled, &c.,  
Careless and free.’

**Räesty**, or **Raisty**, rusty; bad-tempered: also applied to a foul tobacco-pipe. Clearly the same word as *rēdsty*, rancid.

**Raggabrash**, a ragamuffin—a term of reproach. Hall. writes *ragabrush*, and Nares *raggabash*.

**Rake**, or **Rälk**, the pronunciation of *reach*.

**Rake**. To *rake* a fire is to throw on a large quantity of coals in order to keep the fire in through the night. Very commonly done. [So used by Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 3880:

‘Yet in our ashen cold is fyr i-*reke*,’

*i. e.* still in our cold ashes is fire *raked* together. So the Mæso-Gothic version of Rom. xii. 20 is practically, ‘Thou shalt *rake* (or gather together) coals of fire on his head,’ where *rikan* is used to translate *συνείναι*.—W. W. S.]

**Rammy**, rank; smelling like a ram.

**Randy**, *accensus libidine*.

**Range** (pronounced *roange*; *gl.* *roanj*).

**Rantipoles**, *sb.* the game of see-saw. ‘Let’s lake at *rantipowls*.’

**Rase**, past tense of *to rise*, for rose.

**Rash.** A *rash* of beef = a beefsteak.

**Rasp**, the common word for raspberry.

**Ratch**, to stretch. See *Chersmas Carol*, ver. 4.

**Ratching the Rope** (pronounced *ratchin t' rooap*; *gl.* *ratchin t' roo'h'p*) is 'pulling the long bow,' lying, &c. [In Lowland Scotch 'to *rax a raip*' is to stretch a rope, and = to die by hanging.] In Dunbar's *Discretion in Giving* we have:

'Some taks other menn's *tacks*,  
And on the puir oppression maks,  
And never remember that he *maun* die  
Till that the gallows gars him *rax*.  
In taking sould discretion be.'

**Rather** is pronounced *rayther* (*gl.* *raidh'ur*).

**Raton**, a rat. Hall. gives this quotation from a Cambr. MS.: '*Ratons* and mice and soch small dere.' *Ratoun* occurs in the Prologue to *Piers the Plowman*, also in the *Pardoner's Tale*:

'And prayéd him that he him woldé selle  
Some poison, that he might his *ratouns* quelle.'

**Rauk** (pronounced *roak*, or *roke*), a ridge in cloth formed in the weaving; and it is also applied when the dyeing is defective, and the weft shows a different shade of colour.

**Rave**, past tense of *to rive*; also *raved*.

**Ravel coppin**. When one thread catches another and *rives* a deal of threads off at once, it is a *ravel coppin*; also a wild, disorderly, reckless fellow—a term derived from manufacturing. If a part of the *cop* comes off with the thread, it is said to be ravelled or snavelled, and is, in fact, spoiled. Therefore *ravel coppin* is used as a term of reproach for a careless man. [*Ravel* and *rive* are not allied words.—W. W. S.]

**Reaminess**, *sb.* dizziness, &c.

**Reamy**, or **Rimy** (pronounced *reamy*), *adj.* dizzy; half awake, &c. *Ream*, or *reme*, however, in some parts means to cry; and *ream* in Suffolk is to droop the head.

**Bear**, or **Reere** (the latter spelling found in old writings), underdone; almost raw.

**Räaster**, **reasty horse**, or **raist-horse**, a horse which will not draw; a restive horse.

**Reekan**, a hook from which a pan is suspended over a fire from a galley-balk. (Beverley.)

**Reckless**, a vulgarism for the flower called the Auricula.

**Reckling**, the smallest or youngest of a family, whether of men or animals.

**Reekon.** Common. Used for *think*, or *believe*. G. H. had been to Lords' Miln, near Honley, for a piece fifty yards long, which he brought home 'cuttled' into a bundle. On his way back he got too much beer, and the piece getting unrolled, trailed along on the ground. Entering his father's house, he said, 'Theer's one end o' t' piece here; wheer t' other is Au canna' tell, but Au *reckon* it's somewhere between yaar haas and t' Miln.'

**Redster**, a redstart. [A.S. *steort*; Dutch *staart*, a tail.—W. W. S.]

**Reek**, a common word for smoke. Formerly certain dues had to be paid to the vicar: 'So much for *reek*, house custom, eggs,' &c.

**Reeling.** This is a part of the process in making oat-bread, &c., by which the cake is made round. The *dofe* (dough) is placed on the *bakbrade* in a semi-fluid state, then, by moving the board about in a peculiar manner (somewhat as a pancake is shaken in the pan), the cake is turned into a rounded form:

**Reever**, or **Rever**, any man or animal in a poor condition; a lame man, horse, &c.

**Rēēzed, Rēēzed, or Rēāzed** (*gl. ri'h'zd*), a term applied to rancid bacon.

**Render**, to separate, or extract, the fat from membranous substances.

**Rhemus**, the rheumatism.

**Rickling**, a small lump of hay raked up to dry better before being put into cock.

**Rig**, a ridge in general; the backbone; the back. [A.S. *hrycg*, the old form of *ridge*.]

**Right**, pronounced *reet*, or *rait*.

**Right** (a word in much use), the same as *regular* or *proper* in some parts; as, 'He is a *right* fool.'

**Rig tree**, the highest beam in the frame of the roof.

**Ringo** (pronounced *ring-go*). 'Johnny *Ringo*' is the name of a game. See **Johnny**. Also the Yellow-hammer is sometimes so called.

**Rip**. When a boy takes a bird's nest he is said to *rip* it.

**Rism**, or **Rissom** (pronounced *rizm*), a small portion. I have heard it used in these sentences: 'He never had to work one *rism* sin,' i. e. he had done no more. 'There isn't a *rism* on it left,' there is none left. 'Tha' gev him a lot o' cheese and brēād; Au nivver gev him a *rism* i' mi' lauf.'

**Rive** (old pronunciation *reeve*; now *rauue*, or *rive*), to tear.

**Road** (*not* pronounced *royd*, but *rōōād*; *gl. roo'h'd*), used peculiarly for *way* or *manner*. 'It's done that *road*,' i. e. in that way.

**Robinet**, the Redbreast. A nickname given to the people of Farnley Tyas.

**Rocken**, reached.

**Roid**, a word used for *rough*. A *roid* night is a stormy one; *roid* work is a quarrel. I think once also I heard the words '*roid* wheat,' which possibly meant coarse. [This is common in Mid. English, and *roide* is the French word for *rough*.—W. W. S.]

**Roit** (perhaps *roat*, or *rote*), the same as **Bail**, which see.

**Rommy**, or **Roms**, a certain plant (*Allium ursinum*, the Broad-leaved Garlic—*Ramsons*) of which cows are fond. It grows in hedge-bottoms, and, when eaten, spoils the taste of the milk.

**Roaky**, drizzling: as in the phrase, a '*roaky* weet neet.'

**Reois**, the pronunciation of a word which is most likely *roos*, or *rooz*. When a person has been doing something out of the common, and no one applauds him, if he begins to praise himself he is said to be '*rooisin*' hissen.' Halliwell gives the word *rose*, to praise. The word *roos* seems not, however, to be used for praising in general. See *ruse* in Jamieson's *Scot. Dict.*

**Rounce**, or **Bownse** (*gl.* rauns), to make round, in case of a loop being enlarged to admit of a new spindle.

**Rout**, to bellow, or make a noise as a cow, donkey, &c. Pronounced *raut*, and so spelt by Hall.; but it must be observed that if *raut* were the proper spelling Almondbury people would call it *rote*, as some do. [A.S. *hrútan*, to bellow. The A.S. *ú* is Mid.Eng. *û*, and commonly passes into modern standard *ou*.—W. W. S.]

**Rove**, past tense of *to rive*. See **Rave**.

**Roving**, a process in spinning wool, by which the filaments are drawn out to much greater length than by the proper method. Both word and process as followed in the wool trade introduced by Mr. J. Nowell.

**Royd**, a very common word in names of places, and in surnames most probably derived from such. Places: *Royds'* hall, *Royd*house, *Bumroyd*, *Cisroyd*, *Doeroyd*, *Highroyd*, *Hudroyd*, *Huntroyd*, *Jackroyd*, *Kidroyd*, *Ladyroyd*, *Lestenroyd*, *Pitroyd*, *Sealroyd*, *Southroyd*, *Wheatroyd*, &c. Families: *Akeroyd*, *Ackroyd*, *Boothroyd* (also a place), *Holroyd*, *Learoyd*, *Oldroyd*, *Murgatroyd*. The meaning is supposed by some to indicate a clearing in a wood where the trees have been got rid of, and that the true word is *rode*, which would be called *royd*. It is remarkable that the word '*road*' (for *royd*) is not so pronounced. It is clear the word has not been *royd*. We read of 'A dispensation from Selow for Richard *to*, issued from Rome by Jordan, bishop of Alba, Apr. *his* is the now familiar name of *Akroyd*, or *Ackroyd*. Scandinavian; cf. Icel. *rjóðr*, a clearing, derived from *rb hrjóða*, to clear, allied to Eng. *rid*.—W. W. S.]

**Ruffiner**, a ruffian ; a rough person.

**Ruffle topping**, a rough head of hair, and applied to one who has such.

**Rump**, a name given to the foliage of the oak about the 29th of May: so spoken of even when on the tree. The boys gather branches of it, and bid others display theirs; in failure of which they are beaten with the oaken boughs.

**Rush-bearing**, the name of one of the Almondbury feasts, which occurs on the first Monday in August. In former times, I understand, a rush-cart was drawn through the town, and on the cart were displayed such articles of silver as the neighbours would lend for the purpose; the cart too was attended by persons who danced as it was drawn along. The festival is still kept, but shorn of this observance.

The names of feasts in this neighbourhood are somewhat varied and curious; thus, Almondbury Rush-bearing, or Rush, Kirkheaton Rant (Yetton Rant), Kirkburton Trinity (because on Trinity Sunday and Monday), Longwood Thump, Meltham Bartleby (Bartholomew). Joss Armitage (little Joe A.), who formerly went about *raper* dancing, used to say the feast was on the first Saturday after old St. James's Day. T. B. says there was never much to do on the Monday till after the Reform Bill was passed; previously it was all on the Saturday from four till bed-time or so.

John Buckley was the first man to begin on the Monday with his speeches for the mock election of members of Parliament; but the bull-baiting, which ended many years previously, had generally been held on the Monday.

## S

There are certain peculiarities connected with this letter.

(1) The possessive *s* is almost always omitted; as, '*Jem* knife,' '*Tom* hat,' &c.; except, curiously enough, in some words where in ordinary English it is omitted; as, '*town's* hall,' '*the town's* books.' Still more remarkably, the '*s*' is added in those instances similar to '*for justice's* sake.' See *Julius Cæsar*, Act IV. sc. iii.:

'Did not great Julius bleed for *justice's* sake?'

I have frequently heard the expression, '*For peace's* sake; ' and one of my esteemed contributors writes, not as an example of a Yorkshireism, but in perfect good faith, as customary English, '*For ease's* sake.'

(2) In at least one instance the *s* is flattened, i. e. the word *us*, objective of *we*, which is always called *uz*; but in *as* and *is* many persons here sharpen it, i. e. they become *ass*, *iss*, but that is done when they think they are speaking good English.

(3) Again, it appears here in words which want it in some other counties; as, *smuse*, muse, for game; *spink*, pink, a bird; *spetch*, patch, on a shoe, &c.; *snape*, nip, as a frost; *stite*, tite (see *Stite*).



(4) It is wanting in other words in which it usually occurs in ordinary English; e. g. *ting*, or *tang*, *sting*; *craps*, scraps, of lard; *mash*, smash; *pare*, spare, in milking; *weak*, squeak (*q* becoming *w*).

**Säär**, the pronunciation of *sour*.

**Säärgrass**, sour-grass, the common Wood-Sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*.

**Sääth**, south.

**Sacker**, to seem innocent when up to roguery.

**Sackering**, telling false tales of distress. 'Sackerin' Sam' was a well-known beggar of Dalton.

**Sackless**, innocent; trembling, &c. In the 'Flagellacio' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 209), Pilate says:

'Now that I am *sakles* of this bloode shalle ye se,  
Both my handes in expres weshen shalle be,  
This bloode bees dere boght I ges that ye spille so frele.'

Again, in the 'Peregrini' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 270), Cleophas exclaims:

'Thise cursyd Jues, ever worthe thaym woe!  
Our lord, our master, to ded gart go,  
Alle *sakles* thay gart hym slo  
Apon the rode.'

**Sad**, said of bread, cakes, &c. when heavy or doughy.

**Sa'em** (pronounced *sayem*; *gl.* sai'h'm), seven.

**Sage**, or **Saghe** (*g* hard), a saw. Also a verb, to saw: quite in common use.

**Saime**, lard.

**Sal**, the pronunciation of *shall*.

**Sale**, or **Sail**, used peculiarly. 'What *sail* is the wind in?' i. e. what quarter, or direction. [Cf. A.S. *seel*, season, time, &c. In Essex they ask, 'What is the *seel* of day?' i. e. What time is it?—W. W. S.]

**Sallet**, or **Sallit**, salad. Occurs in *Hamlet*, Act II. sc. ii.: 'I remember, one said, there were no *sallets* in the lines, to make the matter savoury.'

**Salt**, the condiment (*a* pronounced as in *shall*, under the impression that it is good English).

**Salt pie** (pronounced *salt paw*), a box for salt. Also used humorously for a building with the roofing only one way.

**Sam**, to pick up, or gather together: very common. 'He has *sammed* up a lot o' brass,' i. e. made a great deal of money. 'Go into t' wood and *sam* up a few sticks.' *Sammeln*, in German, and *af samle*, in Danish, both mean to collect.

**Sammy**, a fool.

**Sannot**, shall not. 'Au *sannot*' = I shall not.

**Sant**, the pronunciation of the word *saint*, at least when prefixed to a name. Thus, St. Helen's Well, or in the local style dropping the possessive *s*, St. Helen Well, is pronounced as if written '*Santelin Well*.' The road from Almondbury leading to the well is now called Helhoil, which, being between rather high banks, and very steep, is supposed by some to be Hill hole, though others derive it from Helen, as above.

**Sark**, a shirt, or shift. See the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 23 :

'Her sisters they went to a room  
To make to her a *sark*.  
The cloth was a' o' the satin fine,  
And the stitching silken *wark*.'

A local saying here, formerly in common use, was, 'Nar (near) is mi' *sark*, but narrer's mi' skin.'

**Sarred**, or **Sard**. See **Served**.

**Sarry** is also used for *serve*.

**Satten**, or **Sattun**, seated, past tense of *to sit*.

**Sattle**, settle. 'He *sattles* i' his clothes,' *i. e.* he becomes thinner.

**Saucy**, or **Socy**, slippery. Said of the streets, &c. when covered with ice, but not when slippery with dirt. The word is in common use.

**Sauge**, the pronunciation of *sage*, the plant (*gl. sau*j).

**Savour** (pronounced *savver*; *gl. saav*-ur), to like. 'He does not *savour* me.' A sick person does not *savvur* his food. In Chaucer's last verses it is used simply in the sense of taste.

'Prees hath envye, and wele blent ouer al :  
*Savour* no more than thee byhove shal.'

Used in Matt. xvi. 22 in much the same sense.

**Scaddle**, to scare, or frighten. *Scaddilled*, frightened.

**Scage**, to strike with a switch, or throw stones at a bird, or birds' eggs, blindfold. If done with open eyes, the eggs, &c. were concealed in sand. See **Switcher**.

**Scom**, contempt; chaff. In the parish church of Huddersfield one Sunday morning, a young man, connected with a marriage, was taking infinite pains to write well. The curate, however, was in haste to begin the public service, and called out, 'Come, come, we don't want copper-plate.' The young man, drawling on the last word, said, 'That's your *scom*.'

**Scoop**, the name of the waggon in which coals are 'hurried' in the pit: it contains two, and sometimes three, cwt. The coals are sometimes sold by this measure at the pit's mouth.

**Scopperil**, or **Scoperel**, a teetotum, ordinarily manufactured by sticking a pointed peg through the centre of a bone button. A friend of mine having to go to Halifax, many years since, being absent in mind, allowed his horse to take his own course. The animal (perhaps more used to travel that way) took him along the Leeds road, and the rider came to his senses at the sight of the first turnpike. He now essayed to turn the horse, who dropped his ears, and showed other signs of obstinacy; so, to use his own words, 'he paid him there, and he went round and round like a *scopperil*.' Old Rob Hirst, who was by, laughed till he was sore, and bawled out, 'Hit him behund, mun; hit him behund.' So at last he got him into the right road, and he went broadside on to Halifax in the manner of Mr. Winkle.

**Scops**, potsherds.

**Scraffie**, to scramble.

**Scraffie**, a quarrel.

**Scram**, past tense of *to scrim*, which see.

**Scran**, food.

**Scrat**, the pronunciation of *scratch*. 'Hen *scrattins*,' a name given to that kind of cloud called Cirrus. Sal Earnshaw was an old mendicant who frequented Almondbury, but had gained a settlement at Kirk Burton, which place, however, she did not affect. People could never plague her worse than to say she should be buried at Burton, when she would reply, 'If yo do, Au'll *scrat*, and Au'll *scrat* to Omebury churchyaerd;' or, 'Au'll coom agean to plague yo'.' She was brought to Almondbury, perhaps in consequence of her wish or threat, and was buried by her mother.

**Scrat, Owd**, a name for the devil.

**Screaming** (pronounced *scrōming*), wide-spreading; ungainly.

**Screed**, a cap border.

**Screw**, a salary.

**Scribble**. After the wool has passed through the 'willy' (which see), an instrument with iron spikes revolving at a rapid rate, it is passed through another machine, which cuts it fine; this is *scribbling*.

**Strike**, or **Skrike** (pronounced *skrauk*; *gl. skrauk*), a scream; also verb, to scream, or shriek.

**Scrim**, or **Scrimb**, to climb: past tense, *scram*; past participle, *scrum*.

**Scuft**, the nape of the neck.

**Scuttle**, to move the feet peculiarly.

**Sēāk**, to catch (hold of). 'Sēāk hod, Jem.'

**Seal**, or **Sele**, to fasten a cow, &c. to the stall. Perhaps to put on the *sole*, a collar of wood. [We find A.S. *sāl*, a rope, chain; whence *sēlan*, to tie up. The A.S. *ā* becomes *o*, and *æ* becomes *ea*; hence the substantive would be *sole*, and the verb *seal*, which is just right.—W. W. S.]

**Sēārchin**, *i. e.* searching: said of a piercing wind.

**Seedstone**, a pebble so called. (Robert Town.)

**Seeing-glass**, a looking-glass.

**Seeming-glass**, the same. (Robert Town and Almondbury.) Occurs in *Natterin Nan*, ver. 15:

‘A’ve doubled t’ neiv, afoar ta day,  
At t’ fooil i’ t’ *seemin dlass*,’

which for southern readers will require the following translation:  
‘I have doubled my fist before to-day at the fool in the looking-glass.’

**Seise**, **Sese**; **Seisteen**, **Seseteen**, six; sixteen: a pronunciation going gradually out of use. *Seise pince* may be still heard for sixpence. For pronunciation see Letter **X**.

**Sel**, or **Sen**, self.

**Seldom**, used as an adjective: ‘Some *seldom* times.’

**Selion**, a name mentioned in old documents, and seems to be what is sometimes called a land, or ridge between two furrows. [It contains twenty perches. It is derived from Fr. *sillon*, a furrow.]

**Selvins**, **Silvins**, or **Shilvins**, *i. e.* shelvings, the rails of a cart or waggon to enable a larger load to be carried.

**Sen**, same as **Sel**, *i. e.* self.

**Sen**, plural indic. of *say*, *i. e.* sayen. ‘They *sen* soa’ = they say so.

**Ser’ed**, **Serred**, or **Sarred**, served: the *v* elided.

**Set**, to go part of the way with. See **Gate’ards**. ‘Au’l *set* you home.’

**Set pot**, the iron pot fixed in the back kitchen, for brewing purposes, &c. In the south called a *copper*, and made of that metal.

**Settin a face** = making a face.

**Sew**, **Soo**, or **Sēōō**, a sow. ‘My *sow*’s pigg’d’ was a game at cards played in this neighbourhood some forty-five years ago. We find it mentioned in *Tom Nash His Ghost*, 1642: ‘For your religions you may (many of you) cast cross and pile, and for your just dealing you

may play at my *sow's* pigged.' 'The lawyers play at beggar my neighbour; the schoolmasters play at questions and commands; the farmers play at my *sow's* pigg'd.'—*Poor Robin's Almanack*, 1734.

**Sew** (*gl. seu*), sowed. 'Au *sew* ma' whuts (oats) yesterday.'

**Shackle, or Shakle** (*gl. shaak-l*), the wrist. As 'wrist' comes from 'writhe,' and is applied to that part of the arm which enables the hand to turn or twist, so it is not unlikely this word, as here used, comes from *shake*.

**Shade**, pronunciation of *shed*, for cattle, &c. (*gl. shaid*).

**Shade, Sheide, or Shed**, the opening between two lines of warp, through which the shuttle passes. In some localities *shed* is the parting of the hair; *watershed* the parting of the waters.

**Shaffle**, to retreat from one's word; to move lazily. 'He goes *shaffling* to his work.' Seems equal to *shuffle*.

**Shaffler**, one who 'shaffles.'

**Shale**, to turn out the feet in walking. See **Hangman**. 'There he comes, *shalin'* along.' Also when the woof is not driven up close enough it is said to *shale*.

**Shamed**, ashamed.

**Shane** (*gl. shain*), shone, past tense of *shine*.

**Share**, past tense of *to shear*.

**Sharpen**, to cause to hasten, or hurry. A certain J. T. shot at a hare and missed her. The crack of the gun, however, made her run faster, and he exclaimed with some triumph, 'Au've *sharpened* you, haven't Au?'

**Shatter topping**, a poorly-looking child: probably one with the hair uncombed, or disordered. See **Topping**.

**Shaul** (pronounced *shoal*), shallow. Used also in Pembrokeshire.

**Shear**, to cut corn. Ray has it. 'We went for fourteen year, eight on us, into t' low country a *shearin'* to a spot they call Sprodboro' (Sprotbrough: note the *d* for *t*), 'three mile ovver Doncaster, Rotherham rooad. It looks queer' (don't it?) 'to see steeple and bells in t' taan, an' t' church a mile off in t' fields. Old men said it shiften itsen. There wur marks on t' steeple wheer t' church had been built up to it three different tawms. It wor said at tawn there wur an old man could tell on it shiften.' It is somewhat remarkable that similar tales are told of many churches, and even of some chapels. It shows the different condition of this neighbourhood now, when, far from sending labourers into the low country, we have to depend for our harvesting mainly on the Irish labourers. It is probable, however, that the narrator went from the neighbourhood of Holmfirth, as he was brought up in that town.

**Shëävs**, the pronunciation of *sheaves* of corn.

**Shepster**, a starling.

**Shiften**, *i. e.* shifted, past tense of *to shift*.

**Shiftless**, unable to do a thing in a satisfactory manner ; helpless.

**Shillins**, *i. e.* shillings, oats with both coverings removed.

**Shippen**, a cow-house.

**Ships**, the name of a boy's game. It is thus played. (1) Of a single character. One boy bends down against a wall (sometimes another stands *pillow* for his head), then an opponent jumps on his back, crying *ships* simply, or '*Ships* a sailing coming on.' If he slips off, he has to bend as the other ; but if not, he can remain as long as he pleases, provided he does not laugh or speak. If he forgets to cry *ships* he has to bend down. (2) Sometimes sides are chosen ; then the whole side go down heads and tails, and all the boys on the other side have to jump on their backs. The game in each case is much the same. The mounting '*nominy*' was formerly '*Ships* and sailors coming on.'

**Shive**, pronounced *shauve*. A butter *shauve* is a piece of bread and butter ; a treacle *shauve* explains itself. Occurs in the *Jolly Goshawk*, ver. 32 :

'O give me a *shive* o' your bread, love ;  
O give me a cup o' your wine !  
Long have I fasted for your sake,  
And now I fain would dine.'

**Shivs**, or **Shivvins**, small bits of wood in wool, or even bits off the yarn. [A mere variation of *shives*.—W. W. S.]

**Shoddy**, waste material thrown off by the engines in the process of making cloth : used for low-priced cloth, or for mixing with wool having a longer staple.

**Shoe**, to fit, please, give satisfaction to, &c. 'He's a bad 'un to *shoe*.'

**Shollock**, a slice of meat, &c.

**Shoo**, she : common. It is sometimes spelt *schoo* (see **Kist**). *Hoo*, which forty years ago was very common, is now nearly out of use. [*Shoo*, A.S. *seo*, fem. of *se*, definite article. *Hoo* is the A.S. *héo*, the regular word for *she*.—W. W. S.]

**Shool**, a shovel.

**Shool**, to sponge, or to seek another's company for the purpose of sponging.

**Shooler**, a shoveler ; one who has the faculty of making himself at home in others' houses, and getting what he can in the way of refreshments.

**Shoon** (pronounced *shooin*), shoes. Chaucer has it. It occurs in *Robin Hood*, Fytte iii. ver. 49:

‘Robyn commaunded lytell Johan  
To drawe off his hosen and his *shone*.’

In the early part of this century, about 1815, three young people, Mr. S., Mr. D., and Mrs. H., were proceeding to Castle Hill. The gentlemen were dressed in Tartan plaids, and the lady wore nankeen boots. The odd appearance of the party attracted the attention of the natives, and on seeing them a young lad exclaimed, in derision of their dress, ‘Eh! lads, here’s French a coomin.’ Then, catching sight of the boots, ‘Sitha! sitha! sho’s baat *shooin*.’

**Shoveller, or Shuffler**, a kitchen shovel with holes in to let ashes through.

**Shrog**, a little wood (on a bank side?). Hall says ‘shrubs,’ &c. [A wood of small wood, underwood, &c.—W. W. S.] Sometimes written *scrogg*. See *Johnny of Braidislie*, ver. 11:

‘As I came over by Merriemass,  
And down among the *scroggs*,  
The bonniest chiel that ever I saw  
Lay sleeping atween twa dogs.’

In ‘*Secunda Pastorum*’ (*Towneley Mysteries*):

‘I have soght with my doges  
Alle Horbery *shroges*,  
And of xv hoges  
Fond I bot oone ewe.’

**Shubbans**, *i. e.* shoe-bands, shoe-strings; shoe or boot laces.

**Shummaker**, pronunciation of *shoemaker*.

**Shunks**, shanks: a pronunciation not now much used.

**Shunt**. When a wall gives out at the bottom it is said to *shunt*; if at the top, then to *shutter*.

**Shut** (*gl.* *shuot*), to get quit of. A man *shuts* his brass who spends his money.

**Shutness**, riddance. ‘And a good *shutness* too.’

**Shutter**, a spendthrift.

**Shutter**, to fall to pieces, especially from the top as a wall might; to become a bankrupt. A man who slips from a haystack, &c. *shutters* off or down. [All four probably connected with the verb *to shoot*.—W. W. S.] See *Nutterin Nun*, ver. 49:

‘An’ then shoo rave reit up be ’t rooits  
A ’andful of her ’air,  
An’ flittered like a deein’ duk  
An’ *shutturd* aht a’ t’ chair.’

**Shuttle-board**, a battledore.

**Shuttle-feather**, a shuttlecock.

**Shuttl'ee**, *i. e.* shuttle e'e, or eye, the name of a coal-pit at Grange Moor, in the occupation of one who had made some capital by weaving, or through the *shuttle-eye*.

**Sic, or Sich** (*gl.* sik, or sich), such. *So mich* for *much*.

**Side**, pronounced *saud*.

**Side**, to put away ; to set aside.

**Sidebye**, aside. To put *sidebye* is to set aside.

**Sidewires**, a balk or beam in a roof, part of the way down, passing from end to end, used for laying the spars on.

**Sight**, pronounced *seet*.

**Sight**, a large number or quantity. 'There's a *seet* o' cottages theer naa.'

**Sile** (pronounced *saul*), a strainer for milk made of fine wire in which hairs and other refuse are left. *Seile* occurs in *Heart of Midlothian*, Vol. i. 226.

**Sile** (pronounced *saul*), to strain.

**Sin**, since.

**Singlet** (pronounced *singlit*). See **Cinglet**. It is stated by Halliwell that a doublet is a *singlet* lined.

**Sip, Sap, Say**, a 'nominy' used by boys when whistle manufacturing, during the beating of the wetted bark of the mountain ash with a clasp-knife handle. The wetting is to make the bark slip off easily to form the case of the whistle. The complete 'nominy' is

' *Sip, sap, say,*  
*Sip, sap, say,*  
Lig in a nettle bed,  
While May day.'

**Sipe** (pronounced *saupe*), said of water or other liquids flowing slowly through earth, &c., or through a leaky cask or tap. Used in the *Heart of Midlothian*, but there spelt *seip*, p. 316.

**Sipings** (pronounced *saupins*), same as 'strippings' of a cow

**Siss**, to hiss (*gl.* sis).

**Skalamount**, to kick about (in bed).

**Skalamount**, *sb.* A lad fond of climbing is called 'a regular *skalamount*.'

**Skear'd**, frightened, &c. Hardly seems to be *scared*, for that is pronounced *scar'd*. Doubtful whether it is a local form.



**Slaidmanthorpe**, perhaps *Slaidman Thorpe*, a village near Huddersfield.

**Scallered** (pronounced *skaler*?, vulgar), become twisted as a bar made of green wood. Funn' illustrated with *leat* is also said to be *scallered*. Perhaps connected with *scule*, to peel off.

**Scalp**, to beat, or whip. The original sense of this word is allied to *scule*, or *scull*, an outside covering that easily peels off: whence *scalp*, to lay on long as to skin the skin off: secondarily, to beat generally.—N. V. S.

**Scap**, or **Scip**, a basket made of willow, &c. Hall says made of rushes, or straw. A mail-suitcase is a mail-scip, if whatever material it may be made.

**Scaw** (pronounced *shaw*), to peep out of the corner of the eye; to turn up the nose, or to trust in general. At a Huddersfield trial, Dec. 1841, when speaking of an assault on a woman, a witness said, 'He *scawed* her up and down like a barley mow.'

**Scift**, to shift.

**Scimandering**, hanging or hovering about. A word known at Kirk Barrow and Almondbury.

**Skimmering**, peeping out of a window, round a corner, &c.

**Skitter**, to hurry over or spoil work. A *skittered* piece of cloth is one irregular in colour or texture.

**Strike** (pronounced *skrink*, and also *streak*), to screech. See *Strike*.

**Skylant** (pronounced *skorlant*, askew, &c.). 'They looked rather *skylant* at me,' i.e. looked askew with a sinister intention.

**Sky parlour** (pronounced *skye-parlour*), the attics of a house.

**Slack** (pronounced *sleek*; gl. *slek*), small coal.

**Slaitthwaite** (pronounced *Slait*; gl. *Slaurit*), a village near Huddersfield: seems formerly to have been *Slack-thwaite*.

**Slake** (pronounced *sleek*), to wet lime; to wet in general; to put out the fire with water.

**Slam**, to shuffle the feet forward in walking. On one occasion the well-known Torney North, of Fenay Hall, was returning from Huddersfield in muddy weather, and was accompanied by his Sancho bearing the legal bag. A neighbouring tradesman walked with them up the Bank. Sancho, to curry favour with his master, thus addressed the tradesman (J. S.): 'Johnny, dunnot *slam* soos; yo'll slart Mester <sup>his</sup> stockings.' Johnny replied, 'Tha gréasy dog, I dunnot ever did.' North put an end to the dialogue by saying in I say, Johnny, you do *slam*.' Not a word more was lawyer's decision was ruled absolute.

**Slambrash.** Hall. says 'a great sloven.'

**Slamp,** dull.

**Slang,** past tense of *to sling*.

**Slank,** past tense of *to slink*.

**Slapdash,** to stencil.

**Slape,** slippery. Known by some here, but not perhaps belonging to the dialect.

**Slart,** to sprinkle, or splash, but not necessarily with dirt, as Hall. intimates. 'The boys *slart* each other with water.' See **Slam**.

**Slate.** 'He has a *slate* slipped,' i. e. slate off, or is slightly deranged.

**Slay, or Sleigh,** an instrument used in weaving to keep the threads straight. It also acts as a support to the shuttle as it runs, and, on being pulled to the piece, it drives the threads of the woof closer together.

**Sleat, or Sleet** (*gl.* slea'h't, or sleet), to let a dog slip, or set him at anything. Ray.

**Sleck.** See **Slack**, and **Slake**.

**Sled,** a sledge.

**Slewy** (pronounced *slōōē*), a sloven or slut. The spelling is doubtful. Hall. does not give this word.

**Slippen,** the plural of *slip*.

**Slither** (pronounced *slawther*, but some say *slither*; the *i* as in *bit*), an extra quantity, perhaps added sily, or secretly. 'Two spoonfuls and a *slawther* o' rum i' your tēā' Rum in tea is called 'milk from the brown cow,' and was formerly very commonly used at funerals. The pronunciation of this word is uncertain, as few people now know or use it.

**Slive** (pronounced *sleeve*; *gl.* sleev), to split, &c. They *slive* the wood for the fires, &c.

**Sliver** (pronounced *sleever*; *gl.* sleev-ur), a long carding of wool, which they formerly passed through their fingers in the process. A cart *sliver* (slauver), sometimes called the *slipper*, is a round piece of iron coupling to fasten the body of the cart to the shafts.

**Slockened** (*gl.* slok'nd), satiated; saturated; soaked, &c. Hall. says 'slocken, to slake, or quench.' The ground is quite *slockened* after a heavy rain. 'Tha's *slocken'd* this lime,' i. e. put too much water to it. 'I am *slocken'd* wi' the job,' i. e. tired of it. See *Kinmont Willie*, ver. 11:

'I would set that castle in a low,  
And *sloken* it wi' English blood!  
There's never a man in Cumberland  
Should ken where Carlisle Castle stood.'

**Sloffened.** When one eats to repletion he is *sloffened*. This word and the preceding are evidently the same. I have written them as they were given to me, but it seems both ought to be *sloughened*, an opinion in which I am confirmed by one aged man who gave the word a guttural sound. [The Icelandic *slokna*, to be extinguished, is clearly the original verb, and the original guttural was a hard *k*.—W. W. S.]

**Slope,** to run away in debt, &c.

**Slops,** the trousers, or legs of trousers: used in the singular for one leg.

**Slot,** the groove in which a window frame, or a sliding door, or a bolt runs. Hall. says, as a substantive, 'still in use in the north, and applied to a bolt of almost any kind.'

**Slot,** to bolt a door. Also, in the imperative, to signify, Bolt! Be off! Slide! Vanish! 'I'll *slot* into bed.'

**Slotch.** 'When a pig has takken some'at into *it* maath, and holds *it* head up, he *slotches*. 'It's a *slotcher*, yon!' 'A pig olys *thrawvs* well when it's a *slotcher*.'

**Slub,** to draw out cardings of wool to greater length into a kind of thick yarn.

**Slubber,** one who 'slubs.'

**Slug,** to beat. 'They *slug'd* him reight.'

**Slupper,** to slobber; to slop, as when one spills water; also when work is badly done it is '*slupper'd* over.'

**Slur,** to slide.

**Slurclog,** a name given to a well-known and respectable old man, who shuffled his clogs along when walking. He was in some repute for his quiet humour and good sense, of which latter quality the following is an illustration. It may be styled 'An antidote for slander.'

'Well, Billy, how are you to-night?' 'Oh, varry decent, thank yo', and Darby's doing weel (his horse) naa we've this gooid gaerse at t' road side.' 'Yes, your horse looks better than he did. I hope you are doing as well as Darby appears to be.' 'Ah-h! O'm doin' middlin'; but O'm sorry to say 'at lately O've been a good deal dis-d' my mind. O've an ill-conditioned nabour 'at grieves me sadly.' 's that?' 'When O'm ready in a mornin' to start for t' coil pit, nes sat on his haase, and calls aither me, "Mind tha' brings back wi' thee but w'at's thee own;" leavin' folk 'at hears him to 'at O'm a dishonest man. O've pondered t' case over i' mi d a varry deal, and latly O've gotten easier i' some degree; arrived at this conclusion—an' O think all ma experience,

an' all 'at O've seen abaat men's ways, proves it to be true—'at what-ivver men say abaat ye, i' th' long run doesn't tak' a man's character away; for in general ill reports abaat onny body drop in a while, an' are as if they say nowt; an' it's seldom 'at a man's character can be injured long together, unless he does summut to deserve it.'

**Slurring ice** (pronounced *slurrin awst*), a boys' slide.

**Slutter**, to slide, or slip off: 'as when a druffen (drunken) man slips aat on a cheer (chair) on to t' floor.' Same usage as **Shutter**.

**Smithum**, the smallest of malt, malt dust. In some parts of England, lead ore beaten to dust.

**Smit**, used to express the appearance when coal breaks out of the lund, which is a 'break.'

**Smits**, small pieces of smut. 'When Au coughed and spitted a little phleem, Au olys faand *smits* i' t' phleem.'

**Smittle**, to infect; also a substantive. See **Arrandsmittle**.

**Smoor'd**, smothered; *smoor*, to smother.

**Smudge**, small coal.

**Smudge**, *vb.* to smoulder. A bit of brown paper which continues to burn when the flame is out, *smudges*.

**Smuse**, a hole which hares, rabbits, &c. make through a hedge; or one made for game through a wall. *Muse* in many parts of England.

**Snape**, to snub, chide, or correct. 'Snape that dog,' i. e. call him off.

**Snape** (*gl.* *snaip*), a check, chiefly in connection with vegetation. If early in spring plants look well and trees bud, it is often said, 'We must expect a *snape* after this.'

**Snasty** (pronounced *snāesty*; *gl.* *snai'h'sty*), queer-tempered; cross; testy, &c. Used in Suffolk.

**Snattle**, to waste away. If a child has gradually taken away sugar from the basin, it might be said, 'Tha's *snattled* this away.' Hall. says, 'to linger, or delay.' In some counties *snat* is the burnt snuff of a candle.

**Snavel**, to talk through the nose.

**Snavelled**, the same as ravelled.

**Sneck**, to latch. Ray has 'to *snock*.'

**Sneck**, that part of the fastening raised by moving the latch and the thumb-bit as well. When Mr. Franks, Vicar of Huddersfield, was about to appoint a new incumbent to Slaithwaite, an old disciple, well known for his plain speaking, said, 'Yo' mun ha' one 'at 'll go

to t' thumb-*sneck* as well as to t' brass rapper,' i. e. call alike on rich and poor.

**Snell**, keen ; sharp, &c. A *snell* morning is a sharp, frosty one ; a *snell* man is peevish, sharp, narrow in his dealings. Douglas, the translator of Virgil, says, 'Cheverand for cauld, the sessoun was sa *snell*' (Prologue to *Æneid*, Bk. vii.).

**Snew**, snowed ; so *mew* and *sew* for *mowed* and *sowed*. 'Her father said she should go to school if it *snew* fire-points.' *Snown* used for the participle (at Lepton). [*Snew* is really the correct English word. — W. W. S.]

**Snickle**, a snare for birds, hares, &c. [The diminutive of *sneck*. — W. W. S.]

**Snicksnarl** (pronounced by some *snicksnail*). When thread is so much twisted that on being slackened it runs into double twists, it is a *snicksnarl*.

**Snig**, to snatch ; to pull away secretly ; to move a tree away. *Snig*-hill in Sheffield.

**Snigtree**, the part behind the horses to prevent the traces touching the heels. Sometimes called the *stretcher*.

**Snittle**, to snare ; also a substantive. [Same as **Snickle**. — W. W. S.]

**Snod**, smooth. 'The road's as *snod* as that table.' 'The grass-plat is quite *snod* now.' *Snod*-toppin is a well-brushed head of hair.

**Snot**, the mucous running from the nose.

**Snotterel** (pronounced *snotteril*), diminutive of *snout*. Heard applied to pigs' snouts. The word is common enough.

**Snutter**, to snigger : perhaps connected with snout.

**Sny** (pronounced *snaw*), to abound with, swarm, &c., especially 'wi' owt 'ats wick.' 'That dog *snaaws* wi' fleäs.'

**So and so**, used for so so, paltry, feeble.

**Soa, Sooa**, generally doubled, *soa, soa* : used for 'stop, stop,' when too much of a thing is given.

**Soak** (pronounced *sooak* ; *gl.* soo'h'k), liquid manure ; and the holes where it collects in the yard are called *soak-hoils, swump-hoils, and sump-hoils*.

**Soft**, applied to a person, means foolish ; to the weather, moist or wet.

**Softling** (pronounced *softlin*), a soft-headed person.

*meded* ; foolish.

**Soft-hēād** (*gl.* sauft-hi-h'd), the ordinary word for a fool, or block-head.

**Sole** (*gl.* soal), earth ; soil. Peculiar as being the reverse of the ordinary usage, for had the word really been *sole*, it would in all probability have been called *soil*. Some do call it *soil*. Possibly *sole* may be used only by persons who think *soil* is as contrary to good usage as *hoil*. The *sole* of a shoe is constantly called *soil*.

**Soon** (pronounced *sooin*). W. S., going late to his work, met his employer, who said, 'Tha' art varry lat to-day, William.' He answered, 'Well, maister, Au'll tak' care to be *sooin* enough to-neeght ; we munna hav' two lats i' one day.'

**Soss** (*gl.* sos), to sit down plumply or quickly. '*Soss* ye daan.' Also, to drink off. A man will *soss* up his beer before he stops.

**Soss**, *sb.* A person is hit straight in the stomach with a *soss* ; falls plump on the ground with a *soss* ; a wet dish-clout goes down with a *soss*.

**Sough** (pronounced *suff*), to tire of. When men tire of doing a thing they *sough* on it, i. e. show weak-heartedness.

**Sough** (pronounced *soaf*), the Willow : here called the Palm-tree.

**Sow** (pronounced *sāū* ; *gl.* saa'h'), a drain.

**Sow** (pronounced *sāū*), *vb.* to drain.

**Sower** (spelling doubtful ; pronounced *soar*, or *sore*), the black matter which accumulates in a hole where refuse water is thrown. *Sower-hoil* is the hole in question. [*Sower* = *sewer* ; from the verb *sow*, also *sew*, to drain.—W. W. S.]

**Spadger**, a sparrow.

**Spadille**, or **Spedille** (accent on last syllable), a smooth, tapering, round stick, about ten inches long, with a straight axis, used to stretch the *screed* of a widow's cap in the process of getting it up after washing.

**Span**, spun ; past tense of *to spin*.

**Spane** (*gl.* spain), to wean (a child). A man after five days of drunkenness, when he was recovering, said he was '*spaining* off.'

**Spanghew** (so spelt by Hall, and so pronounced at Lepton ; but *spankhew* as I heard it pronounced), a verb to express a peculiar process adopted to torture birds, young animals, &c., fully described by Hall ; exhibited to me by a native, but unnecessary to be explained here.

**Sparge**, to point or plaster the inside of a chimney.

**Spattle**, spittle.

**Speaks** *spōks* *spaks*, speeches, or sayings. 'He has some queer *speeches*.'

**Spectacles**, noticeable only for the stress on the second syllable. See **Perfectly**. [The true Mid.Eng. accent.—W. W. S.]

**Spelhering**, or **Speldering**, spelling. At Bedale, but not often used here.

**Spelk** a splint for a broken bone. See **Stackbrods**.

**Spell**. See **Know** and **spell**.

**Sper** pronounced *sperr* to ask in church previous to marriage. The asking of banns are called the *sperrings*, which are said to be 'put in N. doubt from *sper*, to ask or inquire. From p. xvi of the Surtees Society's *Manual of Processionale ad Usam Insignis Ecclesie Eboracensis*, I obtain the following copy of a form of Notice, written on the outside leaves of a manuscript *York Manual*, in the Fothergill Collection in the Minster Library at York:—

'Frendys, y<sup>e</sup> cause of our coming at y<sup>e</sup> tyme es for y<sup>e</sup> worthy sacrament of Matrimonye, the quylk es for to cupyll two persons in one wyll, avere of yam gowernynge one sawle. Allaso, frendys, it ys nocht unknown unto yow yat eftyr y<sup>e</sup> forome and use of holy kirke, y<sup>e</sup> N. and N., ye quylk er here present, hase bene *spurred* thre solemne dayes in y<sup>e</sup> kirke, no lettynge ne none ympeidment fond, bott y<sup>e</sup> yay may go togydir efter the law and forome off haly kyrke; hott yitt as for y<sup>e</sup> more sekynes yet I *spyr* y<sup>e</sup> beynis off y<sup>e</sup> forsuyde N. and N., iff y<sup>e</sup> be any man can tell us any lettynge or impediment, tell us now or newyr.

In Cumberland during the fortnight over which the *sperrings* run, the contracting parties are said to be 'hanging in the bell ropes.'

**Sperit**, spirit.

**Spetch**, a patch of any kind, even a plaster on the hand.

**Spetch**, to patch.

**Spice** (pronounced *spuce*), a general name for sweetmeats, such as peppermint, toffy, &c. Ray says, 'Raisins, plums, figs, and such-like fruits, in which sense it seems to be used in "*spice*-cake."' [In Chaucer it seems to be all sorts of things in the way of spices, &c. A grocer was formerly a *spicer*. French, *épicier*.—W. W. S.]

**Spicecake**, or **Spicebread**, a kind of loaf made at Christmas-time, similar to plum-cake.

**Spiff**, fine; smart, &c.

**Spine**, or **Spine i' th' back**, a spinal complaint; a crink in the back; the lumbago.

**Spink**, the Chaffinch. *Pink* in Pembrokeshire. *Bullspink*, the Bullfinch. In the *Complaint of Scotland*, pub. 1548, we read: 'The grono sorono sang sueit, quhen the gold *spynk* chantit.' (See Murray's edition, p. 39.)

**Spinnle, or Spinnil**, spindle.

**Spinny gronny**, *i. e.* spinning granny, or Tom spinner, the Crane-fly.

**Spittle, or Baking spittle**, a wooden shovel for moving cakes, bread, &c. in the oven.

**Splatterdash**, to put on a house lime, or pebbles, before white-washing.

**Splint**, spread, as of marbles which lie asunder.

**Splints**, a game at marbles, in which they are dropped from the hand in heaps.

**Spuds**, potatoes of all kinds.

**Spuers**, squibs ; serpents ; a kind of fireworks.

**Stack**, eight sheaves of corn set up together in a field. [In Hood's *Ruth* called *stook*.—W. W. S.]

**Stackbrods**, the sticks to fasten the thatch on corn-stacks, &c. These are commonly of hazel, from eighteen inches to two feet long, pointed at the thicker end, and slightly forked at the other. In Cumberland they are called *spelks*.

**Stackgarth**, a stackyard, or rickyard.

**Stackles**, used peculiarly. 'Whatever he took he had no *stackles*,' *i. e.* the food did not stay on his stomach.

**Staddle**, boughs of trees, poles, &c. placed on the ground (or on a frame) to rest a stack upon. The material is the *staddling*.

**Staddlethorpe**, near Hull.

**Sta'em, or Stame** (*gl.* staim, or stai'h'm), *i. e.* steven (see **Sa'em**, &c.), to bespeak for a certain time ; to give an order for a thing. A man *sta'ems* a pair of shoes, a new coat, a 'pack' of potatoes, &c. This word, long known to me by sound, I found it difficult to hunt down. Ray has it, and spells it *stein*, or *steven*. [From A.S. *stefen*, voice, pence, appointed time ; Chaucer has *steven*.—W. W. S.]

'Dost thou not know that thy father went to John Walker's to *steime* a pare of shooes, and he would not let him have them without he had money in his hand, but he never made pare after.'—*Depositions from York Castle* (Surtees Society), p. 210.

This word *staém*, or *steven*, occurs as a substantive in *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*, ver. 28 :

'First let us some masterye make  
Among the woods so even,  
We may chance to meet with Robin Hood  
Here at some unset *steven*.'



Also in 'Thomas In'tie' (*Towarley Mysteries*, p. 234) we find a similar use of the word:

'From ded to lyf at set *steryn* rasid me through the paustee,'

i. e. raised me by thy power from death to life at set *time*.

And again in ver. 53 of *Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne*:

'When little John heard his master speak

Well knew he it was his *stere* :

"Now shall I be loosed," quoth little John,

"With Christ his might in heaven."

In all these passages *stere* evidently means *time*, or appointed *time*.

**Stag**, a boys' game, played thus:—One boy appointed for the purpose issues forth and tries to 'tig' another, previously saying this 'nominy,' or the first two lines:

'*Stag, stag* arony  
Ma' dog's bony.  
Them 'at Aw catch  
'ill ha' to go wi' me.'

When one boy is 'tigged' (or 'tug') the two issue forth hand in hand, and when more, all hand in hand. The other players have the privilege of breaking the chain, and if they succeed the parties forming it are liable to be ridden back to the den. At Lepton, when the game was publicly played, the boundaries were 'Billy Loin end, Penny Haas end, and T' horsin step.' So played in 1810, and is still.

**Stake**, or **Steak** (pronounced *stake* ; *gl.* *staik*), to fasten a door. See *Willie and May Margaret*:

'O, he's gane round and round about,  
And tirl'd at the pin,  
But doors were *steek'd* and windows barr'd,  
And nane to let him in.'

**Stale**, past tense of *to steal*.

**Stall'd**, tired ; wearied ; satiated.

**Stang**, a pain.

**Stang**, a kind of pole or perch. [*Stang* is the Danish for a pole.] Cows and geese have *stangs* to prevent them passing through hedges. There is a custom here called 'riding the *stang*,' especially when there is anything wrong between man and wife. The party 'riding the *stang*' is not the guilty party, but one of the mob who takes the lead in the matter. The 'nominy' runs thus:

'With a ran, with a ran,  
With a ran dan dan,  
Sound of a horn, and a owd tin can ;  
Owd Mally — has *paid* her good man.'

the cans are beaten and the horns blown, and silence being

' Up-stairs and under the bed,  
Such a life as nivver wor led.  
Daan-stairs and under t' stone,  
There she made him for to grōan.  
With a ran, &c.  
Hip, hip, hurrah!'

According to another version :

' Up-stairs and into bed  
There wor such a *puil* as ne'er wor led.'

Any such demonstration, although the *stang* may not be used, is called 'riding the *stang*.' In 1857 a man who had a wife of his own went courting to Honley; and being found out, the people rode the *stang* for him, having previously (it is said) asked permission of the police! They made a straw effigy of him, put it on the *stang*, fired pistols at it, then pretended to bury it, and finally committed it to the flames: a band accompanying the ceremonies. The people have an impression that if the performance be conducted in three townships it is quite *legal*, and the police cannot interfere! This must have arisen from the fact of prize-fights taking place on the borders of three counties where it was expected (and sometimes happened) that warrants were not taken out in all the counties, and the fight could proceed unmolested in the second or third.

**Staple** (pronounced *stapple*; *gl.* *staap'l*). By corruption used to express the length of the lock of wool (?). 'Long *staple*' is wool long in the fibre.

**Stark**, stiff; wearied. Ray has it. In German it means 'strong.' Old Symeon, in the 'Purificatio Mariæ' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 154):

' No wonder if I go on held,  
! The fevrys, the flyx, make me unweld,  
Myn armes, my lymmes, ar *stark* for eld,  
And alle gray is my berd.'

**Starken**, to stiffen. Melted fat, paste, &c., *starken* as they cool.

**Staupards, or Stauperds** (pronunciation of *stiperds*; *gl.* *staup'urdz*), the four main posts by which a loom is supported.

**Staup-hoils** (pronunciation of *stipe-holes*), small holes full of water in a dirty road, or made by feet of cattle in a wet field.

**Stew**, *v.b.* a word used by schoolboys to express hard study, especially for examinations. [Not local.—W. W. S.]

**Stew**, *sh.* 'To kick up a *stew*' is to kick up a dust.

**Stiff** (used in a peculiar sense), glad; rejoiced. A man is *stiff* of a new coat, &c., or of any kind of good fortune: 'I was right *stiff* (very glad) to see her look so well.'

**Stigh** (pronounced *stee*), the usual word for 'ladder.' From A.S. *stigan*, to climb, or ascend. See 'Jacob' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 47):

'What have I herd in shepe and sene?  
 That God bewyrd him to a *steyke*,  
 And spake to me, it is no leghe.'

**Stile-hole** pronounced *stail* hole, a passage into a field made by erecting two upright stakes with a space between, or by a breach in a wall.

**Stipe-holen**. See **Starp-holen**.

**Stiperke**. See **Starperke**.

**Stirk**, a young cow in the stage between a calf and a heifer; also a young ox. Ray has it.

**Stirrings** fumes: also disturbances.

**Stite** pronounced *stait*, used in the expression 'as *stite* as,' which means 'as fast as' or 'as soon as.' Ray says the word is *tite*, and connects it with *tite*. But here it is certainly *stite*, for *stiter* may be constantly heard. 'I'd *stiter* do it than be withaant.' 'I'd *stiter* do it than *stait*.' But *stite* is the correct word: *stite* = *astite*. 'He shuld, for ferines *stiter* in fe.'—Hampole, *Prick of Conscience*, l. 2354.—W. W. S.

**Stock**, a large number; a lot. 'What'en a *stock* o' names tha' has daan,' i.e. what a lot of names you have down.

**Stockdove**, a Wood-pigeon.

**Stocks**, a portion of the machinery for milling cloth. When it comes out of the loom the threads may be counted; after it has been in the *stocks* it is much more difficult.

**Stocks**, a schoolboys' game, thus played:—Two boys pick a side, and there is one *den* only, and they toss to see which side shall keep it. The side which wins the toss then goes out, and when the boys have got a good distance off they cry *stocks*. The boys who keep the den run after them to catch them. When one is caught his capturer counts ten whilst he holds him in a more primitive but less refined state, spat over his head, and cries *stocks*. This prisoner is taken into the den. If they are all caught the other side turns out. But if one of the outer side can manage to run through the den and cry *stocks*, all the prisoners are relieved, and can go out again.

**Stogs**, stone marbles, so called by the boys.

**Stone-knoper**, one who breaks stones for the road. In an old Town's Book of Lepton, breaking stones is described all in one page by three different designations, 'braying,' 'mashing,' and 'knoping stones.'

**Storicle**, a word given to me by more than one old inhabitant, but few persons seem now to know it. Hall spells it *sterracle*, and says it means 'performances, strange things, sights, or doings.' I have it <sup>been</sup> *storicle* in my note-book, and it is said to mean a kind of

the Missel-thrush.

**Stoven** (pronounced *stuvven*, to rhyme with *oven*). When a bough of a tree is cut off, or a tree cut down, the portion left close to the trunk, or the remainder of the trunk itself, is the *stoven*. Hall says it is a young shoot from the trunk of a tree which has been felled.

**Strackled.** A *struckle*-brained fellow is a careless, thoughtless, heedless one, as Halliwell says, and not a half idiot.

**Strade**, past tense of *to stride*.

**Strāē, Stree, or Strēā** (*gl.* *stree*, *stri-h'*), the pronunciation of *straw*.

**Strake**, past tense of *to strike*. See Acts xxvii. 17.

**Strang**, past tense of *to string*.

**Strave**, past tense of *to strive*.

**Stretcher.** See **Snigtree**.

**Strickle**, an instrument to strike corn from the measure; also an instrument covered with emery to sharpen scythes.

**Strinkle**, to scatter matters, especially such as are of a powdery nature; as sand on the floor, emery on a 'strickle,' salt or sugar on bread. Water also may be *strinkled*. There may be a *strinkling* of rain. In 'Thomas Indiae' (*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 283) we find:

'Luf makys me, as ye may see, *strenkyllid* withe blood so red.'

**Strinkling**, *sb.* used in a somewhat wider sense than the verb, to express in addition small quantities or numbers scattered amongst a greater mass. Thus a congregation might consist chiefly of women, with a *strinkling* of men.

**Strippings**, the last milk from the cow.

**Strōāk, or Stroke** (*gl.* *stroa-h'k*), half a bushel.

**Struncheon** (pronounced *strunshn*; *gl.* *struonsh-n*). Hall says, 'a verse of a song.' A common word here, and seems to signify a tune, or part of one. A thrush singing near was 'giving us a *struncheon*,' I was informed. It might be said to a fiddler, 'Come, old chap, give us a *struncheon*.'

**Studded, or Stooded** (*gl.* *studid* ?), astonished.

**Studden, or Stooden**, stood; participle of *to stand*. Nanny A. 'o' th' Ing Yed, Thurstonland, called up her family one winter's morning somewhat too early, for the clock had stopped. She set them to work, and when she thought it was time, made breakfast, but there was no daylight. After what seemed a proper interval, she gave them their forenoon drinking—still no daylight. She then set the pot on to boil the meat, exclaiming, 'It'll ne'er be leet to-day.' A man who worked on the premises now came in, and said, 'Dame, wat art ta doin'?' She answered, 'Wha, lad, yar clock's *studden*. Aw thowt it wur ne'er baan to be day-leet; we ha' had aar breakfast and aar forenoon drinkin', and we naa mun ha' our dinnur.'

**Swifter**, past participle of *swift*.

**Swift**, a slow money or account before it is due.

**Swill**. If a person has been taken in, it would be said, 'Was swill?' *Sensationalism*.

**Sugar** (pronounced *sewer*, or *sewer* without any trace of the sound of *g*), sugar. People slightly more refined endeavor to so de-vocalized pronunciation, and say *sugger* (gl. *strong* or *g*).

*It is* **Sugarhead**. 'When Mr. B. first came to Chicago he went to Jennings (the old) sugar. The South was drinking gin at that time. The sugar was also the money for me. He sold a barrel of sugar. South bought it for me, and got it out of my hand. He sold sugar and sold it; then he was well and started again. I will not mention it to little things. He learned it at a long enough time if he was in and he went in and sold it. He said it he had sold it he had carry with me in a bad matter. He kept out of the gate. He wouldn't go in if there; I wouldn't believe.

**Sugar-hole** (pronounced *sugger*); gl. *sugger* (gl.), a place into which the coffee of eye nose, or any surplus liquid.

**Sug** (gl. *sug*); *vb.* to drink; *vb.* a thought. 'We've had a good *sug* of rain.'

**Sure** (pronounced *sewer*, or *sewer*; gl. *sew*). See **Sugar**.

**Swish** (as in *swish*), something quick, or something over. 'Two spoons and a swish.'

**Swish**, or **Swish** (pronounced as the above), to swoon. Ray and H both spell it *swish*.

**Swish** (as in *swish*), a pea-pod, or 'paywad.'

**Swish**, *i. e.* *swish*, a row of grass as it falls when mowed.

**Swainous**, or **Swainous**, bashful. (Mod. Eng. *swainish*.)

**Swang**, past tense of *to swing*.

**Sward**, or **Swarth**, skin or rind of bacon, or of any meat. Cal also by some *sword* (sword), like the weapon.

**Swattle** (like *cattle*), to waste away.

**Sway**, *vb.* to push or press down. They *sway* in a candle when they press it into the socket. Pressing on a table with the hand *swaying*. If a person were lying down and another pressing on him the latter would be 'swaying him down.'

**Sway**, *sb.* the mass, or bulk, as in the following: 'I *sway* on it, go into his pocket.' Possibly this may be Mid. Eng. *swaigh*, as in the next preceding.

**Sweal** (pronounced *sweel*), to burn the soot out of the chimney. Also the candle *sweals*; or one *sweals* the candle when the grease runs down, or the flame is turned by the wind.

**Swiller.** See **Maiden**, or **Peggy tub**.

**Swilloky**, said of such things as shake like jelly, &c., when moved about.

**Swine grease** (*gl.* *swein'grih's*), an expression often used for the word 'lard.'

**Swinging**, or **Swinging rods.** See **Fleyk**.

**Swingletree**, a bar attached to carriages, ploughs, &c., to which the horses are yoked.

**Swirrel**, a squirrel. See **Quarrel**, &c.

**Swissop**, a rap on the side of the head.

**Switcher**, to strike blindfold at birds' eggs with a switch. **Whit Monday** is a day specially devoted to this elegant amusement.

**Swither**, to singe. They *swither* the hairs off a fowl after it has been plucked. They used to *swither* pieces (of cloth) formerly.

**Swither**, *sb.* a switch. At **Lepton**.

**System** (pronounced *sistim*; *gl.* *sistim*), a word which, considering its origin, does a singular amount of duty in this district. It has a very extensive use, signifying not only what is commonly known as a system, but a plan, a way of doing anything, an action, and even a company, or assemblage. A lad seeing a windmill for the first time (which are not common in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield), exclaimed, 'Does ta see that *system* ?'

On one occasion a pupil brought to the Grammar School, for general purposes, a sharp cutting instrument, which unfortunately was, by his neglect, the cause of great injury to a boy. A surgeon's bill was the consequence. The injured boy's parents thought the boy originally in fault should be responsible for the amount. To this his father, a wealthy manufacturer, demurred, insisting that the dangerous weapon had been brought for the whole *system*, i.e. for all the boys; therefore all were liable.

At another time I was looking on at an All England cricket match, at Huddersfield, when a friend from Dewsbury joined me. He, like myself, was from the south, but of more recent importation, and quite ignorant of the dialect. He was struck with a mechanic near, who said in a warning voice, 'Drop that *system* !' What my friend imagined I can't tell; but if it had been a command to banish a sun with its attendant planets to a bottomless abyss, the words would have expressed it. Much perplexed, and with wondering countenance, he looked at me, and said, 'What does he mean ?' 'Oh,' I replied, 'he is speaking to those boys jumping over the forms, and is only requesting them to leave off; that's all.'

## T

*T* and *th* are both used for *the*, and are incorporated with the preceding or the following word. Thus, 'The man in the moon' may be '*T'h*'man *i'th*' moonin,' or '*T*'man *i't*' moonin;' in which latter form it is written in the *Pogmoor Almanack*.

Although the fact is warmly disputed, it seems to me the *t* is sometimes omitted. In *Dolly's Gown, or the Effects of Pride*, I find the expressions, 'When church did loase,' 'Lads ran at apples, spice, and nuts,' in which cases at least three definite articles are wanting; and I am of opinion it is often omitted. But it is said the ghost of a *t* is always to be recognized. It may be so, and I leave it for the consideration of others.

*Tt*. Again, when two *t*'s occur the second usually becomes *th*, as when two *d*'s meet; thus *butter* is *butther*; *potteries*, *pottheries*, and so on. This statement is also disputed; but I have certainly heard the effect of *tt* as described, and entered it years ago in my note-book. Of course I am willing to admit that pronunciation to be fast dying out.

*Th* is in some words used for *d*. See Letter **D**.

In some words *d* takes the place of *t*, as *bad* for *bat*, *bud* for *but*, also *mud* for *might*.

**Ta, taa, tha, thaa**, all variations for the word *thou*, which is in general use. At the time of the Huddersfield Exhibition (about 1839), originated by Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Nowell, and other scientific men of the day, a very powerful electric machine was shown, and its effects tried on the then rising generation of school children. These young experimental philosophers were ranged in a large ring, and the power applied. Immediately after the shock the children suddenly broke up into little quarrelling parties of twos and threes, saying, 'What didst *ta* hit me for?' 'What didst *taa* hit me for, then?' much to the amusement of the lookers-on.

**Täärt, or Taert**, the pronunciation of *tart*.

**Tab**s, odd pieces cut from the ends of cloth.

**Tackling**, said of parchment deeds, &c., which secure an estate. Speaking of one whose title to a certain property was in question, a man said, 'Well, he's got the *tacklin'* on it no doubt, somewhere laid by,' meaning the deeds of conveyance, &c.

**Ta'ed** (*gl. tai'd*), contraction from *taked* for *took*.

**Ta'en**, past participle of *to take*. In Bellenden's story of *Macbeth*, -- read, 'His body (*i. e.* King Duncan's) was buryit in Elgin, and *is tane* up and brocht to Colmekill.'

**take**. Used also peculiarly. 'He's nowt to *tak* to,' *i. e.* nothing ~~eat~~.

**lowjack**, a candle.

**Tally**, to live unmarried with.

**Tammy**. Scores of people in this neighbourhood were employed from 1750 to 1780 in spinning worsted for the Halifax goods called *tammys*. There were places both in that town and at Wakefield called *tammy* halls, where these goods were exposed for sale; but not in Huddersfield. The wool was put out here by agents.

**Tammy board**, a thin slab of wood used for folding waistcoatings or light cloths around.

**Tang, or Ting**, to sting. Jem o' Benny's was once cleaning some outhouses at the bottom of the Grammar School garden, when the wasps proved too troublesome to him. Jem, after making some ineffectual dabs at the noxious insects, said to Mr. B., who was by, 'Maister, they ha' *tang'd* me.' 'Never mind, Jem.' So Jem remained quiet. By-and-by he said, 'They'n *tang'd* me agean, Maister.' 'Well, Jem, you'd better come out.' 'Aw think Aw mun, or (*i. e.* before) my nose is too big for t' hoil,' *i. e.* before my nose is too big for the doorway.

**Tangles**, a thriftless person.

**Tangs**, the tongs.

**Tankliments**, *i. e.* trankliments, ornaments; implements; accoutrements. The *tankliments* of the mantelshelf are its ornaments; the *tankliments* of a gardener, his spade, rake, &c. Note the elision of the *r*.

**Tashel, or Tashil**, a tassel.

**Taunt**, used in the expression, 'to make *taunt* of,' *i. e.* to make fun of.

**Tea** (pronounced *tēŭ*—two syllables; *gl.* ti:h').

**Ted**, to spread hay.

**Teem**, to pour out. Ray.

**Teethy** (pronounced *tēŭthy*; *gl.* ti'h'thi—*th* as in *hath*), cross; peevish; tiresome. Hall. says *teety*. In the 'Processus Noe' (*Towneley Mysteries*) we find—

'For she is full *tethde*,  
For litille oft angre,  
If anythyng wrang be  
Soyne is she wroth.'

**Tell'd**, past tense and past participle of *to tell*.

**Tem'd**, past tense and past participle of *to teem*.

**Temper**, to make (butter) soft for spreading.

**Temples**, an instrument used in weaving, composed of two pieces of wood joined in the middle by a pin. At each end are prods to fasten the cloth, and the object is to keep the cloth stretched in the loom.



**Tempee.** In the expression 'hop-*tempee*,' a hop-sieve, but not otherwise used here. It is, however, spoken of as the *tempee*.

**Tent,** to tend, or look to: attend to: such as any machinery, power-loom, &c. This word is found in *The Torsley Mysteries*, which volume, it is worthy of remark, abounds in specimens of the dialect of this part of the West Riding.

'*Tent* bodir tydely, wife, & consider,  
Hens must us fle alle sam togeder  
In haste.'—*Processus Noe*.

'Wyth outhen tokyn trew,  
Thay wyll not *tent* ther-tylle.'—*Pharao*.

'Take *tent* to my taylle till that I have told  
Of my dere son.'—*Ascensio Domini*.

**Tenter,** (1) a long frame on which cloth is stretched to dry. In Robert Greene's *A Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, A.D. 1592, we find this implement thus mentioned:—'Beside, he imposeth this charge to the clothworker, that he draw his cloth, and pull it passing hard when he sets it upon the *tenters*, that he may have it full breadth and length, till thread and all tear and rent a-pieces.'

Again, in Thomas Nash's *Lenten Stuffe, or Praise of the Red Herring*, A.D. 1599, we find it alluded to:—'But, Lord, how miserably do these ethnicks, when they once match to the purpose, set words on the *tenters*, never reading to a period, which you will scarce find in thirty sheets of a lawyer's declaration, whereby they might comprehend the entire sense of the writer together, but disjoint and tear every syllable betwixt their teeth severally!'

The hooks by which the cloth is stretched are *tenter-hooks*. This last word is used metaphorically in the phrase, 'to be on *tenter-hooks*,' i. e. in suspense.

(2) the person who attends to the engine is the 'engine *tenter*'; to power-loom, a 'power-loom *tenter*,' &c.

**Tether-toad,** the *Ranunculus repens*, which runs along the ground like the strawberry plant.

**Tew** (pronounced *tāōō*; *gl.* taew), to be actively employed; to labour, strive, or contend with. 'He *tew'd* with it long enough,' 'That lime wants better *tewing*,' i. e. working, or mixing. A word much in use.

**Thāām,** an ancient pronunciation of the word *thumb*. In a manuscript copy of the *Hugmena Song*, as taken down in A.D. 1675 from the dictation of a Scotch pedler, the last line runs—

'Cut round, cut sound, cut not yer muckle *thaum*.'

About fifty years ago (say 1825) butter was usually spread on oat-cake with the *thāām*. One of the later Kayes of Woodsome bid an old woman of Slaithwaite, who was politely getting a knife, to 'spread with her *thāām*.'

**Thack** (*gl.* thaak), pronunciation of *thatch*. See *Bessie Bell and Mary Gray*, ver. 1:

‘O Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,  
They were twa bonnie lasses;  
They built a house on yon burn brae,  
And *theek't* it o'er wi' rashes.’

This word is found in the *Promptorium Parvulorum*.

**Thākin**, *i. e.* thatching (*gl.* thaik'in). ‘A *thakin* of brēād’ means a bread-creel full of bread or oat-cake, which hangs overhead in the kitchen like a thatch.

**That**, used peculiarly for *him, her, it, &c.*

**Thēŕ**, there. One W. Ibberson was the manager, or hind, to Mr. Scott, senior, of Woodsome. He could not count twenty, but knew his stock by their features. When he had to reckon his sheep, looking at each in turn, he used to say, ‘Tha’ a’t *theer*, tha’ a’t *theer*,’ and so on through the whole number, concluding with, ‘Au think ye’re all *theer*.’

**Thems 'em**, *i. e.* those are they.

**Thew**, past tense of *to thaw*.

**Thible**, or **Thibel** (pronounced *thawble*; *gl.* thaub'l), a smooth round stick used to stir porridge with. Ray spells it *thivel*.

**Thingumtibob**, a nondescript name or thing.

**Think on**, very common for *remember*. ‘Moind yoa *think on* and don't forget.’ [Common in Shropshire.—W. W. S.]

**Th' hoil**, or **T' hoil**. See **Hoil**.

**Thole** (*thoil*), to bear, suffer, brook, allow willingly. Very common. ‘She can't *thoil* her to you,’ *i. e.* is not willing to let you have her.

**Thole** (pronounced *thoil*), *sb.* ‘He gave it with a *thoil*,’ *i. e.* willingly.

**Thomasin'**. Going about begging on St. Thomas's Day is ‘going a *Thomasin'*.’ It is still the custom for children to go about on that day, and when they solicit coppers they ask, perhaps, ‘if yo serve *Thomasers*.’ In Mr. Scott's day, at Woodsome Hall, a sack of wheat stood at the door with a pint measure. All comers who chose to take it were served with a pint of wheat, supposed to be for frumenty. The same custom in a different form was followed at the Wood afterwards. There they gave pennies to Almondbury people, a halfpenny each to children, but Farnley folk had twopence. Wheat also was given away.

**Thrust**, past tense of *to thrust*.

**Thrave**, past tense of *to thrive*.

**Thrave**, twenty-four sheaves of corn set up together. Ray has it.

**Thraw** (*gl.* thrau), pronunciation of *throw*.

**Threap** (pronounced *thräp*—two syllables; *gl.* thri'h'p), to insist on a statement, &c. Used in this way: 'He wanted to *threäp* me down that,' &c. To maintain sturdily in dispute. 'Eagle-soaring Bolingbroke, that at his removing of household into banishment, as Father Froissart *threaps* down, was accompanied with forty thousand men, women, and children, weeping from London to the Land's End, at Dover.'—*Lenten Stufte*. In the *Towneley Mysteries* we find—

'Thirteen ar on thre, thar ye not *threpe*.'

'Processus Talentorum.'

And again—

'Do way youre *threpyng*, ar ye wode?'

'Thomas Indise.'

**Threethrums**, purring; the noise a cat makes when pleased. 'Pussy is singing *threethrums*: what loud *threethrums*!' The sound suggests the word, as in 'chissup.' It is generally said the purring consists of 'three *threes* and a *thrum*.'

**Thro'**, *i. e.* through, and pronounced as *threa* in *threaten*. It means *from*. 'He came *thro'* (from) Huddersfield.' 'Whar do yo come *thro'*?' A Farnley lad was once going to Wakefield, and J. H., who was employed on the road, called to him as he passed hastily along. The lad took no heed. Then said J. H., 'If Au had thee up yon tree Au'd ma' thee coom daan wi' once tellin'!' This effectually roused the lad's spirit, who said, 'Nay, tha' cannot,' and immediately climbed the tree. 'Naa tell me to coom daan, Jooa: Au've sheep to fetch *thro'* Wakefield.' 'Coom daan, lad.' The lad moved not, but smilingly awaited a further order; but Joe went on with his work. The lad, getting tired, snivelled out, 'Jooa, wha' doesn't ta tell me to coom daan agean?' 'Nay, lad, if tha' doesn't chooise to coom daan o' thi sen, tha' may sit theer as lang as tha' lawks. It's nowt to me.' So when he had realized his dilemma he came down chopfallen, certainly a sadder lad, and perhaps a wiser.

**Throat**, pronounced *throat*.

**Throddy**, portly; stout, &c.

**Throng**, busy. 'This is a *throng* day with us.'

**Thropple**, the throat, or windpipe. Ray. 'At Baimbro' (Bambrough) a cat killed a man, and man killed cat. They lig at back o' pouput haoon i' marbil naa. The man wur donn'd i' leather all but his throat and his shackles. The cat pull'd his *thropple* aat; and when he wur stretch't aat to dee he catch'd cat between and the wall, and killed it. It was something which haunted t' churchyard, and he wod be such a man (yo know) and feight it. Cat, if it wor a cat, had long claws, as long as ma' fingers.'

**Throstle**, a Thrush: *Turdus musicus*.

**Throwfall**, a trial at wrestling.

**Thrown**, turned in a lathe (as bed-posts, &c.).

**Thrum**. When the piece of cloth is finished the weaver leaves one or two yards of the cloth in the *slay*, or *yeld*. When the fresh material is put in, the new warp is twisted with the fingers to that left in. It is next pulled through the *yelds* and *slay*, and when the weaving is commenced the old warp is cut off. The part so cut off is the *thrum*. The weavers formerly had the *thrum* for themselves, but not now. This spare material was used for the manufacture of hearth-rugs, dust-mops, &c.

**Thrushen**, past participle of *to thrash*, or *thresh*.

**Thrusten** (pronounced *thrussen*; *gl.* thrus'n), crowded; inconvenienced by pressure of business, or want of room.

**Thumb**, formerly pronounced *thăŭm*, which see.

**Thumper**, a lie.

**Thunner**, thunder.

**Thunnerclock**, thunder-clock, a black beetle. See **Clock**.

**Thwaite**, a word found in names of places, as *Linthwaite*, *Slaithwaite*, &c. Also in family names, as *Thwaites*, *Micklethwaite*, &c. The word itself means ploughed land where a wood has been grubbed up.

**Tickle**, careful; nice; dangerous, &c. *Tickle* weather, when it may soon turn to rain; a *tickle* job, one that requires care and caution. A mouse-trap should be set *tickle*, i. e. easy to go off.

**Ticktack**, a second.

**Tigaree, tigaree, touch me wood**, a boys' game. One boy turns out to run, and as soon as he can touches one who does not touch wood. The 'tigged' boy takes his place, unless he is sharp enough to touch No. 1 in return.

**Time** (pronounced *taum*; *gl.* taum). In such an expression as 'By [the *time*] I had got home I had lost the pain,' it is usual to omit the words in brackets.

**Tinkler**, a tinker.

**Tin money**. In money clubs it is customary to make a certain contribution for the good of the house, to be spent in drink, for which a sort of tin token is given.

**Tirl**, the wheel of a barrow. Probably from *tirl*, a variant of *trill*, to turn. *Troll* was used in Hampshire for trundling a hoop.

**Toarthre**, no doubt formed from *two* or *three*, but to be taken as a whole, and to be used adjectively as such, of which the following is an example. A boy at the Grammar School came up to one of the masters and said, 'I've brought you a *toarthre* sums.' 'Oh, two or three. Very well; let me look.' 'No, sir, not two or three; a *toarthre*.' 'Well, how many then?' 'Perhaps six or seven.'

**Tod**, a fox. Not used here now, but found in the word *Todmorden*, a neighbouring town; perhaps also in *Toadholes*, the name of a field belonging to the Grammar School, which may be *Todholes*, similar to 'Brockholes' not far off (?).

**Toil**, perhaps *tirl*, the wheel of a barrow.

**Toil**. 'To keep in *toil*' is to keep in action.

**Toit**. 'To keep in *toit*' is to keep in good order, temper, &c., as of a machine. At Golcar the word is 'in *toy*.'

**Tombo**, one who acts sillily. Very common. Used adjectively as well. A boy looking at a clock said, 'Eh! what'en a *tombo* face!'

**Tommy Loich**. See **Loich** and **Beardie**.

**To-morn**, to-morrow. '*To-morn* at neet,' i. e. to-morrow night. See under Letter **M**. In the 'Peregrini' (*Towneley Mysteries*) Luke says—

'Thou art a pilgreme, as we ar,  
This nyght shalle thou fare as we fare,  
Be it les or be it mare  
Thou shalle assay,  
Then *to-morne* thou make the yare (ready)  
To weynde thi way.'

**Tompimpernel**, the Pimpernel: *Anagallis arvensis*.

**Tomspinner**, the Crane-fly, or *tipula*.

**T'one or t'other** (pronounced *tōn*—two syllables—or *tūther*), the one or the other. See *Colin Clint*:

'They each of other blother,  
The *t'one* against the *tother*,

where notice the doubled article, '*the t'one*.'

**Topping**, the hair, and particularly that in front of the head. See **Snod**. Also the top stone of a wall.

**Termochel** (*ch* soft), applied to a troublesome child: 'A regular *termochel*.'

**Tormoit**, torment.

**Tot**, a small drinking-glass holding a quarter of a pint.

**Touchors**, touchy, or tetchy.

**Town's hall**, i. e. town-hall, a curious word, not only because contrary to the use of all England, but even more particularly of this part, where the usual 's is so freely omitted. 'That's Tom Smith voice;' 'Look at it tail.'

**Towser**, i. e. tolser, a prison. In some parts *tolsey*. Strictly a toll-place, a kind of exchange. *Tollbooth* also is a prison.

**Trade**, trod ; past tense of *to tread*.

**Trail**, to drag ; or, intransitive, to move or walk about. See **Addle**.  
To a slovenly man it is sometimes said, 'Tha' looks as if tha'd been  
*trailed thro' a wickthorn hedge*.'

**Traily**, slovenly.

**Trap**. In weaving, when they break a lot of threads close to the cloth, so that they cannot be *pieced*, it is usually called 'a *trap*.' The threads are lengthened by putting others to them. They are then put under the *temples*, which plan holds them in till they get fastened with the weaving. A bad place in the cloth is the consequence, and that is also called a *trap*.

**Tredde**n, for trodden, past participle of *to tread*.

**Trepanned**, punished. 'I'll have thee *trepanned* : ' perhaps knocked on the head.

**Tress**, or **Trest**, a long bench to sit on ; a form. Hence *trestle*.

**Trest**, a table used to kill pigs on.

**Trigg off**, about, &c., *i.e.* move off, about, set off, &c.

**Trollers**, or **Troullers**, the rockers of a rocking chair.

**Trones**, the steelyards.

**Trowel** (*ow* as in *now*). To play *trowel* is to play truant.

**Trowell**, mason's instrument (pronounced very oddly, something like *trah-will*).

**Trucks**, smuts in grain.

**Tubber**, a cooper.

**Tug**, past tense and past participle of *to tug*.

**Tul**, to : only used before a vowel. *Tul 'em* = to them. Much used in Farnley Tyas, also at Lepton and Almondbury. [Pure Scandinavian ; Danish *til* ]

**Tum**, *vb.* which denotes the first process in carding wool, when it was worked between 'hand kaerds' to make it uniform, break it up, and lay the fibres.

**Tum**, one who 'tums.'

**Tune** (*teun*), to beat, or thrash ; also a process in manufacturing.

**Tuner**, one who tunes, *i.e.* sets the looms in order to weave the pieces perfect.

**Turnerhill**, an artificial hill at Hillhouse.

**Twags**, twigs.

**Twain** *past tense of to twine.*

**Twang** *vt.* to turn out the toes in walking.

**Twelfth e'en** *i.e.* twelfth night. Old J. S. and many others would never acknowledge the new style. They used to say of New Christmas Day: 'What do ye keep yer Chersmis naa for? It's noonan the night naa.' What would *twelft* day. This *taum* was nobbut made by man.

**Twentieth e'en** or **Twentieth e'em** *i.e.* twentieth eve after Christmas Eve, once a notable day in this neighbourhood, and regarded as the real termination of the Christmas festivities. It is still spoken of. Fifty years ago it was much observed. It corresponds with the 13th of January, which is now, as in the ancient English calendars, observed in churches of the Roman Obedience as the Octave of the Epiphany in honour of the Mystery of our Lord's Baptism.

**Twilt** *vt.* quilt, beat, or thrash.

**Twilt** *st.* a quilt for a bed.

**Twilting**, *quitting*, beating, or thrashing.

**Twinge** *gl.* twing, according to some, the earwig; but others say the *Forty-legs*.

**Twisted out**. After the trials at York, an order in Council directed that by a certain time the Luddites, who had taken a secret oath, should go before a magistrate, and be *twisted out*, as it was called; that is, they took the Oath of Allegiance. Bodies of forty or fifty at a time were to be seen passing Birks Mill on their way to Woodsome, to take the oath before Mr. Scott, J.P. Among these, to the amazement of observers, were some very respectable men indeed, such as master croppers, &c. On one of these occasions a man said, after being 'sworn out,' 'Eh! Au'm so fain 'glad'; my heart seems so leet. Au feel as if Au could lope over yon buildin'.'

**Twitch Court**, the County Court. To put a person there is to *twitch* him.

**Two or three**, used all as one word, with the article *a* before it (*pronounced a toarthre*). 'Will ta hav' a *toarthre*?' alluding, perhaps, to broth, soup, &c. See **Few**.

**Twys**. See **Cots** and **Twys**.

## U

The *h* sound found (in standard English) in connection with *u* in some words, as *sure*, *sugar*, *measure*, &c., is not inserted in the dialect.

The word *measure*, for instance, is *mezzur* (*gl.* *mez'ur*).

In many words *u* is sounded like *oo* in *foot* (southern pronunciation). Sometimes it is used for *i*, as *behund* for *behind*; and sometimes for *e*, as *yus* for *yes*, *yesterday* for *yesterday*.

**Unaccountable**, said of persons, when advanced in years, if their memories fail.

**Ungain**, awkward to get at, or to deal with; unhandy. The contrary to 'overgain.' 'Everything is *ungain* there.' *Ungainly* is used in Pembrokeshire and other counties; but, I imagine, in the sense of awkward-looking.

**Uphold** (pronounced *upholt*). 'I'll *upholt* ye.' I'll assure, confirm, or stand by you.

**Urchin**, or **Urchint**, a hedgehog.

**Us** (*gl. uz*), used for *our* when not emphatic. 'We mun get *us* drinkin', i. e. 'We must get our drinking.' But if emphatic, then *aar* or *yaar* is used; as, 'This is *aarn*, that's thawn.'

**Us** (*gl. uz*), objective of *we*.

**Uveltee**. In the expression 'all *uveltee* shawvs,' i. e. all sixes and sevens.

**Uvvil**, spelling uncertain: probably **Huvvle** (which see), the finger (or thumb) of a glove; or a piece of rag sewn into such form, to protect an injured finger.

## V

**V** in this dialect is much slurred over; thus—*aim* or *e'em* for *even*, *elu'em* for *eleven*, *hu'n* for *haven* (the plural of *have*), *har'est* for *harvest*, *gi'en* for *given*, *o'om* for *oven*, *sa'em* for *seven*, *sare'd* or *ser'ed* for *served*, *sta'em* for *steven*, *Ste'em* for *Stephen*.

**Vast**, used substantively. 'A *vast* of information.'

**Very** (*gl. vari*; pronounced *varry*), used adjectively, as, 'a *very* deal of corn, fruit,' &c.

**Voider**, a large clothes-basket.

## W

**W** in some words is sounded as *oo*; as *few*, pronounced *fayoo*.

**Wabble** (pronounced to rhyme with *bubble*; but some say *wobble*) to move from side to side like a drunken man.

**Wace**, or **Waice** (pronounced *wayeece*), an old form for *wax*. See Letter **X**. Occurs in *Willy's Lady*, ver. 8:

'Ye'll do ye to the market-place,  
And there ye'll buy a loaf o' *wace*;  
Ye'll shape it bairn and bairnly like,  
And in it twa glassen e'en ye'll pit.'



# THE HISTORY OF

**Wake** is said to wake with a sick person: to work by candle-  
light.

**Wake** is used in many senses: to wake, or awake: both active and  
passive.

**Wakener** **Wakener** (pronounced *wakender*, *gl.* *wakendur*),  
a person who wakes.

**Wak** is used in many senses: to wake, or awake. Two Almondbury  
men were talking of a new song, when one said to the other,  
"I will wake you a new song." "I would like to have it?"  
"I will wake you a new song." "I will wake you a new song."  
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ing lad" is a well-  
grown and strong and stout.

**Wak** is used in many senses: to wake, or awake. In  
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some parts of Yorkshire a tough kind of cheese is  
called wak.

"My boys are so stark,  
No wonder if they wake,  
For I am full of old."

**Wak** (pronounced as usual), to least, or thrash. Very common.  
Used in Pembrokeshire.

**Warpin-woof**, a frame three yards and one foot long (ten feet) in which warps are prepared for weaving. This length in weaving is called 'a string.'

**Wartern**, *i. e.* a quartern, a weight of woollen warp which is, when complete, twenty-four or twenty-five pounds. See **Quarrel**, **Swirrel**, &c.

**Warty**, *i. e.* workday. 'Warty clothes' = workday clothes.

**Wash** (pronounced *waish*), the same as **Weeting**, which see.

**Washer** (pronounced *washer*), a small, round, flat iron ring placed on the axis of wheels, &c.

**Wassail** (pronounced *wessel*). *Wassail-cup*, by the corruption of the would-be refined, becomes 'vessel-cup'!

**Wassail bob** (pronounced *wessel bob*), a garland or bouquet carried on New Year's Eve from house to house, and adorned with fruit, evergreens, artificial flowers, &c. Formerly a doll gaily dressed, representing the Blessed Virgin, was placed in the midst.

On Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1874, a *wessel bob* was brought here for exhibition. It consisted of two hoops covered and ornamented with coloured cut paper; a little fir-tree in the middle, ornamented with an apple, an orange, a doll (like a man), and a wax cherry. The bearers sang the song, 'Here we come a wesselling.' See **Christmas**.

**Wassail Night** (pronounced *wessel neight*; *gl.* wes'l neeght), New Year's Eve. On this occasion (and sometimes for a few nights previous) they sing a ballad, and are thus said to 'sing *wessel*,' or 'go a *wesselling*.' At Holmfirth the '*wessel* song' is only sung on Epiphany after dark, and the chorus there differs from the one given under **Christmas**. It runs thus:

' For in Chersmas time  
People travel far and near;  
So I wish you a merry Chersmas,  
And a happy new year.'

Forty years ago the chorus at Almondbury ran thus:

' And it's your *wassail*,  
And it's jolly *wassail*;  
Love and joy,' &c.

**Waster**, anything not up to the mark.

**Watchful**, wakeful.

**Water** (pronounced by some *watter*, and by others *watther*: *a* as in *flat*; *gl.* watr, watthur). When Dr. Batty practised at Fenay, two country lads came from Meltham requiring his assistance. After he had examined them, the lads sitting in the surgery, he addressed his assistant, giving him verbal directions for compounding the medicine. So many grains, &c. of this, that, and the other, finishing with, 'Fill the bottle with aqua fontis.' The lads remarked that 'aqua fontis' made up at least nine-tenths of the medicine, and one whispered to the other, 'Dost ta' see? If we could get to know what t' stuff is we could cure folk as weel as him.' The doctor and his assistant both withdrew for a short time, when the lad ran to the bottle, tasted it, and exclaimed, 'Nowt but *watther*! nowt but *watther*!'

**Water bowl** (pronounced *watter bowl*). J. M., when a lad, thought if he could get up to the top of the hill above Farnley Wood, he could touch the sky. 'Au thowt it looked lawk a gret *watter bowl*. Well, we gate up theer—me and Dick Mallinson—and we wur furdur off nor iver. That wur a Sunday afternooin job, that wur.'

This belief is by no means confined to rustics. Emerson, in his *Conduct of Life*, thus alludes to it: 'In childhood we fancied ourselves walled in by the horizon, as by a glass bell, and doubted not by distant travel we should reach the baths of descending sun and stars. On experiment the horizon flies before us, and leaves us on an endless common sheltered by no glass bell' (ch. vii.). This, making due allowance for difference of language, is a perfectly parallel passage.

**Waterfirling, or Waterparkin**, an oaten cake baked without fermentation.

**Wattles** (pronounced to rhyme with *tattle*; *gl.* wat-lz), the red appendages on a fowl's head.

**Wauf**, pronunciation of *wife*. A curious instance of misunderstanding the vowel sounds occurred on one occasion when H. L. (personally known to me) went to Hunter's Nab delivering St. Thomas's tickets. He asked L. K. if one Mr. William Sykes lived there. She said she did not know, 'but if yo'll wait a bit Au'll ax Bill Sawks' *wauf*,' who, thus appealed to, said, 'Doesn't he live here, think'et ta?'

**Waughmiln, or Woffmiln**, a fulling mill. 'It smelt *waugh*,' i. e. as a fulling mill does. [But see **Woaf**.—W. W. S.]

**Waur**, worse. Occurs in *The Death of Percy Reed*, ver. 5:

'And Crosier says he will do *waur*,  
He will do *waur*, if *waur* can be.'

A woman and her servant were trying to catch a horse which continually eluded their efforts. A man coming by said, 'Ho! mistress, yon galloway has a bad fault; yo canna catch him.' To whom she replied, 'Ah, maister, he's a *waur* nor that; he's nowt when he is catched.'

**Wave**, past tense of *to weave*, which is also called *wave*.

**Wax**, to grow. Common amongst old people; but the word *thrive* is perhaps more used now.

**Weak** (pronounced *wēik*; *gl.* wi'h'k), to squeak: said of a man who speaks in a squeaking voice. Pigs *weak*.

**Weam, or Weme**, quiet; tidy, &c. 'A *weme* woman in a house is a jewel.' 'A nice little *weme* packet.' One speaking of a bicyclist said, 'He went daan t' hill as *weme* and as nauce (nice) as possible.'

**Wear** (pronounced as usual), to spend (money): commonly used instead of spend. [*Ware* is the better mode of spelling, as it is so spelt in old books, when it has the sense of spend.—W. W. S.]

**Weet**, pronunciation of *wet*. See **Pike**.

**Weeting**, i. e. wetting. Stale urine is so called, because in the process of manufacture the cloth is wetted with that liquid when sent to the mill, the object being to bring out the grease. *Weeting* is also called *lecking*. I have been told of persons using this substance

instead of soap, even for washing themselves! 'Aw'll get me some *weetin'*, and hev a gooid *weetin'* lather,' old folks would say, using soap also with it.

**Weigh-balk**, a beam to weigh on; also the beam or balk of an engine.

**Welking**, applied to a man means bulky, fat, &c.

**Welt**, to beat, or thrash.

**Wemmle**, to cockle, or topple. A thing which does not stand steadily *wemmles*. It seems to be connected with *wammle*, though used in a slightly different way.

**We'n** (pronounced *ween*), we ha'n, *i. e.* we have, when used as an auxiliary. '*We'n* had that a long time.' As a principal verb: '*We* han him,' *i. e.* we have (got) him. Also in interrogative sentences: '*Il'a'n* yo' gotten that brass yet?' = Have you got that money yet? See **Han**.

**We'se, Ye'se, &c.**, used for *we shall, ye shall, &c.* *Etin the Forester*, ver. 40:

'When he came in before the Earl  
He fell down low at his knee.  
"Win up, win up, now, Etin!  
This day *ye'se* dine wi' me."

**What** (the *a* sounded as in *cat, sat, pat, &c.*).

**What'en** (pronounced *watten*, like *flatten*), in such phrases as '*What'en* a fool he is.' [Short for O.Eng. *whatkin*, *i. e.* what kind. —W. W. S.] Occurs in the ballad, *Edward, Edward*, ver. 4:

'And *whatten* penance will ye dree for that,  
Edward, Edward?  
*Whatten* penance will ye dree for that?  
My dear son, now tell me, O.'

**What for**, used close together for *why*. '*What for* doesn't he do that?'

**What sort en**, for *what sort of*.

**Wheät**, pronunciation of *wheat*.

**Wheät-twinge**, a very small insect, in form something like the earwig. It lives in wheat when growing, and sometimes leaves it in swarms, when they are very troublesome.

**Whetter**, to worry; to repeatedly complain.

**Whew, or Whue** (pronounced *wëöö*), a whistle. 'Like Cawthorne feast, is all ended in a *whew*,' or nothing. See *Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer*, ver. 31:

'The fryer set his fist to his mouth,  
And *whuted whues* three:  
Half a hundredth good bandogs  
Came running over the lee.'

**Whiecalf, or Whycalf** (*gl. wau-cauf*), a female calf.

**While**, until.

**Whins**, furze, or gorse. See *Lykewake Dirge* :

‘If hosen and shoon thou gavest nane  
The *whinnes* shall prick thee to the bare bane.’

**Whip**, a boys’ game, called in the South *hoop*, or *hoophide*. This is a curious instance of corruption, for the name *hoop* is pronounced in the local manner as *hoop*, whence *whip*.

**Whisht**, be quiet !

**Whisket**, a small scuttle, or basket.

**Whissundy**, or **Whissunty** (*gl.* *hwis’unti*; emphasis on the first syllable), seems to mean Whitsuntide rather than Whit Sunday.

**Whitening** (*gl.* *whaut’enin*; *i* long), silver; money in general, which, however, is usually called brass. ‘If you have not made your *whitening* this year, you ne’er will do.’

**Whitley**, a whitlow.

**Whittle**, a steel for sharpening knives, &c.

**Whome** (pronounced *whom*, or *whum*), home.

**Whopper**, a great lie. Anything large in size is called a *whopper*.

**Whue**. See **Whew**.

**Wick**, quick (see **Wartern**, &c.); active; alive. ‘T’ cheese is *wick wi’ mawks*.’ *Natterin Nan*, ver. 33 :

‘Fowk says ‘ar Sal ‘al soon be wed,  
Bud t’ thowt on’t turns ma sick;  
Ah’d rayther hing her up by t’ neck,  
Ur see her berrid *wick*.’

**Wick**, in this sentence seems to mean life. ‘He will get it out of their *wick*,’ i. e. make them suffer in their life, or manner of living.

**Wicks**, quicks, for hawthorn hedges.

**Wiggin** (*gl.* *wig’in*), the mountain ash, an unfailing remedy against witchcraft. One Polly Day was afraid of being witched by Mashpot, who lived above her. To prevent it she always carried three pieces of *wiggin*, taken from three different lords’ lands, to keep off the witchery. My informant has seen her pull the pieces out of her pocket many and many a time. At p. 209 of *Depositions from York Castle* we find this belief mentioned. One of the witnesses in a case of witchcraft, tried at York in 1674, deposes that she heard one reputed witch say to another, ‘I think I must give this Thomas Bramhall over, for they tye soe much *whighen* about him, I cannot come to my purpose, else I could have worn him away once in two yeares.’

**Wild**, untidy in looks, dress, &c.

**Willow**, or **Willy**, a machine for tearing wool. See **Devil**.

**Wiln’t**, contracted from *will not*, and used as *won’t* is in ordinary English. *Winnot* or *wi not* is also used.

**Wimble** (pronounced *wimmle*; *gl.* *wim’l*), an auger. ‘There’s nowt lawk boring wi’ a little *wimmle*.’

**Wind** (waund : *i* long), the wind.

**Wind** (contrary to the last), the verb *to wind*. 'To *wind* bobbins.'

**Windrows** (pronounced *waundrows*), a term used in hay-making when the crop is raked into rows after being in *ricklins*, and before being put into cock.

**Wine**, pronounced *waun* by old people, or sometimes *woine* : evidently passing into *wine*.

**Winter-hedge**, a clothes' horse. In Scotland called a *winter-dyke*. This word is unknown in Cumberland. A lady from Huddersfield, who had been for more than twenty years resident in Cumberland, was astonished to hear a new servant, a native, use this word. On inquiry, it appeared that the girl's mother was a Yorkshirewoman, who had imported the word from her original county.

**Wise**, the haulm of potatoes. Found in old MSS. *wyse*.

**Witch**. This word is applied to males as well as females. The following is an account of a visit to a witch about 1790, given in the narrator's own words. 'We four — Joshua Moorhouse, Matthy Moorhouse, Joe Tinker, and mysen' (Jem o' Benny's)—'went one Sunday to see t' witch' (who lived near Holmfirth): 'sho could ha' witched onnybody. They couldn't get a *cofe* to live abaat there for iver so far, and all thro' that (her).

'When we gate to t' haas Matthy Moorhouse said to th' owd man, "Au've yeerd theer's somebody 'at can do hurt abaat thee!" He replied, "Yo'll see if yo' stop a bit happen : *hoo's* oft a plaging somebody if strangers coom." Th' owd man then said, "Au'll waish me, and shirt me!" In a moment shirt flew aat o' t' box at back o' t' fire—Au saw it, we all saw it—and stones fell daan chimley. Matthy Moorhouse said, "Preya let's gooa, or hoo'll hav' howd o' some on us."

'We saw th' owd woman; hoo sat broodin' ovver t' fire; hoo said nowt to us. Old Mat said, "Wat art ta' doin' i' that fashion?" Hoo gav' him no answer. There was a deal o' things i' them days there isn't naa (1857). Yo' could ha' gone to no haas and seen a bit o' cake' (whêât brêäd), 'it were all haver brêäd then.'

One G. B. lived next door to W. M., and was a believer in witches. 'A piece of beef fell down and brake his warp; so when he was gettin' agate a wavin' he had to get a charm for it. He had a bottle hung up the chimley with his watters in, and as they wasted it would side away t' witch. Old D.' (see *Diabolion*) 'gave him a charm which he fixed i' th' warp, and he went on wavin' after we pulled it aat. We then tell'd him on it, and he could not wave agean until he gate another charm.' See *Meant*.

**Witch**, a machine which stands on the top of a loom, and was used previously to the jacquard machine for the purpose of figuring the cloth.

**Wither**, to throw quickly, or forcibly. 'He *wither'd* it wi' some vengeance.' Evidently connected with *wuther*, if not the same word. Occurs in the *Outlaw Murray*, ver. 15 :



**Wuther**, to rush, or cause to rush. Said by one who would not prefer to be buried in the open country: 'If Aw mun goa to t' cemetery, *wuther* me by t' church gate,' i. e. hasten by with a rush. Hall says, 'Wuther, to beat or flutter.' See **Wither**.

**Wuthering**, or **Whuthering** (*gl.* wuodh'urin), participle or adjective descriptive of the noise made by the wind, cattle bellowing, &c. Thus they who know how the winds rage in this district against exposed places will appreciate the title of Miss Brontë's novel, *Wuthering Heights*. See **Wither**.

## X

This letter has a very peculiar sound, now going out of usage, but still well known. It will be best understood by examples: thus, *box*, *fox*, *ox* were formerly called *bouse*, *fouse*, *ouse*. Also the following have for equivalent sounds, *kex*, *kay-eece*; *wax* (*pax-wax*), *wy-eece*; *vox*, *vay-eece*; *six*, *say-eece*; *next*, *nay-eece*. *Box* called *bouz*; *kex* called *kai-ees* (*kai-is*).

## Y

This letter (1) sometimes interchanges with *g* both ways; thus, *yate* for *gate*, and *garth* for *yard*; also *goldring* for *goldring*, and *yark* for *jerk*.

(2) Sometimes it is introduced where not found in ordinary English; thus we have *yat*, *yerth*, *yed*, *yester*, for *out*, *earth*, *head*, *easter*. Thus *out* in the dialect is *aat*, contrary to *yat*.

**Yaand**, from *haand*, the pronunciation of *hound*.

**Yahr**, pronunciation of *our* (*aar*) when emphatic. See also **Wur** and **Us**.

**Yamdy**, how many. A word perfectly well known at Almondbury and Lepton; probably thus derived: *How many* = *Haamany* = *Yamy* = *Yamdy*.

**Yammer**, to contradict sharply.

**Yark**, jerk.

**Yarm**, to speak ill-naturedly.

**Yarn** (pronounced *yern*; Pembrokeshire also), woollen thread.

**Yat**, same as *aat*, *out*: still very common.

**Yate**, a gate (to a field); but not in the sense of 'way,' or 'street.' See the *Baron of Brackley*, vers. 1, 2:

'Down Deeside came Invery whistling and playing;  
He's lighted at Brackley *yates* at the day dawing.'

'Says Baron o' Brackley, "O are ye within?  
There's sharp swords at the *yate* will gar your blood spin."'

Also see the note to **Baat**, where, however, the word is spelt *yette*.



**Yearth**, pronunciation of *earth*, which see.

**Yed**, pronunciation of *head*.

**Yeddin**, i. e. heading, a portion woven at the beginning of the piece of cloth, which is cut off when the piece is taken out of the loom. There is one at the end as well.

**Yes**, pronounced *yus*.

**Ye'se**, for *ye shall*. See *Lady Elspat*, ver. 13 :

‘Ye's get as mickle o' my freeland  
As he'll ride about in a summer's day.

Again, in the *Gardener*, ver. 2 :

‘O lady, can ye fancy me,  
For to be my bride?  
Ye'se get a' the flowers in my garden  
To be to you a weed.’

**Yest**, east.

**Yester**, Easter.

**Yesterday**, pronounced *yusterday*.

**Yesternight** (pronounced *yusternecght*), i. e. yesterday evening. Occurs Genesis xxxi. 29. Sometimes they say, ‘*Yusterday* at neet.’

**Yo** (yoa), the pronunciation of the pronoun *you*.

**Yoldring**, the Yellow-hammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. Perhaps *gold-ring*, under which form it occurs in Morris's *British Birds*.

**Yond**, for *yon*, or *yonder*.

**Yonderly**, vacant; beside himself. ‘He looks *yonderly*,’ i. e. lost, or poorly. See *Natterin Nan*, ver. 61 :

‘Then Nan lewkt at me we a lewk  
So *yonderly* an' sad.’

**Yowl**, to howl.

**Yuleclog**, a Christmas log for the fire.

THE END.

[illegible][illegible]

## Thirteenth Report,

*Dialectal Work from May, 1885, to May, 1886*, by Mr. Alexander J. Ellis, F.R.S. Mr. Holland in his second part has completed the vocabulary of Cheshire words, the whole extending to four hundred pages. Mr. Swainson's *Provincial Names of British Birds* has been published in conjunction with the Folk-lore Society, at whose instance it was undertaken, and the subject of folk-lore naturally forms a feature of the book. Following the nomenclature and classification used in the *List of British Birds*, which was compiled by the British Ornithologists' Union in 1883, Mr. Swainson gives under the proper and scientific name of each bird the various provincial names, with explanatory notes as to their origin and signification. The work is interesting and the list of local names is the best yet published, but it is only right to point out that in the catalogue given by Mr. Swainson of the books which he has consulted for the purposes of his compilation—about one hundred in all—not a single publication of the English Dialect Society is mentioned. This means, of course, that the glossaries of words used in almost forty counties or districts have been entirely overlooked and neglected. Several recent monographs on the ornithology of English counties, most of which contain the local names of the birds, are also omitted from Mr. Swainson's list, including Cordeaux's *Birds of the Humber District*, Mitchell's *Birds of Lancashire*, Macpherson and Duckworth's *Birds of Cumberland*, and Harting's *Birds of Middlesex*. It is obvious, therefore, that the Dialect Society, whilst acknowledging their indebtedness to Mr. Swainson for the work he has done, can only regard it as a partial and temporary treatment of the subject; and they will be pleased if they could induce Mr. Swainson or some member to attempt the compilation of an exhaustive and final list of local bird names. The fourth publication of the year 1885—Mr. Ellis's *Report on Dialectal Work*—is printed, by permission, from the Transactions of the Philological Society. It is a minute, instructive, and interesting description of his labours, extending over nearly eighteen years, in the preparation of his Account of the Existing Phonology of the English Dialects, which he hopes to have ready for the press in the summer of 1887, and to finish the printing of in the autumn of 1888. The condensed edition of the work, on a more popular plan, which he is preparing for the English Dialect Society, under the title of *English Dialects, their Sounds and Homes*, he is writing as the larger volume advances, and, of course, it can only be ready in manuscript when the other is done. But as the Society's edition will be easier to print, and pass more rapidly through the press, Mr. Ellis hopes to have it ready by the end of 1887. Mr. Hallam's book on *Four Dialect Words* is not yet issued, but more than one half of it is in type.

§ 2. The publications for 1886 will be as follows :—

50. Glossary of West Somerset Words. By Frederick T. Elworthy.
  51. Cheshire Glossary. By Robert Holland. Part III., completing the Work.
  52. Words in Use in South-West Lincolnshire (Wapentake of Graffoe). By the Rev. R. E. Cole, Rector of Doddington, Lincoln.
- , And another if funds will allow.

Mr. Elworthy's book will complete his series on the dialect of Somersetshire, the first of which, No. 7 of the Society's series, was published in 1875; the second (No. 19) dealing with the Grammar, in 1877. The Glossary will form a large book. All the words, including those forming the illustrative sentences, will be given with the Glossic notation, an undertaking necessarily involving an immense amount of care and labour. The third and concluding part of Mr. Holland's Cheshire Glossary will contain chapters on the grammar and pronunciation of the dialect; on place-names, patronymics, customs, proverbs, and colloquial expressions; a Cheshire dialect story and specimens of dialect poems. In the chapter on pronunciation and the lists of place-names and patronymics, the notation in Glossic will be contributed by Mr. Hallam. The district of Lincolnshire from which the Rev. R. E. Cole has gleaned his collection of words is the Wapentake of Graffoe, which lies south and west of the city of Lincoln and extends to the river Trent.

§ 3. The following new works have been offered to the Society since the last Report :—

- The Folk-Speech of South Cheshire. By Thomas Darlington, of St. John's College, Cambridge. [MS. in the hands of the printers.]
- The Dialect of Idle and Windhill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire (three miles from Bradford). By J. Wright, M.A., Ph.D.
- Sea Words and Phrases of the Suffolk Coast. By the late Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam. To be edited by J. H. Nodal
- A Glossary of Berkshire Words. By Major B. Lowsley, R.E.
- A Dictionary of the Kentish Dialect. By the Rev. W. D. Parish, Vicar of Selmeston, Sussex, author of the *Sussex Dictionary*; and the Rev. W. Frank Shaw.
- A Glossary of Norfolk and Suffolk Words. By Walter Rye, author of *A History of Norfolk*.

And the following new and enlarged second editions have also been offered for publication, and accepted :—

- A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson. Second edition, revised and enlarged, incorporating the E. D. S. Supplement.

A Glossary of Words in use in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham. By Edward Peacock, F.S.A. Second edition, revised and enlarged.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland. With linguistic map. By Dr. J. A. H. Murray, Editor of the New English Dictionary.

The two first works in this list will be valuable contributions to the Society's series. They are by authors who are on a level with the most advanced "new school" of philologists; and in each case will treat scientifically the grammar and phonology of the dialects with which they deal. Mr. Darlington's book, in addition to the glossary, will contain chapters on the grammar and pronunciation, and a version of the Book of Ruth in the dialect of South Cheshire, in the Glossic notation. Dr. Wright's grammar of an interesting district—that of Idle and Windhill, in the West Riding—will help to settle many general questions of English phonetics, such as the close and open *o* and the medial *th*, besides giving a sound historical and phonetic treatment of the dialect and all its peculiarities. The Sea Words and Phrases collected by the late Edward Fitzgerald from seafaring men on the Suffolk coast should interest a wide circle. Originally contributed to the *East Anglian Notes and Queries* of January, 1869, and January, 1870, the whole had been revised and extended by Mr. Fitzgerald, and his manuscript has been kindly placed at the disposal of the English Dialect Society by his literary executor, Mr. W. Aldis Wright. Another annotated copy prepared by Mr. Fitzgerald, and varying in some particulars, has since been entrusted to the Honorary Secretary by its owner, Mr. John R. Wise. The three other original glossaries named above—those of Berkshire, Kent, and Norfolk and Suffolk—are already far advanced towards completion.

With regard to the new editions, two have not been previously included in the Society's series—Mr. Atkinson's Cleveland Glossary and Dr. Murray's great work on the Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland. Both are out of print and scarce. Dr. Murray's work (if he can find time from his Dictionary labours to undertake the superintendence of a new edition) will be published by the E.D.S. in conjunction with the Philological Society, among whose Transactions it first appeared. Mr. Peacock's Manley and Corringham Glossary forms No. 15 of the E.D.S. Publications, and was issued in 1877. This is the first instance of the Society undertaking to put forth a second edition of one of its books; but in view of the additions that will be made to a most interesting volume,

and to other improvements, the members will no doubt sanction and approve the innovation.

§ 4. To complete the survey of the work in preparation, it is necessary to append a list of the works previously announced. It is as follows :—

Collection of Dialect Words culled from the *Philosophical Transactions*. By James Britten. (MS. in possession of the Honorary Secretary.)

Durham Words and Phrases. By Thomas Satchell.

Derbyshire Glossary. By Professor Skeat and Thomas Hallam.

Devonshire Glossary. By John Shelly.

English Dialects: their Homes and Sounds. By A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. Being a condensation of the E.D.S. of Part V. of his *Early English Pronunciation*.)

Fish Names and Fishing Terms. By Thomas Satchell.

Gloucestershire Words. By J. D. Robertson.

Index to Provincialisms in *Notes and Queries*. By Charles W. Sutton.

Lancashire Glossary. Part III.

Public School Words. By the Hon. A. Percy Allsopp.

South-East Worcestershire Words. By Jesse Salisbury.

*Beds.* A collection of words made by the Rev. W. F. Rose, who has, however, been compelled to relinquish the preparation of a glossary. (See Seventh Report, p. 4.)

*Berks.* Contributions of words received from the Rev. W. F. Rose. Sir. F. Madden's MSS. also contains some notes or words. These will be forwarded to Major Lousley.

*Essex.* A considerable number of Essex Words, from various sources, collected by Professor Skeat.

*Montgomeryshire.* A Glossary by the Rev. Elias Owen, of Caersws.

*Northumberland.* Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, of Corbridge, writes that he is preparing a Glossary, but whether it will be offered to the E.D.S. is not known.

*Worcestershire, S.* A collection of words by Mrs. Chamberlain, of Tenbury, the author of the West Worcestershire Glossary. (No. 36 of E.D.S. Publications.) Can perhaps be issued with Mr. Salisbury's South-East Gloucestershire collection.

The only note which it is necessary to add to the above has reference to the Index to the Provincialisms in *Notes and Queries*. This, after sundry vicissitudes, has been kindly undertaken by Mr. Charles W. Sutton, the chief librarian of the Manchester Free Libraries.

§ 5. Some works bearing on dialects have been published independently of the Society. Amongst these were a revised and enlarged *Glossary of the Dialect of Dorset*, by the Rev. William Barnes; a *Dictionary of the Isle of Wight Dialect*, by Mr. H. Long (London: Reeves and Turner); a *Glossary of the Cornish Dialect*, by F. W. P. Jago (Truro); *Tales and Rhymes in the Lindsey Folk-Speech* (Lincolnshire), by Mabel Peacock (London: Bell and Sons); and a *Glossary of Rochdale-with-Rossendale Words and Phrases*, by the late Henry Cunliffe; and a *Glossary of Peculiar Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases*, by Colonel Yule, C.B. and the late Dr. Burnell.

§ 6. The number of members at the end of 1886 was 256, and of libraries 55, making a total of 311. This is a decrease of six in the number of members, and an increase of two libraries, or a net decrease since the end of 1884 of four. Among the deaths of the two years has been that of the Rev. William Barnes, the Dorsetshire poet. The Treasurer presents two balance-sheets—one for each year. The balance in hand is £379, nearly the whole of which will be absorbed in payments for the books now in the printer's hands for the 1886 issues.

§ 7. On the subject of the long-ago-suggested English Dialect Dictionary, the Rev. Professor Skeat writes as follows:—

“I wish again to bring before the members of the English Dialect Society the scheme which I have already once mentioned, viz.: the advisability of attempting to raise a fund for the printing of an English Dialect Dictionary by the University of Cambridge. It is tolerably certain that this cannot be satisfactorily accomplished without a large fund, out of which to pay an editor and his assistants. Dr. Murray's experience proves this past all doubt. The University of Cambridge has already undertaken the Stanford Dictionary of Anglicized Words—that is, a collection of foreign words, imperfectly naturalized and ill understood, for which purpose Mr. Stanford left the sum of £5,000. A good English Dialect Dictionary will require at least an equal sum. I ventured to mention this once at Manchester, not altogether without the hope that the sum might be given us by some one who is greatly interested in the subject, or might be contributed by a few individuals. But as nothing has as yet been offered us, I think the time has come when we must attempt to raise the money by a general subscription. Even if no one else contributes to this object, I feel that I must at any rate do so myself; but being unable to command the sum required, I cannot do more

than contribute the hundredth part of it. I have therefore set by the sum of £50. for the purpose; and I shall be happy to add to it any sum, however small, that may be contributed by any one else. Contributions may be paid to the Rev. W. W. Skeat, 2, Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, by whom they will be duly acknowledged; and the sum will be handed over to any treasurer whom the English Dialect Society may appoint. When the whole sum of five thousand pounds, or at any rate a considerable portion of it, has been obtained, it will be made over to the Syndics of the Pitt Press (*i.e.* the Cambridge University Printing Press) who have expressed their willingness to undertake the printing and publication of the English Dialect Dictionary, when the means have been provided for paying a competent editor and a sufficient staff of assistants. I hope that a prompt response will now be made to this appeal, as it is high time that the arrangement of the material should be definitely taken in hand. If those who are willing to contribute will kindly let me know their names as soon as it is convenient, I will draw up a prospectus for general circulation, and will undertake to act as Secretary and Treasurer of the English Dialect Dictionary Fund for the present. If I could only be so fortunate as to be able to announce a few large donations it would greatly contribute to the success of what is really a national work. I hope this appeal on behalf of the English Dialect Dictionary will receive serious consideration and cordial support. It is high time to begin the work in earnest. We want a sum sufficient to pay an editor for nine or ten years, whilst he collects all the available material, and prepares it for the press in its final form; as well as to pay him whilst it passes through the press, and to secure the printers against loss. I do not think anything less than £4,000. will be of much service, and £5,000. will be much better. I have already said that I cannot fairly afford more than £50. towards this object, but I also strongly feel that it ought not on any account to be allowed to fall through. And seeing that we cannot do with less than £4,000. at the lowest estimate, I feel that it will be incumbent upon me, if the donations fall short of that sum, to make every effort to supply the deficiency myself. I hope the sum requisite for this will not be large, or the tax upon my resources will not be very welcome. In these days of 'testimonials' I cannot help wishing that I had deserved one; for if I had done so, I would have asked for it to take the shape of a fund for preparing and printing an *ENGLISH DIALECT DICTIONARY*."

§ 8. Since the last Report Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., has read two papers before the Philological Society. The first of these,



on the Dialects of the Lowlands of Scotland, dealt with the mainland only. In the division of the districts, he followed Dr. Murray's *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, except in the southern boundary, which Mr. Ellis placed in the extreme north of Cumberland, and at the southern foot of the Cheviots. The Highland being Celtic, the Lowlands hold all the English-speaking inhabitants, and the boundary between them has been determined by Dr. Murray. Lowland differed from English pronunciation by calling "some house" *sum hooce*, strongly trilling *r*, and habitually using the German *ch* guttural. South Lowland, in addition, called *he, how*, almost like English *hay, how*; North Lowland used *f* for initial *wh*; and Mid Lowland did neither. The last was divided by Dr. Murray into four dialects, three of which Mr. Ellis considered to be only slight varieties of the eastern form used in Fife and the Lothians. North Lowland falls into three forms which were more distinct. Mr. Ellis illustrated the whole from his own collections, his object being to supplement Dr. Murray's brief account of Mid and North Lowland. The subject of the second paper was the Insular Scotch Lowland Dialect and the Border Mid-Northern Dialect of the Isle of Man. Mr. Ellis found that the peculiarities of the Orkney and Shetland Dialect showed that it was essentially Lowland Scotch spoken by Norsemen. The distinctive character was the nearly general treatment of *th* in *thin* as *t* simply, and the *th* in *then* as *d*. In Shetland, also, *ch* initial became *sh*. Mr. Ellis gave a full account of the characteristics of each dialect, and read specimens which he had had read to him by natives of Shetland. He also drew attention to the English spoken in the Isle of Man, which, though strictly Midland, yet presented—at least in the northern parts—an analogy to Orkney and Shetland in the treatment of *th* as *t* in *t'ing, t'ree, t'imble*—thing, three, thimble. For specimens of both North and South he was indebted to careful studies made from natives by Mr. Thomas Hallam. The Scilly Islands have no dialect, the Isle of Wight is part of Hampshire, the Isle of Sheppey is part of Kent, and the Channel Islands are Norman-French. This, therefore, completes Mr. Ellis's preliminary survey of English dialects. His book on the phonology of existing English dialects is in active preparation.

§ 9. During each of the years 1885 and 1886 Mr. Thomas Hallam has again visited a number of places in continuation of his dialectal researches. The following tables give the information in the same way as those which were inserted in the reports from 1879 to 1884 inclusive:—

*Places visited and Dialectal information recorded by Mr. T. Hallam during the year 1885:—*

COUNTY.	PLACES.
Bedfordshire ....	Sandy, Girtford (procured at Sandy), Bedford, Sharnbrook.
Derbyshire .....	Derby, Peak Forest (procured at Combs).
Essex .....	Dunmow, Braintree, Felstead (procured at Braintree), Panfield, Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire ..	(1) Ashchurch, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Birdlip, Whitcomb, Brockworth, Hucclecote, Cheltenham; also Bishop's Cleeve (procured at Ashchurch); and Highnam (procured at Gloucester). (2) Cirencester, Fairford, Stroud, Stonehouse, Gloucester again, Tibberton, Newent, Newnham; also Tetbury, Nailsworth, and Cherrington (procured at Kemble, Wilts); Painswick, King Stanley, and Selsley (procured at Stroud); and Cranham (procured at Stonehouse).
Herefordshire....	Near Leominster (procured at Wroxeter, Salop).
Hertfordshire ....	Stevenage, Ardeley Wood End, Bishop's Stortford.
Lincolnshire ....	Lincoln, Algarkirk (procured at Clethorpes).
Middlesex .....	London.
Northamptonshire	Peterborough, Irchester, Denton, Hackleton.
Shropshire .....	(1) Market Drayton (procured at Wellington), Newport, Edmond. (2) Baschurch, Shrewsbury, Atcham, Wroxeter, Uckington Heath, Upton Magna, Hadnall, Wem; also Rayton, Grafton, and Walford's Heath (procured at Baschurch).
Somersetshire....	Clevedon.
Staffordshire ....	(1) Lichfield, Wall, Hamstall Ridware (procured at Lichfield). (2) Stafford, Stone, Eccleshall, Wootton, Tunstall.
Wiltshire.....	Kemble, Purton, Swindon (procured at Stonehouse, Glouc.)
Worcestershire ..	Selly Oak (procured in train from Birmingham), Evesham, Bengeworth, West Malvern (procured at Lichfield, Staff.)

The places in each county are named in the order in which they were visited.

The following summary gives the dates of the six tours, with the counties visited during each:—

No.	DATES.	COUNTIES VISITED.
1 ..	April 2 to 6 (Easter).....	Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.
2 ..	May 23 to 25 (Whitsuntide)...	Staffordshire.
3 ..	May 29 to June 1 (Whitsuntide).	Shropshire and Staffordshire.
4 ..	August 1 to 3 .....	Shropshire.
5 ..	August 22 to September 5 ....	Northants, Beds., Herts., Essex, Middlesex, Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset.
6 ..	December 24 to 27 .....	Lincolnshire.

*Places visited and Dialectal information recorded by Mr. T. Hallam during the year 1886:—*

COUNTY.	PLACES.
Bedfordshire ....	Dunstable (procured at Wryde, Cambs.).
Cambridgeshire ..	Wryde, Whittlesea (procured at Eye and Werrington, Northants; and at Wryde, Cambs.); Murrow (procured at Wryde).
Cheshire.. .....	Shrigley, Bollington, Rainow (procured at Manchester).
Derbyshire .....	(1) Cowlow, 3 m. E. of Buxton. (2) Church Gresley, Measham.
Leicestershire....	(1) Market Harborough, Walton (procured at Sibbertoft, Northants.), Theddingworth, Lutterworth (procured at Clay-Coton, Northants.). (2) Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Moira, Market Bosworth, Upton (procured at Mark. Bosworth), Lutterworth.
Lincolnshire ....	(1) Crowland (procured at Eye, Northants.). (2) Wroot, Haxey (procured at Retford and Bawtry, Notts.), Owston and West Ferry (procured at Retford, Notts.), Messingham (procured at Bawtry, Notts.), Isle of Axholme (procured at Bawtry, Notts., and Haxey), Belton (procured at Wroot).
Norfolk .....	Fakenham (procured at Peterboro').
Northamptonshire	(1) Peterboro', Castor, Ailesworth, Wakerley, Stamford (procured at Wakerley), Rockingham, Eye, Werrington, Peakirk. (2) Sibbertoft, Naseby (procured at Sibbertoft), Clay-Coton, Yelvertoft, Welford (procured at Yelvertoft), Ashby St. Leger's, Daventry, Badby, Byfield; also Long Buckby and Woodford (procured at Badby).
Nottinghamshire..	Sutton-cum-Lound, Carlton (procured at Sutton-cum-L.), Bawtry (partly in Yorksh.), Finningley; also Misterton and other villages in the district, procured at Retford; and Gringley-on-the-Hill, procured by correspondence and at Retford.
Staffordshire ....	(1) Reaps Moor, near Longnor (procured at Cowlow, near Buxton, Derb.). (2) Codsall, Penkridge (procured at Codsall).
Suffolk .....	Hoxne (procured at Wakerley, Northants.).
Warwickshire....	(1) Kineton, Tysoe, Pillerton Priors (procured near Tysoe), Rugby. (2) Maxstke (procured at Market Bosworth, Leicest.), Chilvers Coton, Atherstone, Wibtst (procured at Lutterworth, Leicest.), Bulkington, Ladbroke (procured at Southam), Southam, Claverdon, Knowle.
Yorkshire.....	Conisborough (procured at Bawtry), Tickhill, Rossington.

Summary giving the dates of the four tours, with the counties visited during each:—

No.	DATES.	COUNTIES VISITED.
1 ..	April 22 to 26 (Easter) .....	Northamptonshire and Cambridge- shire.
2 ..	June 11 to 14 (Whitsuntide) ..	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire.
3 ..	July 31 to August 2 .....	Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire.
4 ..	December 4 to 15 .....	Derbyshire, Leicestershire, War- wickshire, and Staffordshire.

Without referring to details it may be noted that the dialectal information obtained continues to be greatly interesting and valuable. See Mr. Ellis's *Report on his Dialectal Work from May 1, 1885, to May 7, 1886*, read before the Philological Society on the latter date, and subsequently issued to the members of the English Dialect Society, and in which frequent reference is made to Mr. Hallam's work.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE MILNER, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
BALANCE, 31st December, 1884	.. ..	254	1	7	PRINTING	.. ..	36	7	0
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS (including 25 payments for years previous to 1885, and 7 payments in advance for future years)	.. ..	197	17	6	POSTAGE AND SUNDRIES	.. ..	1	15	0
SALES OF BOOKS, per Messrs. Trübner & Co..	.. ..	14	0	0	ADVERTISEMENTS	.. ..	..	..	9 6
SALES OF LANCASHIRE GLOSSARY, per Messrs. A. Heywood & Son	.. ..	26	9	5	TWO YEARS' GRANT to Mr. Hallam in aid of his Dialectal Researches	.. ..	10	0	0
BANK INTEREST	.. ..	4	18	11	BANK COMMISSION	.. ..	..	..	1 1
					BALANCE IN HAND, 31st December, 1885	.. ..	448	14	10
		£497	7	5			£497	7	5

*Audited and found correct, February 14, 1887,*

CHARLES HARDWICK.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

THE ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE MILNER, *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
BALANCE, 31st December, 1885 .. ..	448 14 10	PRINTING AND BINDING .. ..	260 5 9
MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS (including 63 payments for years previous to 1886, and six payments in advance for future years) ..	190 7 0	POSTAGE (including Postal Carriage of Books) and Stationery .. ..	9 11 9
SALES OF BOOKS, per Messrs. Trübner & Co... ..	18 5 3	COMMISSION—Messrs. Trübner & Co. .. ..	14 4 0
BANK INTEREST .. ..	5 16 0	ADVERTISEMENTS .. ..	4 6
		BANK COMMISSION .. ..	3 10
		BALANCE IN HAND, 31st December, 1886 ..	378 13 3
	£663 3 1		£663 3 1

*Audited and found correct, February 14, 1887,*  
CHARLES HARDWICK.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BINDING OF THE VOLUMES.

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The following is a scheme for arranging the numbers in volumes. It is only offered as a suggestion, and there is no reason whatever for adopting it. Still, for the convenience of those who have not as yet bound their numbers, title-pages suitable for an arrangement into volumes have been issued to the members down to the end of Vol. IX., and two more title-pages were issued with the Tenth Report. Those to whom they are useless can lay them aside.

The Annual Reports should be separated from the numbers with which they were issued, and not bound at present. The arrangement into volumes, with suitable lettering, is as follows:—It should be noted, by-the-way, that in the arrangement of the lettering, the title should be placed on the back *above* the number of the volume, and the *original* number of the part, as issued, should also be noted on the back, *near the lower edge*. Also, the number of the volume should be in *Roman* numerals, but the number of the part in *Arabic* numerals—thus, Vol. V. should be marked :

MID-YORKSHIRE.  
HOLDERNESS.  
VOL. V.  
14. 16.

There is, of course, a considerable space on the back of the book between "VOL. V." and "14. 16."

VOL. I. E.D.S. BOOK LIST.—2. 8. 18.

[A suitable title-page has been already issued with No. 18.]

VOL. II. REPRINTED GLOSSARIES: 1-17.—1. 5. 6.

VOL. III. REPRINTED GLOSSARIES: 18-22.—OLD FARMING WORDS.—23. 30.

VOL. IV. SWALEDALE. CLEVELAND. KENT. SURREY. OXFORD. WARWICK.  
WHITBY.—3. 12. 9. 13.

VOL. V. MID-YORKSHIRE. HOLDERNESS.—14. 16.

VOL. VI. LINCOLNSHIRE.—15. [No new title.]

(Otherwise). VOL. VI. LINCOLNSHIRE. SUSSEX.—15. 6.\*

[This will be decided by each member for himself. The Sussex Glossary can have a cover of its own, as separate covers were specially provided for it at the time, and can perhaps still be obtained from Messrs. Farncombe and Co., Lewes, Sussex.]

VOL. VII. CUMBERLAND. CORNWALL. ANTRIM.—20. 21. 27. 28.

VOL. VIII. TUSSEY'S HUSBANDRY.—21. [No new title.]

VOL. IX. ENGLISH SOUNDS. SPECIMENS.—4. 25.

VOL. X. ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES.—22. 26. 45.

VOL. XI. LEICESTERSHIRE.—31. [No new title.]

- VOL. XII. WIGHT OXFORD. CUMBERLAND. LINCOLN. RADNOR. WORCESTER.  
DEVON.—32. 36. 38.  
VOL. XIII. TURNER. FITZHERBERT.—34. 37.  
VOL. XIV. LANCASHIRE.—10. 35, etc.  
[N.B.—Not yet completed; must wait for the final part.]  
VOL. XV. ALMONDBURY. HAMPSHIRE. UPTON.—39. 40. 42.  
VOL. XVI. CHESHIRE.—44. 46. 51. [No. 51. now at press.]  
VOL. XVII. SOMERSET.—7. 19. 50. [No. 50. now printing.]  
VOL. XVIII. BIRD NAMES.—47.  
VOL. XIX. MISCELLANEOUS.—11. 17. 29. 33. 41.\* 43. 48. [Nearly ready] 49.

The above scheme includes all the numbers hitherto issued, except 41, which may wait till some more "Reprinted Glossaries" appear. The "Miscellaneous" numbers above-mentioned are sufficient to form a volume, and future numbers of this character may either be bound together, or (if they do not form a sufficiently thick volume) can be put along with the Reports; or they may be allowed to wait. The Reports should be removed from the numbers with which they were issued by cutting the string, and carefully pulling them away. To find them, see Nos. 1, 6, 8, 9, 15, 23, at the *beginning*;\* Nos. 27, at the *end*; and Nos. 31, 35, 39, 44, at the *beginning*; and No. 46 at the end.

For further convenience, the converse arrangement is subjoined, showing what to do with each number. The *Roman* numeral shows the volume.

1 (II.); 2 (I.); 3 (IV.); 4 (IX.); 5 (II.); 6 (II.); 7 (XVII.); 8 (I.); 9 (IV.); 10 (XIV.); 11 (XIX.); 12 (IV.); 13 (IV.); 14 (V.); 15 (VI.); 16 (V.); 17 (XIX.); 18 (I.); 19 (XVII); 20 (VII.); 21 (VIII.); 22 (X.); 23 (III.); 24 (VII.); 25 (IX.); 26 (X.); 27 (VII.); 28 (VII.); 29 (XIX.); 30 (III.); 31 (XI.); 32 (XII.) 33 (XIX.); 34 (XIII.); 35 (XIV.); 36 (XII.); 37 (XIII.); 38 (XII.); 39 (XV.); 40 (XV.); 41 (*to wait*); 42 (XV.); 43 (XIX.); 44 (XVI.); 45 (X.); 46 (XVI.); 47 (XVIII.); 48 (XIX.); 49 (XIX.); 50 (XVII.); 51 (XVI.)

To these add: 6\* (VI.); 41\* (XIX.) The former of these is the *Sussex Glossary*; the latter is the *Treatyse of Fysshynge with an Angle*.

*January, 1887.*

\* The *third* report was issued *twice*; one of the copies can be destroyed. See Nos. 8, 9.

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The title page for Vol. XV. is sent out with this Report. That for Vol. XIX. will be issued with Mr. Hallam's *Four Dialect Words*. [No. 48.]



## The Annual Meeting.

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The Annual Meeting of the English Dialect Society was held on Monday, February 14, 1887, at the Manchester Central Free Library. Mr. JOSEPH HALL, M.A., headmaster of the Hulme Grammar School, was in the chair. Mr. J. H. NODAL, honorary secretary, having read the report, Mr. GEORGE MILNER, treasurer, submitted the balance sheets for the years 1885-1886. From them it appeared that the balance in hand at the end of December, 1884, was £254, whilst for the year ending 1885 it was £449. The balance on December 31, 1886, was £379. This amount, said Mr. Milner, would all be required for the printing of books already in hand. It was encouraging to find that the sales of books continued. The amount received last year per Messrs. Trübner was over £18, which showed that there was an ordinary trade demand for the books of the Society. Attention should also be drawn to the fact that in 1886 £63 had been received from persons who were so far interested in the work of the Society as to desire to possess themselves, not only of the current volumes, but of the previous ones. That proved that the interest in the work was at any rate not decreasing.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Hardwick, seconded by Mr. J. Taylor Kay, librarian of Owens College, the report and balance sheets were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought that the financial position of the Society was fairly satisfactory. He must also congratulate the Society upon the excellent work of the past year. The members had got two books of first-rate importance. Mr. Robert Holland's *Cheshire Glossary* was marked by minuteness and exhaustiveness. (Hear, Hear.) An excellent feature was the complete list he gave of special words employed in or bearing upon industries of the county of Chester, such as the silk and hat trades, and the salt manufacture. There was also a great number of agricultural words. The reading of the book had given him great enjoyment, as it was so full of quaint and interesting bits of information about the manners and customs of the county. Indeed he hardly knew of a more amusing book, except the *Lancashire Glossary*. With reference to Mr. Swainson's work, which was spoken of in the report as rather imperfect, it had been undertaken largely from the folk-lore side of the question. Many local names of birds which were wanting he had found in a delightful little book entitled *A Year with the Birds*, which was written by an Oxford Tutor. In respect of folk-lore,

Mr. Swainson's book would rank with the best literature of the kind. He was pleased to hear Mr. Ellis's praise of the work of Mr. Thomas Hallam, who possessed the rare gift of a sharp ear, and had cultivated and used it with the most unfailing industry. (Applause.) How he managed to do the work and travel about from place to place with the limited time at his disposal, was to him a great puzzle. There was no doubt that fifty or a hundred years hence the labours of Mr. Hallam would be more highly appreciated even than they are now. When Mr. Ellis began his great work on English pronunciations he had great difficulties to contend with, as there was no clue to pronunciations of former times. There will be no such difficulties in regard to the nineteenth century if the books of the English Dialect Society were furnished with a glossic, or the still more careful paleotype system. A reproach made against the Society was that its editors had been mere collectors of words, and that, therefore, a great deal of the work was of little value. That could not at all events be said in regard to the books issued during the past few years. Great attention had been paid to pronunciation, and in the book on the dialect of South Cheshire and the grammar of Idle and Windhill the question of phonetics would be largely dealt with. With regard to the work on Sea Words and Phrases, Mr. Fitzgerald was an amusing and pithy writer, and he looked forward with pleasure to the appearance of the work. The question of the proposed English Dialect Dictionary was again brought forward by Professor Skeat in a manner which showed that he was thoroughly in earnest. He (Mr. Hall) did not think it was possible to raise £5,000 immediately, but the money might be obtained by annual subscriptions. The Cambridge University Press wished to be guaranteed against loss, but he thought that the proposed work was of such an important nature that it ought to be undertaken without any consideration of the kind. (Hear, hear.) The matter should be placed before them in a strong way, and he thought that Cambridge would be anxious to emulate Oxford, who deserved great credit for undertaking the publication of the *New English Dictionary*. He thought that £5,000 would not be necessary for the work, as the material was printed and ready to hand. (Applause.)

Mr. CHARLES W. SUTTON, chief librarian of the Manchester Free Libraries, moved the re-election of officers. He was, he said, very glad to learn from the report that there was a large promise of work from members, but he had not heard any mention of the completion of the *Lancashire Glossary*. (Mr. NODAL: It is down in the list.) Many enquiries were made about the introductory part of that work, which was held in high estimation.

Mr. SAMUEL WARBURTON seconded the motion, and it was agreed

Mr. ROBERT HOLLAND proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for presiding. Referring to his Cheshire Glossary, Mr. Holland humorously remarked that of one thing he was particularly proud—the whole of it had been written upon waste paper, the backs of envelopes and circulars, and odd material of that kind. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. EASTWOOD seconded the motion, and

Mr. GEORGE MILNER, in putting it to the vote, said the Society was to be congratulated upon having Mr. Hall's name on the list of the Council. The members might congratulate themselves upon the admirable promise of work for the Society in future. They had in fact never had promise of more interesting work, which was the more gratifying because, as they were near the close of their labours, it might have been expected that the books would become trivial and unimportant. Professor Skeat's appeal touched him very keenly; it was the appeal of a man who was so thoroughly unselfish and earnest. He was afraid that if they did not go forward and help him he would actually rush into the breach and take upon his own shoulders the great responsibility of bringing out the work. He (Mr. Milner) agreed with the Chairman that the money required for the publication might be raised by annual subscriptions, and when the Dialect Society had finished their publications their subscriptions might possibly be continued and devoted to the work which Professor Skeat had so much at heart.

The motion was carried.

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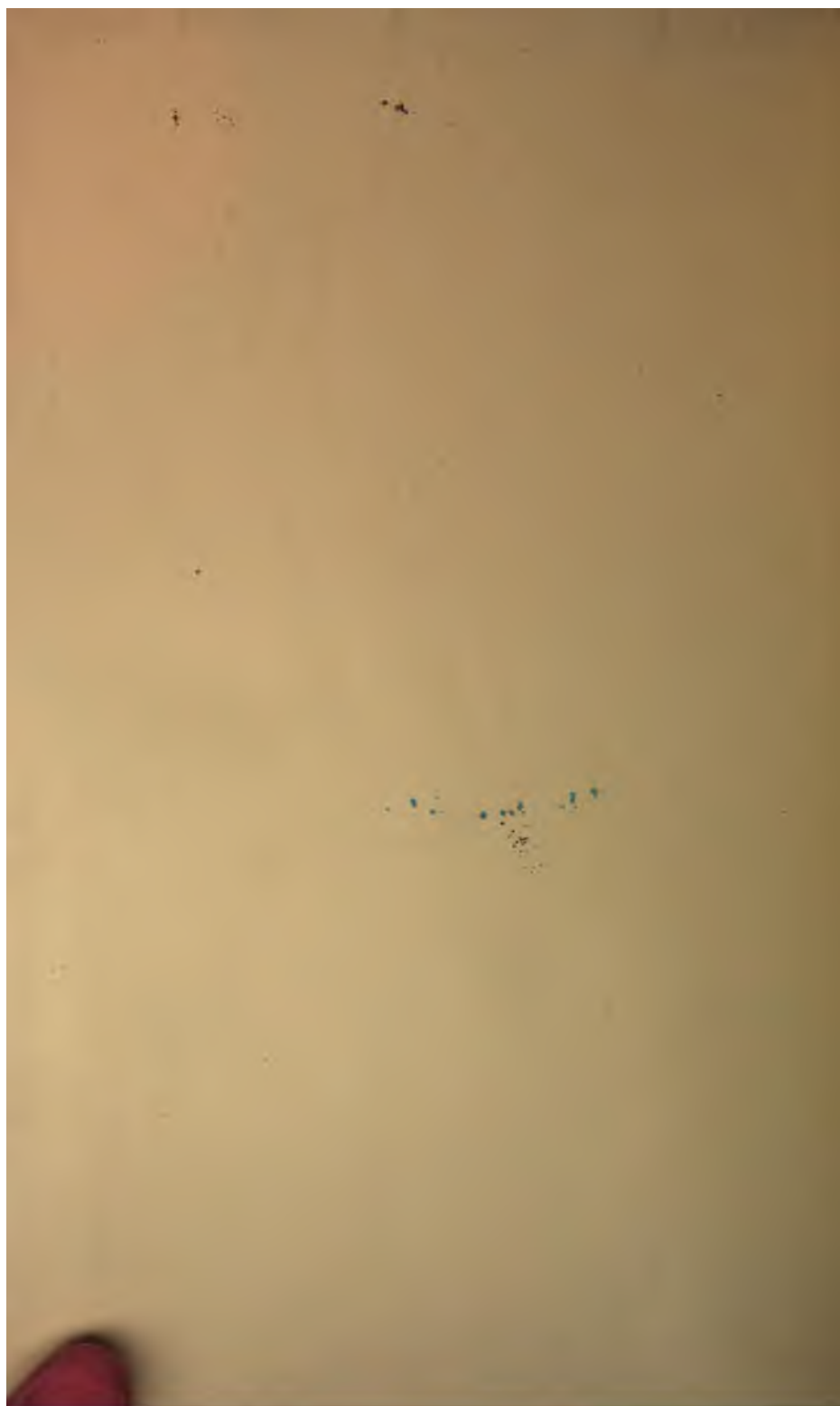
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